ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Thursday, July 3, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau de Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BAILLIEU.—On July 2, 1930, at 18, Draycott-place, S.W.3, to JOANNA (*née* Brinton), wife of IAN CLYDE BAILLIEU—a son.

BRASS.—On June 29, 1930, to EVELYN (*née* Roche), wife of LIEUT.-COM. J. E. P. BRASS, of Rosslyn, Yelverton —a daughter.

CUDDIGAN.—On July 1, 1930, at 20, Clarence-road, Windsor, to VERA (*née* Reynolds), wife of DR. J. P. CUDDIGAN—a daughter (ANN VERONICA).

GILLIAMS.—On July 2, 1930, at Oban, to VIOLET (*née* Tours), wife of LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER N. G. GARNONS WILLIAMS, Royal Navy—a son (still-born).

GOOLDEN.—On June 30, 1930, at Woodburn, Disley, Cheshire, to WINIFRED (*née* White), wife of CHARLES GOOLDEN, Barrister-at-Law—a son.

HAZEL.—On July 1, 1930, at Rowstock, Allandale-avenue, Finchley, N.3, to MARGARET AMY, wife of ROLAND H. HAZEL, M.C.—a daughter.

HOUSE.—On July 3, 1930, at 17, Merton-street, Oxford, to MARJORIE and WILFRED HOUSE—a son.

LEECH.—On June 25, 1930, at Yonder Down, Silverton, Devon, to LIEUT.-COL. and MRS. C. J. F. LEECH—a daughter.

MACPHERSON.—On June 29, 1930, at Sussex House, 128, Sutherland-avenue, W.9, to BETTY (*née* Carroll), wife of JAMES CRUICKSHANK MACPHERSON, Colombo, Ceylon—a son.

MASON.—On July 1, 1930, at Reading, the wife of ALEC MASON, of Willow Green, Little Leigh, Cheshire—a daughter.

NICHOLAS.—On July 2, 1930, at Bromley, Kent, to JOAN, wife of REGINALD OWEN NICHOLAS—a son.

POYSER.—On July 1, 1930, at 24, York-place, Oxford-road, Manchester, to MAY, wife of KENNETH POYSER, Attorney-General of Uganda—a daughter.

RAU.—On July 1, 1930, at Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, to CATHERINE CHABOT (*née* Dunn), wife of ARTHUR RAU —a daughter.

SILLEY.—On July 2, 1930, at "Aberffraw," Loughton, Essex, to BETTY STUART (*née* Cotton), wife of H. A. J. SILLEY, Solicitor—a daughter.

SKONE JAMES.—On July 2, 1930, at Asperne, Alleyn Park, Dulwich, to EVE, wife of FRANCIS EDMUND SKONE JAMES—a daughter.

SORENSEN.—On June 30, 1930, to VIOLET (*née* PARTO), wife of IAN M. SÖRENSEN, 11, Bisham-gardens, Highgate, N.6.—a daughter.

TORRIE.—On July 1, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, to MARGERY, wife of CHRISTOPHER H. TANCRED —a son. (African papers, please copy.)

MARRIAGES

BRUMMITT : COOK.—On July 1, 1930, at the Parish Church, Sheringham, by the Rev. Harold Fitch, GEORGE NORMAN BRUMMITT to EDITH COOK, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cook.

COHAN : HAWEIS.—On July 1, 1930, at St. Levan Church, Cornwall, by the Rev. Ernest Trotwell, the Rev. WILLIAM MOLYNEUX, eldest son of MRS. EDWARD COHAN, and of the late Edward Cohan, of Wynnstay, Aigburth-drive, Liverpool, to ELSIE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. LIONEL THOMAS JOY HAWEIS, of Vancouver, B.C., and granddaughter of the late Rev. H. R. Haweis, of Cheyne-walk, London.

FIRMIN : MANBY.—On June 28, 1930, at St. Nicholas Church, Thames Ditton, PETER FRANCIS, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. FIRMIN, of Claygate, to VIOLET ELLEN, younger daughter of the late E. W. MANBY, of Paris, and Mrs. Manby, of Thames Ditton.

FROWDEN : OWDEN.—On July 2, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, London, DUDLEY JAMES FROWD, of Dunster, Somerset, to AUDREY ELIZABETH, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. HARRY UNDERDOWN, of 88, Onslow-gardens, S.W.

GIBBONS : GRANT.—On July 2, 1930, at St. James's, Spanish-place, W.1, by the Abbot of Ampleforth, PAUL ELIOT, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gibbons, of Penn Hall, Staffs, and the late Mrs. Gibbons, to JOYCE, daughter of ARCHIBALD SIR BEARSCOTE GRANT, K.C.M.G., C.B., and Lady Grant, of Boath, Nairnshire.

LEWIS : MENDES da COSTA.—On Tuesday, July 1, 1930, at Hampstead Synagogue, Lyndhurst-gardens, Hampstead, MALCOLM H. LEWIS, only son of Mrs. Lewis, of 12, Mowbray-road, Brondesbury, to NANCY, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. MENDES DA COSTA, 56, Compayne-gardens, Hampstead.

LOWNDES : DAVIES.—On July 2, 1930, at All Saints, Margaret-street, W., HENRY VAUGHAN LOWNDES, of Heylake, Cheshire, to LILY MAY WATEN, of Ryde, I.O.W.

McCLERY : VALENTINE.—On July 2, 1930, at Christ Church, Lee Park, Blackheath, DAVID KIRK, eldest son of the late WILLIAM THOMAS MCCLERY and ALICE MARY, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. BISHOP VALENTINE, of Blackheath.

RIDDELL : HOGG.—On July 2, 1930, at St. John's Church, Pinner, Middlesex, WILLIAM NORMAN, only son of J. Russell, of Brandon Hall, Buckinghamshire, Scotland, to AMY, youngest daughter of the late Mr. CECIL BARDLEY HOGG and Mrs. HOGG, of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

DEATHS

AUSTEN.—On July 1, 1930, at Capel Manor, Horsmonden, Kent, FRANCES ELIZABETH MARGARET, daughter of the late JOHN FRANCIS AUSTEN, aged 49.

BARNETT.—On June 30, 1930, at Artillery-mansions, 16, Westminster, SARAH, beloved wife of R. STERNBERG BARNETT. Funeral Banbury Parish Church to-morrow (Friday), 2.30.

BEAZLEY.—On June 30, 1930, at 3, Ends-eigh-gardens, Surbiton, EMMA JANE, widow of GEORGE BEAZLEY, South Australia. Deeply mourned.

BELMROSE.—On June 30, 1930, after a long illness, at Hazelbrow, Duffield, Derbyshire, HERBERT CHENEY, fifth son of the late WILLIAM BELMROSE, of Derby, aged 57.

BENNETT.—On July 1, 1930, MARY, widow of FREDERICK BENNETT, of Worton and Barford St. Michael (Oxon). Funeral 2.30 to-morrow (Friday).

BLACKETT.—On July 1, 1930, FREDERICK HENRY BRACKETT, of Wadhurst and Tunbridge Wells, in his 60th year. Dearly loved. No mourning, by request. Funeral at Wadhurst to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30. Flowers to the church.

CARTER.—On June 29, 1930, at Journey's End, Mount Wise, Newquay, ELIZABETH MIRIAM CARTER, eldest surviving daughter of the late William Carter, Warkleigh, North Devon, aged 76.

COURAGE.—On July 1, 1930, very suddenly, PRIMROSE, youngest daughter of the late CHARLES HOLT COURAGE and MRS. CAMILLA COURAGE, of Acton, aged 29. Letters to Gunning, 31, Ovington-square, S.W.3.

CRAWFORD.—On June 30, 1930, very suddenly, JOHN HENRY CRAWFORD, in his 81st year. R.I.P.

DIXON.—On June 27, 1930, in Paris, JAMES BUCKWORTH, eldest son of the late JAMES DIXON, of Edenhurst, Sevenoaks, aged 56.

EDWARDS.—On July 2, 1930, suddenly, at 1, Albion-place, The Crescent, Salford, Lancashire, ELSIE SARAH, dearly loved wife of OSCAR H. EDWARDS. Interiors to Messrs. John Bye and Co., Manchester.

FRISWELL.—On July 1, 1930, at Tunbridge Wells, LEATTIA WHITEWAY FAIRLEY, the widow of William Cunningham Fairley, and eldest daughter of the late William Roberts. Funeral at Brookwood Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), at 12.45. Train leaves Necropolis Funeral Station, Westminster Bridge-road, 11.50.

FALKNER.—On June 28, 1930, suddenly, from heart failure, HENRY GEORGE FALKNER, O.B.E., L.R.C.P. and S., of Park-crescent, W.1.

FITZ HERBERT.—On June 27, 1930, NELLIE, wife of ARTHUR H. F. FITZ HERBERT, of Ilex Bank, Ferring, Sussex, age 47 years.

FROST.—On Tuesday, July 1, 1930, at White Lodge, Bramshott Chase, Hindhead, WILLIAM FROST, for 35 and 70 years respectively trusted steward and friend of the late Benjamin Leverton.

GIMSON.—On July 1, 1930, at 108, Regent-road, Leicester, ELIZABETH EMMA, widow of J. MENTON GIMSON and daughter of the late Benjamin Russell, aged 77. No flowers.

HART.—On July 1, 1930, at "Winterdyne," The Waldrons, Croydon, suddenly, CALVIN HART, aged 73. Funeral at Abney Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington, to-morrow (Friday), at 12 noon.

HAYLLAR.—On July 1, 1930, at the New Sussex Hospital, Brighton, JAMES HAYLLAR HAYLLAR, of 26, Montpelier-crescent, Brighton. Funeral at Fletching, Sussex, to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30 p.m.

HOARE.—On July 1, 1930, FRANK HOARE, late of 85, Belsize-lane and 9, Stratton-street, W., beloved husband of Effie Hoare, aged 65. No flowers, by special request. Cremation at Golders Green to-morrow (Friday) at 3 o'clock.

LAMB.—On June 29, 1930, at Fairfield, Upholland, Wigan, CHARLES ASTLEY LAMB, Barrister-at-Law, aged 71 years.

LIND.—On June 30, 1930, at a nursing home at Farnborough, ADOLPHE MITCHELL, widow of JOHN LIND, of Tillycairn, Aberdeenshire, aged 81 years. Funeral service at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Eastbourne, to-day (Thursday), July 3, at 2 p.m. Interment at Ocklynge Cemetery. Will friends kindly accept this, the only intimation?

MARSHALL.—On June 30, 1930, at 8, Margherita, Douglas, second son of the late REV. WALTER MARSHALL and MRS. MARSHALL, of Crondall, Hants.

MORRIS-EYTON.—On June 1, 1930, at Wood Eaton Manor, Stafford, CHARLES EDWARD MORRIS-EYTON, aged 67. Funeral at Church Eaton, 2.30 to-morrow (Friday).

MYHILL.—On June 29, 1930, very suddenly, ROLAND WILLIAM MYHILL, of "The Yarnes," Old Humberstone, Leicester, beloved husband of Freda, passed peacefully away. Funeral service and interment at Old Humberstone Church to-morrow (Friday), at 2 o'clock.

OTTER.—On July 1, 1930, ISABELLA HARRIET, widow of R. H. OTTER, of 9, Queenwood, Otterbourne, Hampshire, in her 80th year. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), at Otterbourne Church.

PARR.—On July 1, 1930, at Willow Bank, Titchfield, LILIAN CAROLINE WELLFORD PARR, daughter of Harington Wellford Parr. Funeral 2.30 to-morrow (Friday), Titchfield.

ROBERTS.—On Friday, June 13, 1930, at St. Mary's Hospital, New Westminster, B.C., ROBERT CHARLES G. ROBERTS, youngest son of the late Rev. R. J. Roberts, of Kaser Island, British Columbia, and husband of Rose M. Roberts, of Cresent, B.C.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

ASPINALL.—In proud and ever-loving memory of LIEUT.-COL. ROBERT LOWNDES ASPINALL, D.S.O., 11th Cheshire Regiment (late XV. The King's Hussars), killed in action at Thiepval on July 3, 1916.

CALDECOT-MARSH.—In beloved memory of NEVILLE, only child of the late EDWARD and FANNY CALDECOT-MARSH, killed in France, 1916.

CURTEIS.—In ever-loving memory of LANCELOT CURTEIS, 2nd Lieut., Border Regt., killed in the Battle of the Somme, July 3, 1916, aged 23 years.

FLETCHER.—To the dear and beloved memory of W. G. FLETCHER (BILL), 2nd Lieut., 11th North Staffs, attached to 2nd South Lancs, killed in action at La Boiselle, July 3, 1916.—MOTHER.

GOLD.—In proud and ever-loving memory of CECIL ARGO GOLD, Lt. and Adjt., 5th Royal Berks Regt., killed in action at Ovillers, July 3, 1916.

HINKLEY.—In undying memory of our son, S. T. HINKLEY, 2nd Lieut., 6th Buffs, who fell leading his men at Ovillers-la-Boiselle, July 3, 1916, aged 19 years.

"Death has not made his darkness beautiful with thee."

LATIMER.—In proud and very loving memory of HUGH LATIMER, 2nd Lieut., 3rd Royal West Kent Regt., Scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford, who fell, leading his men, at Ovillers, Battle of the Somme, July 3, 1916, aged 19 years.

SANDBACH.—In loving memory of GILBERT ROBERTSON SANDBACH, Capt., Denbighshire Hussars Yeomanry, died in Cairo of wounds received in action, July 3, 1917.

STEWART.—To the dear memory of our beloved HUMPHREY, Captain, 5th Royal Berkshire Regiment, who fell at Ovillers-la-Boiselle, July 3, 1916.

SAVERY.—In ever-loving memory of CONSTANCE ELEANOR SAVERY (*née* Harbord), who fell asleep July 3, 1925. "Rich in good works."

TERRY.—To the dear memory of IVOR HUNTER TERRY, Cadet, R.N. beloved eldest son of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. C. E. Terry, who died on July 3, 1920, at the R.N. College, Osborne, Isle of Wight, aged 15.

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ESTABLISHED LONDON BUSINESS, showing good profits, requires services of keen BUSINESS MAN able to invest £3,000 and take over Management and DIRECTORSHIP, previous experience not essential; present works manager will be retained.—Principals only write to Advertiser, Solicitors, Box J.454, The Times, E.C.4.

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PERSONAL

E.F.—I will volunteer.—B.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For Index to other classifications see column seven.

£50 REWARD.—LOST on 1st inst., between St. James's Court, Albemarle-street, and Lord's, St. John's Wood, N.W. (probably in Lord's Cricket Ground), ONE LARGE DROP PEARL.—Frank Brown and Co., Palmerston House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, will pay the above reward on the return of the pearl intact or pro rata if damaged.

£15 REWARD.—LOST on 24th June, between 7 Green-street, Park-lane, W.1, and Portland-place, W.1 (possibly in taxi), a GOLD CIGARETTE LIGHTER WITH WATCH INSET (watch surrounded by sapphires and diamonds).—Apply Frank Brown and Co., Palmerston House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.

£10 REWARD.—LOST, on Saturday, June 28th, in the neighbourhood of Marble Arch, TWO HALF-HOOP RINGS, one set three pearls and two diamonds and the other set five diamonds.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

SILENCE. Essay on.—Leather-bound book containing quotations, verses, LOST at HENDON Air Force Display Saturday.—Generous reward if returned Room 525, Claridge's Hotel, Brook-street, W.1.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.—The FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the MAY FAIR HOTEL on MONDAY, 7th July, at 8 p.m. Edward de Stein, Esq., in the Chair. Tickets 14s. from Hon. Secretary, 3, Broadbent, 86, Hamilton-terrace, N.W.8. Abercorn 4051.

QUEEN MARGARET'S SCHOOL, SCARBOROUGH.—SPEECH DAY is TUESDAY, July 22. O.M.s will be welcome. Any O.M. who can come to the Service or Speeches should send their names to the Secretary.

THE NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY GREAT SUMMER ROSE SHOW in the Royal Hospital Gardens, Chelsea, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, July 4th and 5th, Friday, 12 noon to 8 p.m., 5s.; 3 p.m. to 7 p.m., 2s. 6d.; Saturday, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., 1s. Band and Players of H.M. Scots Guards.

THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1, will be CLOSED on July 5 and SATURDAY, July 5th, the day of the Staff Holiday. Subscribers are therefore asked kindly to send in their week-end orders one day earlier than usual.

HOLIDAY HOME in EPPING FOREST, fully equipped and staffed for 25 children; also Camp House for 12; to be let for three months. Offers.—Miss Scott, Ratcliff Settlement, E.14.

THE BULB INDUSTRY is sufficient for London traffic; all others should be prohibited.—J. W. P.

R.A.C.—The Treasurer of the LONDON HOSPITAL begs to acknowledge with grateful thanks gift of £10.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—For SALE, a perfectly equipped RESIDENTIAL HOUSE of great character in a Park of 60 Acres; nine main bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, four charming sitting rooms, electric light, central heating; lovely old English garden; three cottages; a really perfect home. Write Box B.409, The Times, E.C.4.

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FROM SLUM to SUNSHINE.—£5 will give a Tired Mother a Holiday. Cheques and P.O.'s should be sent by the sun. Help is urgently needed.—Rev. J. G. Beauchamp, 5, Chesterfield-street, Arayle-square, W.C.1.

MANNEQUINS.—Exclusive and individual training. Mayfair Mannequin Academy, 91, Regent-street, W.

17 GUINEAS.—LITTLE "AIRLESS" two cabins, full headroom, see Lloyds, in commission.—Fraser, P.O., Hamble.

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TO BE LET until July 19th, HOUSE at KINGSDOWN, DEAL; garage; bathing hut; furnished, eight guineas per week.—Apply Monday, Ringwould, Kent.

GLADSTONE & PAREZ COACHING. see Educational Column.

BILLIARD TABLE for SALE, full size, Wright's; excellent condition; ivory balls, accessories, &c.; 60 guineas.—Write Box A.1099, The Times, E.C.4.

SHROPSHIRE.—For SALE, Pretty 22,500, most attractive little COUNTRY RESIDENCE, lovely district. Small Georgian House (six bed rooms, two bath rooms), garage, stable; very pretty garden and two paddocks, in all about 5 acres. The Times, E.C.4.

GODALMING (NEAR).—A lovely old RECTORY and GLEBE about Four Acres of Grounds for SALE FREEHOLD.—Write Box N.1338, The Times, E.C.4.

INCLUDING DONCASTER RACE WEEK.—To be LET FURNISHED, for August and September, convenient, attractive HOUSE, beautiful gardens, 17 miles from course; electric light, hot and cold water every bed room; telephone; large garage. Bungl. 1928. Three reception rooms, three bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms.—Write Box K.1128, The Times, E.C.4.

MISS A. M. MACNAUGHT, Diplômée (Cordon Bleu), of Paris.—Home-made cakes, sweets, ices, pommes varities, meringues, galantines, carved cold served; cooking lessons given in own kitchen or otherwise; outside catering.—5, St. George's-square, S.W.1.

25/-—FURNISHED ROOM in private maisonnette; every convenience; Tube, 15mins.; Piccadilly; meals obtainable; convenient for morning appointments.—Write Box 7046, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

20 GNS. termly, usually 30gns.—Good Girls' School, Sussex Coast.—Write Box K.727, The Times, E.C.4.

BABY LINEN.—Exquisite handwork; low prices. Samples sent.—Write Box K.1538, The Times, E.C.4.

SUMMER CHRISTMAS.—LADY will take YOUNG PEOPLE in her party.—28, Bullingham Mansions, Pitt-street, W.8.

ENORMOUS DEMANDS such as we have for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UNREQUIRED EFFECTS enable us to give exceptionally high prices for dresses, furs, jewellery, and all discarded clothing. Also household linen, jewellery, &c. Cash or offers same day as goods received. Buyers attend free anywhere.—PETER DEAN, 151-5, Praed-road, W.2. Padd. 4320.

TAKE one of these easy-to-ride inflatable sea-serpents, walrusses, swans or donkeys to the seaside with you for the children. 12s. 6d. to 35s. each, delivered free.—Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly, W.1.

SPECIAL SUMMER HOLIDAY SHOW at FENWICK'S of Bond-street. Watch our windows this week for delightful frocks, coat for the chilly evenings, and sports suits, all one price—£4.

HENLEY REGATTA, July 2, 3, 4, and 5.—Convenient train service daily from Paddington Station, with frequent convenient return service. Return Day Fares:—1st Class 7s. 6d., 3rd Class 4s. 6d.

TAILORMADES at REDUCED PRICES.—100 of our finest worsted suits reduced this week from 6 guineas to £4. Walk round our windows to-day—piled with useful and well-made holiday wear all at £4.—FENWICK of BOND-STREET. (Corner of Brook-street.)

ANTIQUE SILVER of all periods wanted for present day American demand; also OLD SHEFFIELD PLATE. BEST POSSIBLE PRICES. FINE JEWELS also PURCHASED.—Please write or call SPINK and SON, Ltd., 5, King-street, St. James's, Piccadilly, London, S.W.1. (Est. 158 years.)

SUITS, Overcoats, Costumes, TURNED as NEW. Cut 5/- and fit retained equally and buttoning as before.—Price List, John Mason, 97-99, Charing Cross-road, Reg. 3966.

"JUVIGOR"—not only a delicious non-alcoholic drink (with water or soda water) but also healthgiving, because a large bottle contains the vital elements of 10 lbs. of freshly gathered grapes. Invaluable in cases of appetite and insomnia. Price 3s. per bottle at your store or post free from Kia-Ora, Limited, Blackfriars, London, S.E.1.

MRS. WM. LEACH-LEWIS, Chapel-hill, near Margate, RECEIVES in her Georgian House a few CHILDREN from 5 years of age; entire charge taken; thoroughly educational; happy home life; large garden; tennis, croquet lawns; garden produce, pony, pictures, sands.—Prospectus, telephone Margate 164.

GIRLS' SCHOOL (boarders only), 18 miles London (3 in 30 minutes), 600 ft. up, in Kent. Fees 120 Clarendon; total fees £160-£190 per annum include daily use of school ponies.—The Grove, near Watford. Herts.

HOVE.—Suit couple; luxurious FURNISHED FLAT; 16 months; 2½ rms.; £4 4s. per week.—Write Box K.1173, The Times, E.C.4.

FREEHOLD COTTAGE, NORFOLK COAST.—208 yards sea; eight rooms; garage, tennis, garden. £1,100.—Write Box 9180, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

YOUNG PEOPLE with small 16th Century Cotswold House and Manor House for PEACEFUL HOME (or holiday). Moderate terms.—Write Box B.750, The Times, E.C.4.

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MAISONNETTE, BROMPTON-ROAD, to be LET FURNISHED nine months; two sitting, two bed, running hot and cod water, kitchen, bath, &c.; seven guineas weekly, including daily housemaid, manservant.—Write Box 7046, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

ADDLESTONE, SURREY.—To be LET, charming cosy cottage, 3 sitting, 3 bed rooms, bathroom, &c.; two garages; all services. Rent £200 per annum or lease.—Particulars, write Box A.1493, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY OWNER-DRIVER, AUSTIN 16 Saloon, sunshine roof; 6d. mile anywhere.—Padd. 7632.

DORMY HOUSE, pertaining to nine-hole golf course, to be LET FURNISHED; 3 bedrooms; bathroom; garage; the sea, has rooms available for resident members; running water and telephone all bed rooms, some with private baths; tennis and squash courts; first-class service and cooking; terms from 6gns. weekly.—Write Box K.1049, The Times, E.C.4.

SEVENOAKS (near).—To be LET from middle of July for some weeks, FURNISHED HOUSE; nine bed; three sitting rooms; electric light; telephone; garages; attractive garden; tennis court; 10-12gns. per week.—Mrs. S. J. W., The Red House, Sundridge, Sevenoaks.

PINCHAFORD FARM, HAY TOR, S. DEVON.—Sheltered position; modern house; 3 bath rooms, indoor sanitation; electric light. Noted for comfort and liberal catering; first-class chef. Good backs and ponies. Terms from 3½ guineas.—Write for illustrated booklet.

OLD FRENCH FURNITURE, Burgundian or Flemish Tapestries, and three or four really magnificent Carpets by any of the great late 18th century English Masters wanted by private buyer to complete furnishing of panelled room. Furniture must be of perfect workmanship and pictures fully authenticated.—Write Box 8.1068, The Times, E.C.4.

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BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

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MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

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P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
Taking passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	—	July 4
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	July 4	July 11
Mantua	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 17
†Macedonia	11,000	Morton	July 18	July 25
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
†Rampura	16,000	Furlong	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
†Ranchi	16,600	Brooks	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
*Viceroy of India	19,700	Olbeon	Aug. 29	Sept. 5
Morea	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Rajputana	16,600	Cadle	Sept. 26	Oct. 3

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	—	July 4
*Bendigo	15,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
‡Hildavia	16,500	Allin	Aug. 1	Aug. 14
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
‡Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
Chilkay	15,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9

‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd Cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling at Southampton.

Perim (cargo)	7,848	—	July 4	—
Burdwan (cargo)	6,000	—	July 18	—
Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Aug. 1	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Mantua	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18
Perimos	11,000	—	July 16	—
Kashmir	9,000	Sndell	July 24	—
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
Khyber	9,000	Bennett	Aug. 21	—
Morea	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
*¶Bhutan	6,000	—	July 3	July 18
*¶Trewyn	5,341	July 22	July 29	—
*¶Mundra	7,275	Aug. 12	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
*¶Warfield	6,060	Sept. 2	Sept. 6	Sept. 13

* Cargo Steamer. ¶ Transhipping Karachi cargo at Bombay.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
†‡Mandala	8,546	—	July 5	July 12
†‡Manela	8,303	July 9	July 19	July 26
†‡Herkara	8,284	July 23	Aug. 2	Aug. 9
†‡Margha	8,254	Aug. 6	Aug. 16	Aug. 23

† Calls Tangier. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp	Mid'shro	LONDON	M'seilles
†MALDA	8,900	—	—	July 4	July 12
†MOGHARA	9,070	July 12	July 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 9
†MADURA	9,070	Aug. 9	Aug. 20	Aug. 29	Sept. 6
†MATIANA	9,067	Sept. 6	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 4

† Calls Tangier.

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. A STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham.	LONDON
—	—	—	—	—

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City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. F. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française P. & O., 1, Rue des Capucines. Marseilles, Cie. C. Fabre, P. & O. Agents, Avenue de Monte Carlo.

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B.I. Agents :—
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Regular Fort-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July
†RUAPEHU	9,000	Aug. 1
RUAHINE	11,000	Aug. 15
†RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 29
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 26

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. H. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Avenue 2230), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	Liverpool.
*†BENDIGO	15,000	July 11	—	—
†BARADINE	13,000	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	—
*†BORADALE	15,000	—	—	Sept. 20
BALRANALD	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—

† Carrying His Majesty's Mails and calling at Aden.
* Calls Marseilles and July 7 not calling Malta.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	Sept. 5	Sept. 11

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, 14-15, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Naples.
OTRANTO	20,000	July 19	July 27
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19
ORONSAY	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3
ORAMA	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17
ORFORD	21,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31
OTRANTO	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Offices, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL
BUCKNALL

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Valencia	7,329	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta	7,679	Sept. 18	Colombo and Calcutta
City of London	4,956	Sept. 18	Bombay and Karachi
City of Nagpur	10,138	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
City of Exeter	9,447	Oct. 3	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Siam	9,466	Oct. 9	Bombay and Karachi
City of Canterbury	8,421	Oct. 11	Madras and Calcutta
City of Paris	10,902	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi
City of Venice	8,308	Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
City of Marseilles	8,367	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles, (b) Port Sudan, (c) Madras.
(d) Special sailings direct from Marseilles.
LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Poona	7,485	Sept. 27	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Cairo	7,382	Oct. 11	Bay, East London
City of Baroda	7,129	Oct. 25	and Natal

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application. Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON : 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Avenue 9340
LIVERPOOL : Tower-buildings, Water-st. " Cent. 3841
GLASGOW : 75, Rothwell-street. " Cent. 9222

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
KASHIMA MARU	16,000	July 4	July 10	July 12
HOKUSHIN MARU	10,000	July 18	July 25	July 27
SUWA MARU	16,700	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	Aug. 10

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, and PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through bookings from Europe

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BIBBY LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Shropshire	15,000	July 5	July 9
Oxfordshire	12,500	July 11	July 19
Staffordshire	15,000	July 26	Aug. 2
Gloucestershire	12,000	Aug. 6	Aug. 13

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

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S.S. Denis from Liverpool .. .. .. July 5
S.S. Alban from Liverpool .. .. .. Aug. 9
Six weeks' Cruises, 1,000 miles up the Amazon.
Send for Booklet.
For fares and accommodation apply Dept. 7, 13, Adelphi-terr., Adelphi-terr.-house, London, W.C.2.
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THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON, NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Majestic .. Tues., July 8	Olympic .. Wed., July 23
Homeric .. Thurs., July 17	Majestic .. Wed., July 30

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

Adriatic .. Sat., July 5	Cedric .. Sat., July 19
(2) Baltic .. Sat., July 12	† Arabic .. Sat., July 26

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Albertic .. Fri., July 4	Doric .. Fri., July 25
Laurentic .. Fri., July 11	Albertic .. Fri., Aug. 1

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Megantic .. .. .. Sat., July 26

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Iconic (Passengers from Southampton only). Fri., July 18

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(4) Westernland	July 5
(6) Belgenland	July 12

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland	Sat., July 5
(4) Pennland	Sat., July 19

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(6) First, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

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Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons	July 5	Aug. 2
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons	July 19	Aug. 15

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons	July 12	Aug. 9

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

BERENGARIA -	July 5	MAURETANIA	July 12
	† Via Havre and Cobh, not Cherbourg.		

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

*SAMARIA -	July 5		
†LACONIA	July 12	*FRANCONIA ..	July 19
	* Calls Belfast, not Cobh.		
	† Calls Boston.		

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

AURANIA - -	JULY 5		
ASCANIA	July 12	ALAUNIA	July 19

LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ANDANIA - -	JULY 4		
†ATHENIA	July 12	ANTONIA ..	July 18
	† From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.		

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton, to BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), Aug. 1st, 19 days from 33 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 21, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING at GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

*CASTALIA	July 11	*ELYSIA	Sept. 12
*CIRCASSIA	Aug. 29	†BRITANNIA	Sept. 24

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† Calls Port Sudan. ‡ Leaves Marseilles Oct. 1.
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Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
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Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All 1st Class single rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine 3rd cabin accommodation.

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TRANSYLVANIA July 4 | CALIFORNIA .. July 16
CALEDONIA July 12 | CAMERONIA .. July 26
ANCHOR LINE, 65, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

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From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

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MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.		
CHARNEOD	July 11 and July 25	B. DE ST. PIERRE
PIRAEUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT.		
THEO. GAUTIER	July 15 and July 29	PIERRE LOTI
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND BEYROUT.		
LOTUS	July 6 and July 16	MARQUETTE PACHA

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Passages to all parts of the world.
Reduced summer rates to Mediterranean, Egypt, and West Indies.

18 Days Tangier, Fez, Gibraltar	£19 19 0
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Pres. Roosevelt .. July 5	LEVIATHAN .. July 6
Republic .. .. July 10	America .. .. July 17

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SPECIAL SUMMER RATES to TANGIER, GIBRALTAR and MARSEILLES.

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(Hapag).
ACCELERATED PASSAGE—7 DAYS.
SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK.

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ALBERT BALLIN	July 12
NEW YORK	July 19
DEUTSCHLAND	July 26

SHORT SEA TRIPS.

Southampton to Hamburg, July 10, July 17.

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June to September.
Illustrated booklet on application.

To TRINIDAD and CENTRAL AMERICA.

Magdalena from Southampton ..	July 16
Orinoco from Southampton	July 15
Grunewald from Plymouth	July 31

COLOMBO, STRAITS, and FAR EAST.
Regular Fortnightly Sailings from Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Genoa.

Apply to WM. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

CRUISES TO NORWAY.

FULL PROGRAMME ON APPLICATION.
Best accommodation. Personal service.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD., 28, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

NELSON LINE. SOUTH AMERICA.

LARGEST & LATEST LINERS FROM LONDON TO
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.

SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

	Sat.
M.V. HIGHLAND MONARCH ..	July 12
M.V. HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN ..	July 26

Full details on request to :—
Head Office : 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3.
West End Agency : 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	July 4	—
†DARRO	11,484	—	July 5
†ARLANZA	14,622	July 18	—
†DESEADO	11,477	—	July 19
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Aug. 1	—
†DESNA	11,483	—	Aug. 2
†ALMANZORA	15,551	Aug. 15	—
†DEMERARA	11,484	—	Aug. 16

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA,	Via France, Spain.	PERU, PANAMA CANAL.
Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORBITA	15,495	July 31
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Aug. 14
OROMA	11,589	Aug. 28
ORDUNA	15,507	Oct. 2

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA, ORBITA, July 31.

LENINGRAD (for Moscow) STOCKHOLM KIEL CANAL HAMBURG (for Berlin, &c.
by
R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
From IMMINGHAM, August 15.
22 Days .. Fares 36 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Cenco, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(Via Cherbourg.)

MONTROSE (via Cobh)	..	July	3
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to Quebec only)	..	July	9
MONTCLARE	..	July	11
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (to Quebec only)	..	July	12

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL	..	July	4
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.G.)	..	July	11
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	..	July	18
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.)	..	July	25

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
MINNEDOSA July 4 DUCHESS OF RICHMOND July 12

JAPAN AND CHINA.
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF ASIA ..	July 24
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton	July 12
EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) ..	Aug. 7
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool ..	July 25

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

AORANGI	July 23	NIAGARA ..	Aug. 20

When travelling always carry
Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

ROUND THE WORLD CRUISE
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA

The Dreamship of Cruises ; Oil-burner, 22,000 tons. From Southampton Nov. 14, and Monaco Dec. 16. From £464 including Shore Trips.
4½ or 6½ months' Ideal Weather.
APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC (G.) :
62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1 ;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 ;
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool ;
31, Mosley-street, Manchester ;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham ;
Canute-road, Southampton ;
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol ;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow ; or Local Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

"AVILA STAR"	From	(10	JULY
"ALMEDA STAR"	London	(31	JULY
"AUDACIOUS STAR"	and	(14	AUG.
"AVELONA STAR"	Boulogne.	(28	AUG.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Monthly from £60.
Visit Stand C34 at Ideal Holidays Exhibition, Royal Agricultural Hall.
For South American and Eastern Sailings apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5671) ; 40, 84, Mary Axe ; 10, Water-street, Liverpool ; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co. ; and principal Tourist Agents.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, SUEZ, AND THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.
Holidays at Sea to the South of France and Egypt. Special Summer Return Rates :—Marseilles £22. Port Said £35. Next Sailings :—

PATROCLUS ..	19 July	ANCHISES ..	27 Sept.
ANTENOR ..	16 Aug.	AENEAS ..	11 Oct.
HECTOR ..	13 Sept.	SARPEDON ..	8 Nov.

London Agents, John Rutter and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.2, or Principal Travel Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	July 23
Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Aug. 6
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Fares from £38 25s.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C. ; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 ; or principal Booking Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE
TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. NESTOR	From Liverpool	8th JULY
(2) S.S. CERAMIC	.. Liverpool	23rd AUG.
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	.. Liverpool	13th SEPT.

(1) First Class only.
For full particulars apply to :—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, Cunard Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool ; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 ; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool ; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1 ; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through bookings to Australia.

†IONIC	12,351 tons from Southampton	18	July
*MATAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	15	Aug.
†TAINUI	11,020 tons from Southampton	12	Sept.
*TAMAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	10	Oct.
†CORINTHIC	12,367 tons from Southampton	7	Nov.

* Oil burner. 1st and 3rd class only.
† Cabin and 3rd class only.
Apply to the Company, 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

FABRE LINE.

Regular Sailings from Marseilles to :—
ORIENT, Calling Alexandria, Jaffa, Beirut.
WEST AFRICA. Calling Dakar, Conakry, Sierra Leone, Tabou, Gd. Bassam, Accra, Lome, Cotonou, Douala.
NEW YORK, Calling Naples, Palermo, Lisbon, Azores.
Also
MEDITERRANEAN HOLIDAY CRUISES.
Apply JAPP HATCH and Co., Ltd., 166, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tele., Gerrard 4434.

GLEN LINE
FORTNIGHTLY TO
STRAITS, CHINA, & JAPAN.
NEXT PASSENGER SAILINGS.

CARNARVONSHIRE ..	From London, July	19
GLENBEG ..	From London, Aug.	2

For fares and full particulars apply GLEN LINE, LTD., 20, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3. (Monument 0457.)

SOUTH AMERICA
SOUTH AFRICA
AUSTRALASIA & FAR EAST
BY ALL ROUTES.
Full particulars of all Sailings, Fares, &c., gratis. Official Agents, ALL LINES. No Booking Fees.
J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, S.W.1 (Regent 7607), and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3 (Avenue 9870)

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
BREMEN
NEW YORK
FROM SOUTHAMPTON and CHERBOURG.

COLUMBUS	July 5

Carrying First and Second Class, also Tourist Third Cabin.
FROM BOULOGNE and SOUTHAMPTON.

BERLIN	July 4

Carrying Cabin, Tourist Third, and Third Class.
MOXON SAUNT and Co., Ltd.,
11A, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1 ; Bevis Marks House, E.C.3 ; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool ; or to General Agency Norddeutscher Lloyd, 1, Rue Scribe, Paris.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA.

INANDA	Sailing July 18	LONDON
INGOMA	Sailing Aug. 15	LONDON

Six weeks' Round Voyage £67 inclusive.
Apply J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1. THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3. Monument 4231.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

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"AVELONA STAR"	Boulogne.	(28	AUG.

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Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Monthly from £60.
Visit Stand C34 at Ideal Holidays Exhibition, Royal Agricultural Hall.
For South American and Eastern Sailings apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5671) ; 40, 84, Mary Axe ; 10, Water-street, Liverpool ; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co. ; and principal Tourist Agents.

BLUE STAR CRUISES
By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner.
"ARANDORA STAR."
Britain's Dream Ship.
TO NORWEGIAN FJORDS & NORTHERN CAPITALS.

5 July, 13 days.—NORWEGIAN FJORDS.
19 July, 20 days.—NORWEGIAN FJORDS, NORTH CAPE and SPITZBERGEN.
9 Aug., 12 days.—NORWEGIAN FJORDS.
23 Aug., 23 days.—NORWAY and NORTHERN CAPITALS.

MEDITERRANEAN.

19 Sept. 24 days } To MOROCCO, SPAIN, DALMATIA, ITALY, SICILY, &c.
14 Oct., 24 days }
8 Nov. 18 days } To MOROCCO, FRANCE, ITALY, ALGERIA.
19 Dec. 19 days } 22nd Annual Christmas Cruise to MORO

KENNEL, FARM AND AVIARY

DOGS

AIREDALES (LT.-COL. RICHARDSON'S) for home protection. ABERDEENS, CAIRNS, WIRE and SMOOTH FOX, SEALYHAMS, WEST HIGHLANDS, COCKERS; pups, adults, commanders or exhibition; largest selection.—Cheek House, Byfleet, Surrey (Station Weybridge), or seen London. Tele., Byfleet 274.

ABERDEENS.—Tally is a real cloddy type of Scottish terrier; very game and good natured.—Westminster Dog Bureau, Caxton-street, S.W.1. Vic. 9739.

ADORABLE SEALYHAM DOG PUPS for SALE, by St. Margaret Mason out of Nanette of Newick; worth 10gns.—Apply Hon. G. Jeynson-Hicks, 24, Pont-street.

AFGHAN HOUNDS.—PUPS for SALE; grand litter by Ch. Sirdar of Ghazni, ex Ku Mari of Kaf; cream to dark golden; seen by appointment.—Morris Jones, Elm Cottage, Whyteleafe-road, Caterham. 'Phone 227.

ALBERT and ANNIE are SEALYHAMS of the real cart-horse type; course and good.—Westminster Dog Bureau, Caxton-street, S.W.1. Vic. 9739.

BLACK COCKER BITCH of Ware strain, 13 months, over distemper, to be SOLD, as companion to good home only. Too small for shows. Very typical, affectionate and obedient. Make delightful pal. Horse moderate rate.—Mrs. Vesey, Wincanton, Somerset.

BLACK LABRADOR DOG, 2 years, pedigree; has done one season; sold as owner not shooting; reasonable price to good home.—Write Box 6120, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BRAMBLETYE RED COCKERS.—Lovely typical puppies for Sale; 10 weeks; moderate prices.—Gow, Hambletye, West Byfleet. 'Phone 297.)

BULLBITCH; affectionate, smart; lightweight; brindle; white; 18 months; champion pedigree; trained children, car, house; 10 guineas. Seen appointment.—Leslie, 68, Farley-road, Selsdon, Surrey.

CAIRNS.—Three lovely Bitch Puppies, 8 weeks old; sire Dan O'Dunlce of Dochcarn; fawn, with brindle, silver grey.—Mrs. Owen, Scawen Brook, Brigg, Lincs.

CHARMING DOGS OF EVERY BREED are always to be bought at the Westminster Dog Bureau, Caxton-street, S.W.1. Vic. 9739.

CLUMBER COCKER SPANIELS; some nice pups left; 5 months old to 11 months; black and tan; also reds; shortly ready.—Sacre, Elhadale Kennels, School-road, Ashtead, Middlesex. 'Phone 248.)

GRIFFON BRUXELLOIS.—The Vulcan Kennels have nearly 40 adorable puppies, all ages and types, which they must sell very reasonable to make room.—Apply Kennelmaid, Orleans House, Twickenham (Popesgrove 2580), or the Hon. Mrs. Ionides, 40, Berkeley-square (Grosvenor 2434).

GRIFFONS.—Attractive rough red bitch, 10 months, over distemper, house trained; great bargain, 8gns.; lovely tiny smooth bitch, 6 months, 7 guineas.—Mrs. Parker-Rhodes, Honeywick Castle Carry, Somerset.

HANDSOME red male PEKINGESE; small, good all round; 1 year; house trained; healthy, charming little dog; £10 10s.; no dealers.—Misses Barks, Ascot Heath.

JET-BLACK COCKER DOG PUPPIES, lovely type; excellent pedigree; from 4gns., bitches 2gns. Many other dogs, adults on 14 days' trial terms.—Wilsons, Ltd., 37, New Oxford-street, London. Temple Bar 6808.

PEDIGREE COCKER SPANIEL PUPPIES; both sexes; blacks and reds; some house trained.—Hunt, Otterbourne Chertsey. 'Phone 12.

PEKINGESE.—The IFIELD PEKINGESE; the ideal kennel; puppies and adults always available; can be seen in London by appointment.—Apply Mrs. S. Whitehead Hall, Ifield, Sussex. 'Phone, Crawley 73), or 105, Piccadilly, W.1 ('Phone, Mayfair 2048).

PEKINGESE.—Miss Frampton, holder of the world's record for winning litters and breeder of the Champion Ifield Crafty, 1930, has for SALE a few dogs in England, every colour, from 3 to 50 guineas; miniatures a speciality from 20 guineas. Seen any time or shown in London, Imin. from Olympia. Riverside 2757, 127a, Addison-road, Kensington.—Apply Mrs. Frampton.

SAMOYEDE PUPPIES, like snowy Teddy bears, highest pedigree, four to seven guineas.—Puxley, Hydon Ball, Godalming, Surrey.

WIRE FOX-TERRIER PUPPIES; champion pedigree; show specimens; from 4gns. with pedigree.—Captain Mack, Southdown, Rochester, Kent.

CHOW CHOW DOG, black, by Champion Nea Shana 3 months old. IRISH TERRIER DOG, reg. K.C. 14 months old; excellent guard and companion. BLACK POODLE DOG, 15 months old; champion bred; very attractive.

BOARDING KENNELS.—The Society's own kennels are situated in Kent, 18 miles from London; under veterinary supervision.—Full particulars upon application. POTTERIES ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY, Ltd., Westminster, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 8300, Extension 349.

BELL MEAD KENNELS, Ltd., Haslemere.—For particulars of the Training School for Kennelmaids and Kennel Owners see "The Times" to-morrow.

BOARD YOUR DOG at BELL MEAD KENNELS, Ltd., Haslemere. Tele. 452.

KEEP YOUR DOG COOL and greatly improve his health and appearance by having him trimmed, stripped, and bathed by the Bell Mead Kennels, Ltd., Haslemere. Tele. 452. Seen by appointment.

PEIRCE'S DOGS' ESTABLISHMENT and HOSPITAL for all ANIMALS and PETS.—The Manor, Shirland-road, W.9. 'Phone, Abercorn 1906. Hours 9 to 1 and 2 to 6.30. Sundays 9 to 12 only. Holiday Boarders. Painless Operations and Destroyals. Cremations, Post-mortems, &c.

WHEN YOUR DOG NEEDS A WASH he needs KUR-MANGE, the famous dog-wash. Chemists and dealers supplies or 9d. 'Phone Tin Foods all sell it, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.—Cooper, McDougall and Robertson, Ltd., Berkhamsted.

CATS

PEDIGREE SIAMESE KITTENS, bred from winners; house trained; from 2gns. to good home.—Write Box B.784, The Times, E.C.4.

FARM

POULTRY LAYING MEAL, 8s. cwt. delivered; Corn, 9s.; Sheep 1s.; Ducks, 10s. (20 per cent. meat), &c.—Goodhew Manufactures, Ipswich. (Est. 1854.)

LAVENDER and HERB FARM. Roots of culinary, medicinal and sweet-scented Herbs for Sale; lavender potpourri and dried herbs. Packets, tins. Cottage hostel. Illus., The Herb Farm, Seal, Sevenoaks.

TAME HAND-REARED RED SQUIRRELS, pretty, amusing pets; 17s. 6d. each, carriage paid.—Wilsons, Ltd., 37, New Oxford-street, London. Temple Bar 6808.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY of LONDON.
The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of DEPUTY MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT in the Public Health Department for duty at Mile End Hospital, Bancroft-road, E.1. Candidates must be qualified by law to practice both medicine and Surgery in England and must have had experience of cases attaching to the position is £600 a year with board, lodging, and laundry. The salary and conditions of service are subject to review.
Applications forms, containing full details obtainable (stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary) from the Clerk of the Council, the County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, to whom they must be returned by Friday, 11th July, 1930. Canvassing disqualifies.
MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.—FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS:—Probationary Assistant Engineers in the Engineering Department of the Post Office (20-25, with extension in certain cases), 10th July. Male Assistant Preventive Officers in the Inland Revenue Department, 15th July. Male Assistants (19-21, with extension in certain cases), 17th July. Typists and Clerk Typists (Female) in the Civil Service (16th July). Male Aircraft Apprentices (17) and Apprentice Clerks (15½-17) in the Royal Air Force, 28th August.
The dates specified above are the latest on which application forms can be received. Regulations and particulars, together with the forms on which applications must be made, will be sent in response to requests (preferably by postcard), addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.1.
A vacancy exists for a Professional Clerk in the Post Office Solicitor's Department. Salary £230-£15-£300 a year, rising in maximum to £350 a year (maximum £406 6s.). Applicants must be barristers or admitted solicitors, with practical experience in Conveyancing and Common Law work.
Other things being equal, preference will be given to candidates who served in His Majesty's Forces during the late war, and among these to such as have served for a Complete Year. Candidates must state whether they have not served in His Majesty's Forces during the war and also in a Government Department must be under 35 years of age on the 12th July, 1930.
The salary is subject to increases by increments of £15 in respect of each completed year, not exceeding five, of professional experience, after reaching the age of 27.
Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Solicitor, Solicitor's Department, General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1. No application can be considered unless received on the prescribed form not later than the 12th July, 1930.

CROWN AGENTS for the COLONIES.
COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.
APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following POSTS:—
MEN ASSISTANT ENGINEERS REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of NIGERIA for the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT for two tours of not less than 15 nor more than 18 months' service in the first instance, with prospects of permanent employment for those appointed will be eligible at the expiration of three years' service for confirmation in the permanent and pensionable establishment. Salary £480 a year for the first three years; then £510, rising by annual increments of £30 to £750 per annum. A gratuity of £60 on first appointment. Free quarters and passages and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates must have attained the age of 21½ years on the date of appointment and preference will be given to those who have not yet 22½ and must not be over 35 years of age. Must have obtained an engineering degree at a recognized University or have passed Sections "A" and "B" of the A.M.I.C.E. examination or have passed the Associate Membership Examination of the City and Guilds Institute, or possess such other degree or diploma or distinction in Engineering as may be considered satisfactory. Candidates whose qualifying diplomas have been obtained without a College course should have had three years' practical experience on good engineering work, subsequent to taking their degree or completing their articles, but under certain conditions this may be waived in the case of candidates in possession of an Engineering Degree.
Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/2015.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.
APPOINTMENT of DEPUTY PUMPING STATION FOREMAN.
The Metropolitan Water Board invite APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of a DEPUTY PUMPING STATION FOREMAN in the Chief Engineer's Department, at the commencing wages of £5 per week.
Applicants must have had considerable experience in the erection and working of steam and oil engines and pumps. The successful candidate will be required to devote his whole time to the service of the Board; to reside at Hampton (Middlesex) where the vacancy exists; to pass satisfactorily a medical examination by the Board's Chief Medical Officer; and to undertake in writing to join the Board's Superannuation and Provident Fund.
Applications, in the candidate's own handwriting, stating age and full particulars of training, qualifications, and experience, should be addressed to Mr. Henry E. Stilgoe, M.Inst.C.E., the Chief Engineer, and must reach the office of the Board not later than 21st July, 1930.
Canvassing will be held to be a disqualification.
G. F. STRINGER, Clerk of the Board.
Offices of the Board, 173, Rosebery-avenue, E.C.1.
2nd July, 1930.

RUBBER RESEARCH INSTITUTE of MALAYA.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the APPOINTMENT of DIRECTOR of the RUBBER RESEARCH INSTITUTE of MALAYA which is now vacant. Qualifications.—Candidates must have shown high administrative capacity and ability to conduct and direct scientific research and experiment; should possess an honours degree in Natural Sciences of a British University or equivalent; and should have agricultural experience, preferably rubber.
Duties to direct research, routine, and publications subject to the control of the Board, and to advise the Board. Agreement for three years in the first instance at $1,800 per annum (£372 10s. 0d.) rising by annual increments of $100 per annum to $2,000 (£413 6s. 8d.) per annum). There are certain allowances attaching to the post. Free quarters with heavy furniture provided in Kuala Lumpur. Free passage for selected candidate and his wife. The selected candidate will be required to take up his appointment as soon as possible and will be expected to join Provident Fund.
Applications should be forwarded to the Secretary, Local Advisory Committee, Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, 2, 3, and 4, Idol-lane, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS (continued)

DIOCESE OF LONDON.
A CHIEF DIOCESAN INSPECTOR will be REQUIRED in October.—Particulars of the post (to which is attached a Prebendal Stall) can be obtained from Canon MAPLEDEN, Church House, S.W.1.

ROYAL NAVY.
Applications are invited for APPOINTMENTS as INSTRUCTOR-LIEUTENANTS in the ROYAL NAVY. Candidates must be under 30 years of age, and by January 1st next will have had a university training and have taken an Honours degree in mathematics, science, or engineering.
Present rates of pay £280 to £1,180, according to rank and service. The regulations provide for service, victualling and accommodation, or allowances in lieu, withdrawal gratuities, retired pay, widow's pensions, &c., and an outfit gratuity of £50 on qualifying. Appointments will date from December 31st, 1929.
Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from: Adviser on Education, Admiralty, S.W.1.

THE RETREAT, YORK.—WANTED LADY COOK, certificated; one with institutional experience preferred. Salary £80 and uniform.—Apply, with two testimonials, stating age, to Housekeeper.

VACANCIES for ELECTRICAL INSPECTORS of FACTORIES.
The Home Secretary announces FIVE VACANCIES for ELECTRICAL INSPECTORS of FACTORIES to undertake electrical inspection under the direction of the Senior Electrical Inspector, in factories and other places under the Factory Acts, in any part of Great Britain.
The scale of salary, exclusive of Cost of Living Bonus, will be £300 per annum, rising by annual increments of £25 to £750 per annum. The Cost of Living Bonus at present payable on the initial salary is £171 15s. The appointment will be subject to two years' probation, and the usual Civil Service conditions as to retirement and pension will apply. An Inspector will be required to reside in such place as the Home Secretary may from time to time direct.
Candidates should be between 25 and 40 years of age, but applications from candidates over 40 with exceptional qualifications will be considered. They should be natural-born British subjects and children of persons who are or were at the time of death British subjects, though exception may be made in certain circumstances, of which particulars can be obtained by application.
Applications, on forms to be obtained from the Industrial Division, Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.1, should be forwarded so as to reach the Home Office not later than 28th July, 1930.
Special consideration will be given to candidates who served in His Majesty's Forces during the War. Candidates must be Chartered Electrical Engineers, or must produce other evidence of thorough training and experience in electrical engineering. Responsible experience in large modern extra high tension electricity supply undertakings will carry special weight.
Recommendations or testimonials will only be considered if given by persons having personal knowledge of the candidate.
A successful candidate must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners as to his health.
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

UNIVERSITY of READING.
The Council will shortly APPOINT to the INDEPENDENT LECTURESHIP in AGRICULTURAL ENTOMOLOGY. Stipend £400-£500 per annum. Full particulars may be obtained from the Registrar.

UNIVERSITY of ABERDEEN.
THE CHAIR of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
THE CHAIR of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY in the Fraserburgh and Peterhead University Centres, rendered vacant by the resignation of Professor G. P. Thomson, M.A., F.R.S., on the 30th September, 1930.
The University Court will shortly proceed to consider an APPOINTMENT to the Chair.
The salary proposed is £1,175.
The conditions of appointment may be obtained from the Secretary to the University.
H. J. BUDDEN, Secretary to the University.
The University, Aberdeen.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE of LEICESTER.
DEPARTMENT of ADULT EDUCATION.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the APPOINTMENT of a TUTOR for Extra-Mural Work in LITERATURE and DRAMA. Ability to take elementary courses in other subjects (preferably History or Psychology) will be an advantage.
The initial salary will be from £300 to £400 (with superannuation benefits) according to qualifications and experience.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Director of Extra-mural Studies, Vaughan College, Leicester, to whom applications, accompanied by references and copies of testimonials, should be sent not later than 21st July, 1930.

WANTED for the INDIAN ORDNANCE FACTORIES, TWO ASSISTANT WORKS MANAGERS. (1) Metal and Steel Factory, Ishapore (near Calcutta): Applicants should possess a University Degree in Metallurgy, with special knowledge of the non-ferrous metals, or an equivalent diploma, and it is desirable that they should also have had at least three years' workshop experience in brass casting and rolling and/or rod and tube drawing shops, including experience in the control of labour in some post of authority.
(2) Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore:
Applicants should possess a University Degree in engineering or an equivalent diploma, and, in addition, they should have had not less than three years' subsequent practical experience with a firm of mechanical engineers of good standing.
For both appointments applicants should be not less than 24, and preferably not more than 35 years of age.
Selected officers will be engaged for a period of five years, with the prospect of permanent retention thereafter. For officers of non-Asiatic domicile pay will commence at the rate of Rs.600 basic plus £25 sterling overseas pay (in all about £70 per mensem). The appointments are non-pensionable, but subscription to a Provident Fund, to which Government also contributes, is compulsory. Free passages to and from India will be given on appointment and on termination of appointment, and if the officers remain in the service after the first five years leave passages to the United Kingdom will be granted.
The officers will be required to proceed to India in September next.
Intending applicants should write to the Secretary, Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.1, for further particulars of the appointments and for a form of application, the latest date for the return of which will be the 19th July, 1930. All communications should be marked "Ordnance Recruitment."

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will arise.
APPLICANTS' testimonials typed by return post: 12 copies of one ls. 2d., 30 5s., 50 2s. 6d.; quarto or foolscap.—King, 31a, Fulwood-place, High Holborn.
AGENTS.—Prominent German firm is desirous of finding a representative to undertake the sale of its patented Special Steamboiler Accessories, which are without competition. The same must have the best connexions with the industries and be a first-class salesman.—Offer, if possible with photo, requested under R. B., 163, Ala-Haasenstein and Vogler, Bremen (Germany).
ELECTRICAL Engineer, with good general education, business experience, and fluent German, not over 32, required by large firm of electrical manufacturing specialities; would eventually be required to take up responsible position abroad.—Write, giving age, full particulars of education, experience, and salary required, to Box K.1226, The Times, E.C.4.
FINANCIAL Institution has vacancy for first-class man experienced in all work connected with the handling of securities. Applications giving details of past experience, age, salary required to Box K.1184, The Times, E.C.4.
LAW.—Required by City firm with a view of partnership, a thoroughly experienced all-round Solicitor (especially company work), able to assume full responsibility in a competent manner.—Apply by letter, stating experience and terms, to "Moor," care of D. J. Keymer and Co., Ltd., 1, Whitefriars-street, E.C.4.
LIMITED Company abroad wishes to engage young gentleman, age 24-28, who has received Public School, &c., education, as Private Secretary to director; knowledge in French and German necessary.—Write Box K.153, The Times, E.C.4.
MECHANICAL Engineer as Assistant Manager to Engineering Company in Calcutta; age about 35; experience in locomotive practice and boiler-making necessary; applicants please state full particulars, school, degree, diploma, practical) experience, with copies of references; position suitable married man; excellent prospects, leading to directorship.—Write Box K.1198, The Times, E.C.4.
PROGRESSIVE organization requires immediately for provincial areas 20 men of good appearance and address, preferably motor cycle and side-car frames; salary expenses and bonus; applicants must have had previous selling experience.—Write fullest particulars to Box K.1453, The Times, E.C.4.
REPRESENTATIVE required, one already travelling the South American States in chemists' and druggists' sundries line with first-class established connexion.—Write Box 750, care of Dawson's, 31, Craven-street, W.C.2.
SUPERINTENDENT of Erectors wanted for structural engineers in London; must be practical man, and be in touch with good foreman erectors; in addition to salary bonus will be paid on jobs completed satisfactorily and economically.—Full particulars to Fleming Bros., 65, Bath-street, Glasgow, C.2.
SWEDEN.—Teacher required by Gothenburg University for Lectureship in English literature, and commercial subjects; graduate with business experience preferred.—Write Dr. Rahnn, Overcliff Hotel, Southbourne, Hants.
THE Powell Duffryn Colliery Company, Limited, are prepared to consider applications for the position of Manager at Bobsyer Colliery. Applicants should have had experience in Machine Mining. Salary £600 per annum, plus bonus and allowances. Apply at once, stating age and particulars of experience, with copies of recent testimonials, to the General Manager, Bobsyer Colliery (no. Lla), Aberdare, Glamorgan.
WANTED, practical Tent and Cover maker for Scotland, fully qualified and experienced in up-to-date methods, to take charge of sewing room. None others need apply.—Write, stating age, experience, and wages required, to Box B.863, The Times, E.C.4.
WANTED, first-class Sales Manager, not over 35 years of age, by London office of international house of repute, dealing in high-grade food products (branded articles); must be a very competent salesman, efficient in supervising travellers, a good organizer, and advertiser; he must have personality and show past results as a sales promoter; only competent men with high credentials need apply.—Write, sending full particulars in strictest confidence with references, past experience, and salary wanted, to Box K.1225, The Times, E.C.4.
YOUNG Man required as research worker to develop and take charge of Information Bureau and Library, and publicity work arising therefrom.—Reply, stating age, educational qualifications, and general capacities, with salary required, before July 21 to Secretary, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., 1, Balloon-street, Manchester.
A Brilliant Career is open to the Pitman-trained student. Specialised home-study courses.—Write for free booklet, "The Key to a Successful Career," Pitman's Correspondence College, 197 Southampton-row, W.C.1.
AMBITIOUS Men.—The Russell Course in Scientific Salesmanship will develop in you the ability to get what you want in the shortest possible time. One student rose in six months from 32s. 6d. per week to £12 10s. and had no previous experience. Another rose while still a student from insurance inspector to assistant sales manager at £600 a year. If we accept you we undertake to introduce you to salaried vacancies. Great British firms are regularly being supplied with particulars of Russell trained men. Send to-day for "Your Future—How to Make It Secure." The Russell-Hart Co., Ltd., 65, Gosson-buildings, Hendrietta-street, W.C.2.
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ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 125, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business est. 1908.
TO Public School and Varsity Men on the threshold of a career.—Are you a born salesman? Have you left school or university, like thousands of others, to find yourself without a definite aim in life? Are you content to drift from job to job, from one blind alley to another, with the career of the future, Business, Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.
WIRELESS Service.—The Premier College in the British Isles (established 34 years) gives a sound training to all students, with assured positions on qualification. Fees payable by easy instalments if desired.—Apply for Prospectus, Secretary, Dept. "A," The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

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A first-class Journalist (Oxford man), 12 years' experience. Empire travelled, seeks responsible post, home or abroad; good leader writer and sub-editor; special flair human interest stories; has also worked excellent references.—Write Box B.808, The Times, E.C.4.

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AN intelligent, adaptable Lady Secretary (23); good all-round clerk; six years' excellent experience; whole or part time.—Write Box A.1528, The Times, E.C.4.
GENTLEWOMAN as Private Secretary or Companion-Secretary; good shorthand typist, bookkeeping, conversational French, Italian, German, if required. London daily (whole or part time) or residential country post near London; excellent references.—Box 876, Harrods' advertising Agency, S.W.1.
TYPEWRITING required at home by experienced lady shorthand typist.—17, Kirn-avenue, Clapham Park.
WELL-EDUCATED Gentlewoman seeks engagement; good knowledge German; six years in last post: £4 10s. —No. 451, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.
WELL EDUCATED Young Lady requires position—not necessarily with business firm. Shorthand, typing, bookkeeping; speeds 110 and 40; age 21 years; no business experience.—Write particulars, Box 04085, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.
PUBLIC School man (young), experienced in organisation and control of men and boys, seeks post in hotel or club.—Write Box 04031, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
SMART business man (31), well educated, good appearance, with considerable experience in motor trade; moderate remuneration for position offering scope; excellent references.—Write Box 04066, The Times, E.C.4.
STATISTICIAN (25), nine years' accountancy and investment experience; able correspondent.—Write Box A.1530, The Times, E.C.4.
SOUTH African gentleman, highest qualifications with unimpeachable references, having influential connexions in South African political, commercial, and banking circles, will be representative for British firm or undertake commercial survey of South Africa.—Write Box 04066, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
TRANSPORT Engineer, over 10 years' experience, specialist in fleet maintenance and organization, present manager automobile engineers, desires change more scope.—Write Box N.1462, The Times, E.C.4.
YOUNG Gentleman, aged 18, born in England and educated in Germany, with three years' experience in an Electro-export firm, perfect knowledge of German, German shorthand and typewriting and good knowledge of English, seeks situation as assistant.—Write to 15, Rabe-Theater, Birkenallee 7, Hamburg, Fuhlsbüttel.
YOUNG Man, aged 24, Public School, seven years' commercial experience, with four years' knowledge of linen and shirts, desires position with prospects; highest references.—Write Box A.1477, The Times, E.C.4.
YOUNG French Gentleman, student, good family, sports excellent references, Sciences Politiques, officer, seeks Tutorship in English family for August and September.—Write Box 4838, The Times, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.
YOUTH, 18, medallist Crystal Palace School of C.E. desires position with Public Works Contractors, to gain experience view going abroad later. Fluent Spanish, two years' practical survey experience railway, Spain.—Write Box K.1216, The Times, E.C.4.

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YOUNG Lady, willing to act as typist, required to assist in Information Bureau and Library, and work arising therefrom.—Reply, stating age, educational qualifications, and general capacities, required, before July 21, to Secretary, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., 1, Balloon-street, Manchester.
ATTRACTIVE posts for ambitious women. Men of affairs need efficient Private Secretaries. Our Private Secretary's Course will give you the required knowledge to fit you for an independent post. Qualified students offered secretarial vacancies. Send to-day for "The Personal Secretary," free and no obligation.—Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.
LADY Clerk, Typists, &c., prepare for a more remunerative post through Pitman's College.—Write for free booklet, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal Write Now, 198, Southampton-row, W.C.1.
PRIVATE Secretaryship.—How best to qualify in leisure time at home. Send to-day for a copy of the informative brochure Private Secretaryship," offered free by the Metropolitan College, Dept. P.2, St. Albans.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ACCOUNTANT possessing initiative and organizing ability seeks administrative post; last situation 15 years; credit control, costing, statistics, inventory; high references; salary by arrangement.—Write XYZ, 90, Union-street, Clapham, London, S.W.8.
A Keen, Empire-travelled Journalist (University man), a tired dodging Fleet-street amalgamations, seeks post in commerce, home or abroad, where his professional flair, conduct difficult interviews, ability organize advertisement campaigns, would be of service; first-class references.—Write Box J.425, The Times, E.C.4.
ARCHITECT and Surveyor (35) desires appointment with multiple shop company or industrial concern; 17 years' London experience, three years Midlands; locally immaterial.—Write Box K.1216, The Times, E.C.4.
ARTIST requires post; experienced in poster illustrating and display work; keen.—Write Box 05012, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
CHARTERED Accountant (39), Public School education, several languages, wide experience this country, Continent, and U.S.A., both professional and industrial, accustomed to responsibility, excellent references, seeks appointment London district.—Write Box K.1208, The Times, E.C.4.
EXPERIENCED Engineer Tea Planter requires post with more scope; excellent credentials; interview London.—Write Box P.1, The Times, E.C.4.
GENTLEMAN, 37, perfect English, French, Dutch, and some German, seeks responsible position; sound financial, commercial experience and connexions.—Write Box A.1517, The Times, E.C.4.
MAN (36), adaptable, willing, widely travelled, able interpreter and correspondent, French, Italian, German, requires situation.—Write Box K.1145, The Times, E.C.4.
MASSEUSE (trained), nine years' electrical experience, doctor with electrical practice.—Write Box K.1184, The Times, E.C.4.
PROMINENT landscape architect and horticulturist seeks opening as director-correspondent to trade organization, or attached to large London or provincial stores, or directing one or a series of commercial recreation and welfare schemes; specialist in the construction and maintenance of sports grounds and pleasure gardens of public and private estates.—Write Box K.1161, The Times, E.C.4.
PUBLIC and University Man, excellent social and business connexions, three years' stockbroking experience, desires position as representative in Dublin or surroundings; own car.—Write Box J.441, The Times, E.C.4.
PUBLIC School man (20) requires responsible and remunerative post, London or overseas; thorough commercial education, recovering health, energetic and possessing tact, initiative, organizing and administrative abilities.—Write Box 9174, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.
PUBLIC School man (young), experienced in organisation and control of men and boys, seeks post in hotel or club.—Write Box 04031, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
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With many Private Suites suitable for Families.
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Bright, cheerful bed rooms (hot and cold water), charming suite of rooms (double and single), bath enclosed; comfortable reception rooms. Unique roof restaurant. Excellent cuisine. Fully licensed. Lift. Moderate inclusive terms.
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**

Law Report, July 2

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
A GREEK'S CLAIM FOR COMMISSION
AMBATIELOS v. THE FOUNDATION COMPANY

(Before MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE *and a Special Jury)*

This was an action by Mr. Evangelos Eustache Ambatielos, a retired shipowner, of 19, Cavendish-square, W., against the Foundation Company, an engineering construction company incorporated in the State of New York, of 83, Kingsway, W.C.

The plaintiff claimed a declaration that, under an oral agreement made between himself and a Mr. Walter Rutherford, on behalf of the defendant company, in December, 1924, he was entitled to 20 per cent., or such percentage as the Court might deem just, arising out of a contract secured by the company. He also asked for an order for an inquiry as to the profits made by the company under the contract and payment of the percentage claimed, or, alternatively, a *quantum meruit*.

Mr. Ambatielos alleged that his agreement with the company was to the effect that, in consideration of his going to Athens, where he was well known and esteemed in political and financial circles, and making efforts to assist the defendant company in securing a contract with the Greek Government in relation to the irrigation of the Vardar Valley, the defendants would pay him, by way of remuneration for his services, a proportion of the profits which the company made. He said that, in pursuance of the agreement, he proceeded to Athens in March, 1925, and assisted the company to secure the contract, the profits from which, he estimated, would not be less than £800,000.

The defendant company denied the alleged agreement.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., and Mr. J. P. Valetta appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., and Mr. James Wylie for the defendant company.

The hearing lasted 11 days.

His LORDSHIP, in summing up, said that he was sorry to say that witnesses lied, no matter how eminent they were. They came into the witness-box and told shocking lies. One side or the other was lying in that case. The plaintiff said that when the defendants wanted that big contract they were only too happy to avail themselves of the services of anybody who could help them, but that when the time came to pay they flatly denied everything, whether they knew it to be true or false. The defence to that suggestion was that the plaintiff's story of the alleged agreement was an invented one. It was for the jury to decide which story they believed without being frightened by the fact that they had to conclude that someone was lying.

The jury found that there was an agreement with the plaintiff that, if he went to Athens and helped the defendants to secure the contract in question, they would be prepared to compensate him in proportion to the profits which they derived therefrom. The jury found that the proper proportion was 10 per cent. Alternatively, they found that the plaintiff was entitled to £30,000 on a *quantum meruit* for services rendered.

His LORDSHIP granted a declaration that the plaintiff was entitled to 10 per cent. of the profits of the contract, and ordered an inquiry forthwith before the Official Referee as to the amount of profits represented by that finding. A stay of execution was granted for 14 days.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Nisbet, Drew, and Loughborough; Messrs. Linklaters and Paines.

THE EPSOM MURDER

INQUEST RESUMED

The inquest was resumed at Epsom yesterday on the body of Agnes Kesson, 20, a Scottish waitress, whose scantily clad body was found in a ditch in Horton-lane, near Epsom, on the day after the Derby.

The West Surrey coroner, Mr. G. Willis Taylor, who had decided to sit daily, addressing the jury on their duties, said they had to certify how Miss Kesson came by her death. Those words did not necessarily only mean the mode of dying, but they meant all the circumstances as to how she came by her death.

David Henry Winter then gave evidence of finding the body on the morning of June 5.

Mr. Hugh Martindale, of Lower Kingston, Surrey, said that he passed right through Horton-lane from the Kingston direction about 12.30 to 1 a.m. on June 5. He continued: "About midway between the big gates of the hospital on the right hand side and the bend of the road that goes round to Epsom there is a sharp left-hand bend. About midway between there I saw a group of, perhaps, three or four people with my headlights standing under the trees close to the fence on the left-hand side of the road. As I drew near one of the group, a female, came out on the road and put her hand out to stop me. I pulled up about 30 yards after I had passed her, and she came down the road and said, 'Are you going to Epsom? Would you mind giving my men friends a lift?' Then one of the men came a little way down the road and said, 'It doesn't matter. We will walk.' I said to the girl 'All right, let them walk,' and then went on to Epsom. I have very bright headlights. Had there been any body by the side of the road I could not have missed seeing it. I noticed on my right hand side that there was a red pillar-box quite near where this occurred."

The witness said that he described to the police what he thought the girl looked like. He went to the mortuary, but could not swear that it was the same person. She had no hat on. The men had grey flannel trousers, and he did not think they wore waistcoats, because he saw the white of their shirts. The girl had darkish hair, rather fluffy, and a roundish face.

Police-Sergeant James Warwick, station sergeant at Epsom, said he noticed a deep indentation round the girl's neck, and suspected foul play. The body was clad only in underclothing.

Dr. William Heckels, police surgeon at Epsom, described how the body was lying. He found a mark right round the neck which looked as if the girl had been strangled. There was no sign of any struggle having taken place.

The CORONER.—Are you able to tell the jury how long she had been dead?—I should say at least four hours or more.

At the most, how long?—It is difficult to say, but I should say at the most six to eight hours.

The CORONER adjourned the inquest until to-day.

COMPULSORY WINDING-UP ORDER RESCINDED

MR. JUSTICE BENNETT, on the application of counsel for Excelso Sealing Machine Company, Limited, rescinded the order made on Monday, June 30, for the compulsory winding up of that company. Counsel stated that the petitioning creditor and the sole supporting creditor were satisfied.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
(continued)

FRANCE.—FORNICHET, BAULE.—Very attractive, in private villa, two rooms and breakfast or full board; sea-side resort.—Write Rivarol, 47, Avenue Villiers, Paris.

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NURSING HOMES

A COMFORTABLE HOMELY HOME has a VACANCY for an aged lady or gentleman, senile or slightly mental.—Apply George, "Chesterfield," 214, Anerley-road, Crystal Palace.

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WOODCOTE NURSING HOME, Wallington (Cheshire patient (permanent); lovely garden; good nursing; excellent food; fees from £5 5s. per week.

INNS OF COURT

CALLS TO THE BAR

Last night was Call Night at the four Inns of Court. The following is a list of those called:—

LINCOLN'S INN

D. S. JAYAWICKRAMA, Royal College, Colombo, Ceylon, holder of Certificate of Honour awarded Trinity Term, 1930, and Buchanan Prize, Lincoln's Inn; G. G. HOOPER, M.C., B.A.Oxf.; W. S. R. THOMAS, B.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Edn.); J. E. C. SLAGG, of Univ. Coll., Oxf.; M. S. A. KHAN, B.A., LL.B., Osmania University, of Hyderabad, India; R. L. ROBINSON; E. SHOUHA, B.A.Cantab.; T. M. FIGGIS, B.Com.Sc. Belfast; B. D. FARRER, B.A.Oxf.; S. A. R. MCKINSTRY; I. K. MASTER, B.Sc.(Econ.)London, B.A.(Hons.) Bombay; EDITH V. COHEN; S. JOLY DE LOTBINIÈRE, B.A., LL.B., Cantab. (Cholmeley Student, Lincoln's Inn); T. M. SHELFORD, B.A.Cantab.; D. N. SINHA, B.A.Patna University, of Bhagalpur, India; K. S. STOBY; G. W. WALLACE, LL.B.London; S. K. HIRANANDANI, B.A.Bombay; W. F. N. PERRY, Manchester Univ.; A. A. B. FULLER, B.A.Oxford (Cholmeley Student, Lincoln's Inn); S. SUNDARAM, B.A.Madras University; M. RAJANAYAGAM, B.A.London; D. N. ABICHANDANI, B.A.Bombay Univ.; A. A. PEREZADA, B.A.Bombay; S. S. TANEJA, B.A.Punjab Univ.; J. J. DU RANDT.

INNER TEMPLE

H. C. WILLAN (Holder of a Certificate of Honour, awarded Trinity, 1930), Jesus Coll., Oxf., B.A.; J. J. DALAL, Exeter Coll., Oxf.; A. K. PILLAI; R. PEISLE, Queen's Coll., Oxf., M.A.; R. B. Pope, Jesus Coll., Camb., B.A.; O. L. AJOSE, Fitzwilliam House, Camb.; J. J. THOMAS; A. H. M. MORRELL, Merton Coll., Oxf., B.A.; B. J. PETIT, Queens' Coll., Camb., B.A.; R. P. DAWN, Pembroke Coll., Oxf., B.A.; R. J. Holland, Ch. Ch., Oxf.; N. V. CRAIG, Magdalene Coll., Camb., B.A.; E. A. JESSEL, St. John's Coll., Oxf., B.A.; C. S. M. BRERETON, Balliol Coll., Oxf., B.A.; J. G. FREER; V. R. SAIGOL, Ch. Ch., Oxf., B.A.; R. L. EDWARDS, Oriel Coll., Oxf., B.A.; A. S. HATHORN, Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb., B.A.; Miss J. B. ALEXANDER, St. Hilda's Coll., Oxf., B.A., B.C.L.; H. SCHRAMEK, Jesus Coll., Camb., B.A.; P. E. BRASSEY, Magdalene Coll., Camb., B.A.; J. G. BURNETT, Magdalen Coll., Oxf., M.A.; I. SECOULOV, Manchester Univ., LL.B.; W. H. TINDALL, Pembroke Coll., Camb., B.A.; M. J. H. TURNER, Trinity Coll., Oxf., B.A.; F. BAILLIE, Edinburgh Univ., M.B., Ch.B.; J. M. KENNAN (awarded an Entrance Scholarship, 1927), Keble Coll., Oxf., B.A.; B. W. GUINNESS, Chr. Ch., Oxf., B.A.; E. H. V. HARINGTON; P. F. E. ALLES; J. S. ALLES, London Univ.; M. B. KIN; P. H. CHETWYND, New Coll., Oxf.; A. P. MCNABB, Pembroke Coll., Oxf., M.A.; Miss A. M. CHRISTIDES, Univ. Coll., London; E. J. BULLOCK, St. John's Coll., Oxf., B.A.; D. C. FLOWERDEW-LOWSON, Chr. Ch., Oxf., B.A.; G. ROGERS, King's Coll., Camb., B.A.; O. I. FRANKEL, Trinity Hall, Camb., B.A.; G. E. WALKER, St. John's Coll., Camb., B.A.; J. L. HENRY, Fitzwilliam House, Camb., B.A., LL.B.; F. M. BARTLETT, Corpus Christi Coll., Camb., B.A.; J. S. F. COOKE, Magdalen Coll., Oxf., B.A.; E. P. BRADLOW, St. John's Coll., Camb.; R. USAMI; D. P. AHORA.

MIDDLE TEMPLE

T. E. HINCHCLIFFE; E. C. KYRIAKIDES; W. J. M. DENNIS, M.A. of Fitzwilliam Hall, Camb.; D. R. DAS, B.A. of Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; A. L. BLANK, M.A. of Wadham Coll., Oxf.; M. I. GHAZNAVI, LL.M. of London Univ., LL.B. of Queen's Univ., Belfast; S. B. BAPAT, B.A. of Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; H. DUERDEN, B.Sc. of London Univ. (Second Class Honours); A. P. MEHTA, B.A. of Punjab Univ.; S. M. RAZVI, M.A. of Bombay Univ.; H. J. GALLIANO; P. N. PASCHALIS; J. SUBRUSWAMY, B.A. (Honours) of Madras Univ.; R. HERBERT; S. H. ULLAH, B.A. of Punjab Univ.; R. NEERUNJUN, Laureate and Gold Medalist of the Royal College of Mauritius; W. L. IVES, LL.B. of London Univ.; W. L. DATE, B.Sc. Bombay, B.A. (First Class Honours), B.Sc. (First Class) of Bombay Univ.; J. L. WILLIS, B.A. of Exeter Coll., Oxf.; RUTH EPSTEIN, LL.B. of London Univ.; A. C. BRAZÃO; G. C. LYNN, B.A. of Queen's Univ., Belfast; G. HORROCKS, LL.B. of Victoria Univ., Manchester; G. L. POPHALE, B.A. of Bombay Univ.; L. J. HEIN; RUTH HARING, LL.B. of Manchester Univ.; A. BHATT, B.A. of Bombay Univ.; J. P. GRAHAM, B.A. of Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb. (Classical Tripos Part I., Law Tripos Part II.), Harmsworth Law Scholar; B. GOVINDAN, B.A., LL.B. of Madras Univ.; V. B. PATEL; H. E. JONES, LL.B. (First Class, with Honours) of Victoria Univ., Manchester, Dauntesey Legal Scholarship, John Peacock Prize, Vice-Chancellor of Lancaster's Prize in Equity; H. J. BROWN, B.A., LL.B. of Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.

GRAY'S INN

A. J. K. HEATH; G. H. S.-WHITE; H. M. YOUNG, M.B.S., B.Sc., Univ. of London; H. V. A. FRANKLIN, B.A., B.C.L., and sometime Scholar, Hertford Coll., Oxf., Entrance Scholar, Gray's Inn, 1926; B. P. BRIDGE, B.A., Trinity Coll., Dublin; D. M. FOOT, B.A. Balliol Coll., Oxf.; NORAH M. EASTWOOD, B.Com., Univ. of Manchester; A. P. WELSH, B.A., Clare Coll., Camb.; S. R. MACCLEMENTS, B.A., Royal Univ. of Ireland, M.A., B.D., Princeton Univ., United States of America; A. F. WIJEKANNE; P. K. MC COWAN, M.D., Ch.B., Edinburgh Univ., M.R.C.P. (London), D.P.M. (England); E. L. MINTY; D. M. LAWRANCE, B.Sc., Univ. of London; PHYLLIS M. MARTIN; D. M. MOWAT, B.Sc., Univ. of Glasgow; JOSEPHINE M. GREENWOOD, M.B.E., B.A., Univ. of Leeds; E. M. LUSTGARTEN, B.A., and sometime Scholar, St. John's Coll., Oxf.; N. M. MUNRO; H. BURTON, B.A., and sometime Exhibitioner, Merton Coll., Oxf.; W. H. PHEAR, B.A., Queen's Coll., Oxf., LL.B., Univ. of Cape Town, a Rhodes Scholar; TUNG-FAN LO, B.A., Univ. of Hong-kong; COLONEL H. G. REID, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.; G. N. ENGLAND, B.Com., Univ. of Liverpool; J. BENNETT, B.Sc., Univ. of Sheffield; O. C. K. CORBIE, B.A., Trinity Coll., Cambridge, formerly a solicitor, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Palestine.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

WOMEN AND DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

Sir Hubert Montgomery, Assistant Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, again gave evidence when the Royal Commission on the Civil Service continued its sittings in London yesterday.

Mr. WILLIAM CASH suggested that a certain class of people was making a monopoly of the Diplomatic Services. It was, he said, only a man of means who could allow his sons to visit other countries and secure the necessary linguistic attainments for the Diplomatic Service examinations.

Sir Hubert Montgomery, in reply, said a man of good ability could take languages in his stride. It was not now necessary for those entering the Service to have private means, but if they had it helped them to do their jobs better.

Sir Hubert added that although he thought women unsuitable for Consular and Diplomatic Services he wanted to make it clear that he was not a natural enemy of women.

LORD TOMLIN.—Such men are very rare creatures.

Mrs. AYRTON GOULD.—I should have thought they were only too common.

A report submitted by the Society of Civil Servants, which represents the executive, directing, and analogous grades, pointed out that only the lower paid staffs received the full cost-of-living bonus. The bonus decreased as the basic pay increased, and the society suggested that this scaling down should be ameliorated. The society supported the principle of equal pay for equal work performed by men and women. In their respective departments both sexes worked under identical conditions and ought to be paid on the same scale. There was a general feeling that a scheme of pensions for widows and orphans of Civil servants should be instituted. The society also suggested that Civil servants retiring voluntarily before the age of 60 should be allowed to retain superannuation benefits.

The Commission adjourned until to-day.

ALLEGED THEFT IN A YACHT

FREDERICK WILLIAM GREEN, 46, a ship's steward, of George-street, Euston, was remanded at Bow-street Police Court yesterday on a charge of stealing £120 in bank notes on board the British motor-yacht Braemar in April last. The notes, which belonged to Mr. George Paxton, were missed when the yacht was on the high seas between Algiers and Tunis. Detective-inspector Chapman, of Scotland Yard, said that Green, when arrested in Tudor-street, E.C., at first denied the charge, but later, at Bow-street police station, he added:—"I am going to make a clean breast of it. I was worried at Algiers. I was afraid that someone who knew me was going to tell Mr. Paxton about it. I had too much to drink."

ROUND THE SHOPS

GOWNS, PEARLS, AND LEATHER

In the hot weather business in summer clothing flourishes; and it must be acknowledged that most longer dresses, when not worn too long, look most attractive with their small waists and floating skirts, and give a pleasing illusion of coolness. Next week several sales will be added to those already begun. Debenham and Freebody, Wigmore-street; Bradley's, Chepstow-place; the Army and Navy Stores, Victoria-street; and Harrods, Brompton-road, will be among those that start on Monday.

PETER ROBINSON, Oxford-street and Regent-street, whose sale does not take place until July 14, have some special bargains in the gown department, where a collection of beautiful dresses in various designs, materials, and colours are marked down to prices that average about half their original cost. These have been purchased at a big concession and this is being passed on to the customer. There are no two alike, and the prices range around six or seven guineas. In a delicate rosy beige a dress in flamenga, gracefully made and originally 14 guineas, is priced at six. An afternoon gown with beige lace over satin costs the same, and another in a fine quality of grey lace costs 6½ guineas. There are some at five guineas. The collection includes dresses suited to every occasion, and all of them are fresh and in good condition.

CARTIER, Old Bond-street, have on view this week a collection of pearls of great beauty. There are perfectly matched necklaces of finest orient, and there are novel treatments of jewels in cuffs of pearls consisting of 14 rows of well-matched, small stones, arranged on hinges of diamonds and platinum. Lovely sautoirs show many novel treatments; one has four rows of perfectly matched pearls, not very large, but of fine colour, and the ornament is strengthened at both ends by four tiny rows of diamonds set in platinum, finishing each string of pearls. There are fine pearls in the shades usually called black, but most of which have a rosy iridescence in their gunmetal tones. A pretty gem for a young girl is a necklace of many coloured pearls, with coral beads giving it brightness. A pearl sautoir of great beauty has alternating diamond and onyx barrels and rondels; and there is a lovely baroque pearl necklace—a most attractive piece, in which pearls and carved emeralds alternate.

LIBERTY, Regent-street, are showing an interesting collection of articles in basil leather at the present time, the pretty colours and novel designs of the hand decoration of the various goods being suited to the use to which each will be put. There are pochettes and handbags, comb cases, matchholders, telephone-message pads, book-ends, address books, and other utilities produced in this material. A folder showing the variety of these leather goods will be sent on request.

LAW NOTICES, JULY 3

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

FIRST DIVISION.—At 10.45:—Appeal.—The Shell Company of Australia, Limited v. the Federal Commissioner of Taxation (pt. hd.).

SECOND DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Appeal.—Sir Charu Chandra Ghose v. Kumar Kamakhya Narain Singh and others (pt. hd.).

THIRD DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Judgment.—Musammat Bolo v. Musammat Koklan and others, and connected appeal (consolidated). Petition.—Moulana Mohammad Ibrahim Riza Mahdi v. the Commissioner of Income Tax, Nagpur. Appeals.—Rai Rajeshwar Bali Narayan Singh and others v. Sham Lal Singh and others (pt. hd.); Annamalai Chettiar and others v. A. M. K. C. T. Muthukaruppan Chettiar and another, and connected appeal (consolidated).

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (the MASTER of the ROLLS, LAWRENCE and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the Chancery Division (Final List).—Chivers and Sons, Ltd. v. Eastwoods Cement, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (13); re Companies Act, 1929, and re Alpha Film Corporation, Ltd. (14); re Barnard's Dairy Equipment, Ltd. (Chilton v. the Company) (6).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Final and New Trial List).—Reckitt v. Arthur Wheeler and Co. (pt. hd.) (6); Wells v. Randall (8); Morgan-Jones v. Wilson (10).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—For judgment.—Re Townsend (Townsend v. Townsend) (7). For hearing.—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Silvester (Hammond v. Silvester) (28); re Milbourne (Colborne v. Wood) (29); re Jackson (the Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Co., Ltd. v. the Archbishop of Wales) (30); re Gray (Gray v. Howley) (31); re Rowley, Stafford-road, Sealord and re-Law of Property Act, 1925 (32); re Rice's Settlement (Edgar v. Rice) (33).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II. Fuller v. Fuller (pt. hd.).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—St. Clements Press, Ltd. v. Fishburn (pt. hd.) (10).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Edwards v. Ransomes and Rapier, Ltd. (10); Calkin v. Perkins (13); C. E. Keene and Co., Ltd. v. Bowles and Son, Ltd. (14).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Gooch's Will Trusts (Gooch v. Gooch) (pt. hd.) (11); re Ellis's Will Trusts (Ellis v. Ellis) (12); re Rowe (Rowe) (20); re Henton (Henton v. Henton) (22); re Hughes Settlement (Philipps v. Hughes) (23); re Southall (Southall v. Whiting) (34).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Vineberg v. Smelt (pt. hd.) (13); Hanson v. Goddard (12).

King's Bench Division

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial List.—Wisenthal v. the Worldy Auxiliary Insce. Corpn., Ltd. (Gerber v. the London Special Agency) (1135).

COURT IX. (ROWLATT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summonses.—Attended by Counsel.—Max Fournier and anr. v. Valentigal v. Waterford and Sons, Ltd. Not before 10.45:—Order XIV., Rule 8a.—Nicholson and Sons v. Middleton (2264); Lloyds Bank Ltd. v. Young (2278); Kemble and Jacobs v. Baker and anr. (2245); Rosen v. Mintz (2347).

COURT II. (TALBOT, J.) (Chambers Judge).—At 10.30:—Motions for Judgment.—Stark v. Summers; Dracos Soc. Anon. v. Gami and Hamburg anr.; Watson Warwick (1926), Ltd. (5). Order XIV., Rule 8a.—Josephs v. Morgan Films Service (1928), Ltd. (2273); Oughton v. Barnett (2280); Barradell and Thompson v. Taylor (2344).

Jurors

City of London Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court IX. must attend in King's Bench Court VII. at 10.15.

Special Jurors summoned for the Lord Chief Justice's Court need not attend until to-morrow.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. are discharged from attendance.

Probate and Divorce Cause List: see below.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT II. (the PRESIDENT).—At 10.30:—Special Jury.—Radcliffe v. Radcliffe and Daly (pt. hd.) (5).

Probate and Divorce Special Jurors ordered to attend this morning (other than those in the part heard cause) will not be required until to-morrow at 10.15.

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Causes without Juries.—Crossfield, L. v. Crossfield, V. (King's Proctor showing cause) (from Leeds District Registry) (for judgment) (14); Hope v. Hope and Phillips (24); Fabian v. Fabian (by her guardian) and Densley (28); Harmshaw v. Harmshaw and Greig (31a); Gammon v. Gammon and Pullinger (32); Miller v. Miller and Harrison (34); Barnard, M. A. L. v. Barnard, D. D. (35).

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Admiralty.—Eveleen.—Liverpool—1920—No. 608 (Owners of grab hopper dredger No. 15 v. Owners of S.S. Eveleen), action for trial with witnesses (with Trinity Masters).

Official Referees

COURT II.—R. C. J., No. 224 (Mr. G. A. SCOTT).—At 10.30:—Lewis v. Welch (pt. hd.).

COURT III.—R. C. J., No. 693 (SIR WILLIAM HANSELL, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Edgar v. Gerrards Cross Hotel, &c., Ltd.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

COURT I. (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Glickman, H.; Hickman, L. D.; Hickman, R. G. (carrying on the Farmhouse Confectionery Co.); Hathway, A. A. (orse. J. Hathway and Sons); Kalinvsky, S.; Greenfield, E. (orse. Eddie Fields); Keen, W. (orse. W. Keen and Co.); Jivitoski, M.; Gutteridge, E. C.; Ismay, E.; Rayey, H. (orse. H. Rayney and Son); Hearn, W. T. At 12:—Horne, R. S.

IN CHAMBERS.—Room 36 (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—Plaister, H. E.; Tydeman, W. E. (orse. Tydeman, Rycroft and Co.). Add. Petitions (509, 194, 105, and 224, of 1930); Petitions (561, 567, 573, 528, 591, 594, and 600, of 1930); Add. Petitions (427 and 461, of 1930). At 11.30:—Add. Petition (311, of 1930); Add. Petition, deposited (1,033, of 1929). At 12:—Motion to set aside Bankruptcy Notice (1,220, of 1930).

MEETING OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY (the OFFICIAL RECEIVERS).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.—Room 36.—First meeting.—Cooper, W. H. C., first meeting. At 11.30:—Bryne, E. E., ditto.

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION.—Companies Court (REGISTRAR STIEBEL).—In Chambers.—Room 48.—At 11:—Ex parte applications.—At 11.15:—G. W. Pearce and Sons (Brassfounders), Ltd.; Anglo-Scottish Securities, Ltd. At 11.30:—British Marble, Ltd.; Same; Great Rosemellyn China Clay, Ltd. At 12:—Schools Co-operative Society, Ltd. Room 67.—At 11.15:—Selected Land and Property Co., Ltd. At 11.30:—John Giles and Son, Ltd. Room 80.—At 11.30:—Menuphone Publicity, Ltd. At 12:—Ubique Construction Co., Ltd. Room 87.—At 11.30:—Cox and Co. (West End), Ltd. At 2.30:—Burlington Buildings, Ltd. (Hodge and anr. v. Burlington Buildings, Ltd.). Room 58.—At 2.30:—Zenith Motors, Ltd. (Collis and ors. v. Zenith Motors, Ltd.).

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS—COMPANIES (WINDING UP).—Meetings at 33, Carey-street.—At 11.30:—Icex, Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 12:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories. At 2.30:—The Country Service Association, Ltd., meeting of committee of inspection. Meetings at Bankruptcy-buildings (Room 53), Carey-street.—At 2.30:—Industrial Rubber Manufacturers, Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 3.15:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories.

MASTERS sitting.—Bonner, Jelf, Whately, Ball, Simner, Baker, and Mosely.

TAXING MASTER.—Greenwood.

MASTER of the CROWN OFFICE sitting.—Kershaw.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—Jolly (on Appeal Court I.), Andrews (on Eve, J.), Hicks Beach (on Maugham, J.), More (on Bennett, J.), Ritchie (on Clauson, J.), Jolly (on Luxmoore, J.), Baker (on Farwell, J.).

Central Criminal Court

COURT I. (MACNAGHTEN, J.).—At 10.30:—(1) S. Yoshimoto: (2) W. Sansum, W. H. Hardy. Not before 2:—(3) M. S. Seldanha (pt. hd.).

COURT II. (the RECORDER of LONDON).—At 10.30:—(1) A. J. Rivett (pt. hd.); (2) H. Johnson, W. Fullerton; (3) J. W. Newson; (4) S. Clake.

COURT III. (the COMMON SERJEANT).—At 10.30:—G. Benning, D., Garfield (pt. hd.).

COURT IV. (JUDGE GREGORY).—At 10.30:—W. P. Chilty, B. White, F. Price, B. Brice (pt. hd.).

ROBBERIES IN FLEET STREET

Thieves who broke into a newspaper office in Fleet-street yesterday and ripped off the back of a safe found only £2. Finger print impressions were found by Scotland Yard officers. There have been many thefts in the locality lately.

Sporting News

HENLEY ROYAL REGATTA

SOME EXCELLENT RACING

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

There was a brilliant opening of Henley Royal Regatta yesterday, the sun shining brightly throughout the day. There was, however, a cool breeze, which blew downstream, and which consequently was a handicap to the crews. With all the schools and all the foreign and colonial competitors, except J. Guest, engaged, there was a very large crowd of spectators, the enclosures being crowded, while the booms were lined with craft, almost down to Fawley.

Yesterday's programme consisted of eight heats of the Ladies' Plate, 13 heats of the Thames Cup, four heats of the Diamond Sculls, one heat of the Wyfolds, and a semi-final of the Silver Goblets. The last event was included in yesterday's programme owing to the four men engaged also having to row in two other events.

The Regatta officials were:—Umpires, Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Burnell, F. I. Pitman, R. S. Bradshaw, and Harcourt G. Gold; judges, C. W. Kent, H. A. Steward, and Colonel J. H. Gibbon; timekeepers, G. C. Drinkwater, T. A. Pimm, and L. G. Field. Committee, F. I. Pitman (chairman), Lord Desborough, Judge Gurdon, Clifford T. Steward, Harcourt G. Gold, R. S. Bradshaw, G. D. Rowe, F. J. Escombe, A. S. Garton, Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Burnell, Major W. R. D. Mackenzie, and Colonel J. H. Gibbon.

As was generally expected, Lady Margaret had little difficulty in beating Magdalen in the first heat of the Ladies' Plate. Magdalen put up a very poor show, the Cambridge crew being clear in just over a minute and then winning as they pleased. The members of the excellent Magdalen crews that won the Grand in 1920 and 1921 who were present yesterday must have been very disappointed with their old college.

Considerable interest was taken in the only school race in the Ladies', this being between Eton and Bedford. It was a very fine struggle. Bedford went off at 42 to Eton's 39, and Bedford led by half a length at the first signal. They were unable to maintain their good start, Payne stroking the Eton crew with judgment, and, taking the lead at Fawley, he held it for the rest of the race. Bedford, however, fought pluckily and made a number of good spurts, but failed by half a length. It was Eton's first victory at Henley for several years. Monkton Combe School put up a good fight against First Trinity, Cambridge, who were coxed by H.R.H. Prince Chula of Siam. Monkton were only a quarter of a length behind at Fawley, but they were troubled by the head wind over the second half of the course and lost by one and a quarter length.

Radley failed to get the better of Christ's College, Cambridge, in their heat of the Ladies' Plate, although they were always rowing a faster stroke than the Cambridge crew. Radley led for a few strokes, but afterwards Christ's drew away. Radley pressed them hard over all the course, but failed to catch them. A shocking bad start was made by Beaumont College in their heat against Pembroke College, Oxford, the Beaumont crew missing the water completely on the fifth stroke. From this bad start they never recovered, and Pembroke, who are a very smart crew, gained the easiest victory of the day. Their Cambridge namesakes also gained a fairly comfortable victory, although Shrewsbury led them up Temple Island. Shrewsbury were eventually beaten by a length and a quarter, but they need not be discouraged for their victors are undoubtedly the best crew in the event. In the head wind Bedford Modern School failed yesterday to reproduce the good form they had shown against Westminster School on Saturday, and Trinity Hall gained a comfortable victory over them by one and a quarter length, after being clear at Fawley.

In the last heat of the Ladies' there was a surprise when Emmanuel College, who had to row in an eliminating heat last Saturday, beat Selwyn College, in spite of the fact that the latter had A. S. Reeve, the Cambridge Blue, rowing at No. 7. Emmanuel led throughout, and they were helped by some steering on the part of J. H. K. Dagger, the Selwyn cox.

The only four-oared race of the day, the heat of the Wyfold Cup between Kingston and Clare College, was noticeable for some bad steering by both crews. Kingston drew ahead from the start, and, although they were often rowing on the opposite station from which they started, they won comfortably by two and a half lengths.

There were 13 heats in the Thames Cup, and the principal interest in this event was centred on the races in which the three foreign crews were competing. There was a fine race between Lensbury and Westminster Bank to open the Regatta, the Bank crew leading by less than half a length for nearly a mile. When, however, Lensbury spurted near the White House the Bank failed to answer, and Lensbury drew away along the Enclosure to win by half a length. London had little difficulty in beating Downing College in their heat, the Cambridge crew being led from the start. London had the assistance of H. C. Morphett, who was President of Oxford University in 1929, and who rowed in both the 1928 and 1929 Boat Races. It is a most unusual occurrence for a University President to row in a Thames Cup crew.

Vesta, who are regarded as one of the chief British crews in this event, were never worried by Molesey Boat Club, and were able to drop to a strong paddle after Fawley and still win by one and a half length. Quintin rowed a good race against Kingston in their heat. They started off rowing 42 in the first minute and gained a length over the first part of the course. Kingston got very ragged and short before reaching the Enclosure, and Quintin drew away and won by two and a half lengths. In spite of the fact that they had M. J. Waterhouse, the Oxford bow, rowing at No. 7, Balliol College were well beaten by Imperial College.

There was a fine race between Jesus College and Pembroke College, the latter holding a slight lead for over a mile. Jesus, however, made a fine spurt along the Enclosure and won a great race by a third of a length. Walton Rowing Club made their debut at Henley and met Oriel College, Oxford. Walton made a good race of it for three-quarters of a mile, but then gradually lost their form and were beaten by over a length. Kent School were given a good ovation when they rowed down the course for their race with Sidney Sussex College. The Americans made a good start and were half a length ahead at the first signal, and they increased that lead to one length at Fawley. They kept their form well and gradually drew away to win by two and a half lengths. Thames rowed an excellent race against First Trinity and could have increased their lead of one and a quarter length had they so desired.

Princeton University were given a hard race by Twickenham in their heat of the Thames Cup, and the Thames crew led the Americans up the Island. Once, however, Princeton had got the nose of their boat in front they did not look back, but gradually increased their lead to win by one length. The Americans should make further progress to-day. The race between the Argentine crew and Maidenhead aroused much interest, for very little had been seen of the Argentine crew during their training period. They went away very fast from the start, and had nearly a length's lead at the top of Temple Island, but afterwards Maidenhead, who cannot be regarded as one of our leading crews, held them, and Argentine could only win by one length. They will have to improve to win the event outright.

In the only heat of the Silver Goblets which was rowed yesterday, Oxford, in the shape of Brasenose College, gained a rather surprising victory over Cambridge, as represented by the Leander pair, J. C. Holcroft and T. E. Letchworth. The latter were looked upon as the probable winners of the event, but the two Oxford Blues, Graham and Johnston, led them all over the course, and won by a length and a half. They should now win the event themselves.

The opening heat of the Diamond Sculls was between two of our younger scullers, J. L. West, of London Rowing Club, and W. Jones, of Lincoln College, Oxford, but it was in the nature of a procession, West leading from the first stroke and winning as he pleased. He will have a far harder task to-day.

A very plucky race was sculled by F. Gentry, of Ibis R.C., who had to meet T. D. A. Collet, the holder of the Wingfield Sculls. The head-wind favoured Collet, who was nearly 1½st. heavier than his opponent. Gentry led for the first few strokes, but afterwards was always in the rear. However, he did not lose heart and made a number of plucky spurts, causing

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

LAWN TENNIS

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS

ALL-AMERICAN FINALS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

There was a full day in the Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon yesterday, when the semi-final rounds in both the Singles events were played. It was America's day, and the four survivors for the final rounds are all Americans, W. T. Tilden and W. Allison for the Championship and Mrs. F. S. Moody and Miss E. Ryan for the Women's Championship.

Tilden beat J. Borotra in five sets in the finest match of the year. Allison beat J. H. Doeg in a long battle late in the evening, which also went to five sets. Mrs. Moody got home as easily as ever, and Miss Ryan got a walk-over after her opponent, Fräulein Aussem, who had sprained her ankle, collapsed in a faint on the Centre Court and had to be carried off on a stretcher and scratch from the events in which she was still competing.

The match between Tilden and Borotra was a battle of wits and endurance. For a long time it looked as if it were to go in Borotra's favour, and right up to the end he had a fighting chance. Tilden proved his lasting powers, and showed that five sets are not too many for him. He was playing better at the end than at the beginning, and the improvement he made as he went on was the secret of his victory. That was all the more remarkable, for he had made a very poor start; his opponent was playing as he had never played before, like a man inspired; the sympathies of the crowd were almost wholly and markedly on the side of the Frenchman, and Tilden did not relish it at all. But that only made him play all the better, and in moments of slight irritation and inspiration he would serve those terrific cannon balls that brought him many a useful point. While the play was on Borotra had no time to spare for his usual amusing interludes, but in between times when he was crossing over he would walk along mopping his perspiring brow and neck in an immense bath towel, followed by ball-boys ready to snatch it the moment he had finished. That amused the crowd, but kept Tilden waiting impatiently, and it only made him play all the better.

These two players have met one another frequently, but the victory has always gone to Tilden out of doors. It was hardly to be expected that Borotra was about to do yesterday what he had never done before, but he suddenly set off at a great pace playing better than he has ever done in his career, and won seven games right off the reel to give him a love set for the first and a useful start in the second. Borotra's play at the net, to which he got up with wonderful speed and suddenness, was uncanny, and so, too, was the way in which he left Tilden's lobs alone and saw them fall just beyond the base-line. All through the game he only made one error of that kind. Close to the net Borotra was a menace to Tilden, who for a time could do nothing right. His backhand was weak and the ball far too often got straight back to the net. Borotra kept peppering it well, but that only served to strengthen the weakness, and after a time confidence and assurance returned, and what had failed at first became deadly accurate. Borotra had won a love set, and two of the games had been love games, one of them even on Tilden's service. Borotra's service then was more profitable.

Tilden won his first game in the second set, and then took the lead for the first time in the third game. In the fifth Borotra's sure touch in volleying began to leave him. He won back in the next game on Tilden's service, but in the eighth and 10th games Tilden was thoroughly roused and served better than ever, winning also the intervening game for the set. Borotra again started well in the third set, but Tilden's service was even more powerful, and he won the second with it and got the lead in the third, but Borotra came back strongly in the fourth, and, his volleying powers returning, he got the set. The fourth, however, was a poor business for Borotra. Games slipped quickly from his grasp as Tilden became more sure, and then Borotra threw in his hand to let the set go and reserve himself for the big battle in the last. He played a lot of soft stuff, throwing away points for which he had no use. Tilden began to emulate his example, and points fell to Borotra even in spite of himself. So Tilden won the set to love. Each man had won two sets, one to love, and each had won 16 games.

Borotra soon showed in the fifth that his vigour had not abated. He was hot on the heels of his service at the net and volleying in his best manner. The first game went to him, and, though Tilden got the second, Borotra was leading 3—1 and 4—2. In the seventh Tilden made a great effort when he was 15—30 and got the three following points for the game. He drew level in a long game in the eighth, got in front for the first time in the set in the ninth—a long business which had started with three lets served by Borotra—but Borotra got back on level terms in the 10th when Tilden was serving. In the 11th Tilden got to 40—love and Borotra got only one point. The 12th and last was a struggle, but only for a time. Tilden was 15—30, but got up 30 all, and Borotra got no more, hitting out the last shot. The better player had won; he had shown courage, will, and pluck in tight corners, but the loser had given of his best. He had been the more daring, the more brilliant of the two, but he had not the complete equipment of his rival in the way of strokes.

The following match was rather a tame affair after that sparkling duel. Allison set out determined to keep Doeg on the base-line, thus reducing his effectiveness by about a third. He got three games straight away, but then it was a battle of the service, and in 28 games there was only one in which the server failed to win. Allison got the first set 6—3, but Doeg began to get up to the net and won the second 6—4. It was Allison's turn to take Doeg's service and win the third set and Doeg's turn in the fourth, Allison foot-faulting at the point for the set, which went to Doeg 6—3. Allison got ahead in the final set 3—2, and farther ahead to 4—2. The shadows on the court were puzzling to the players, for it was getting late. The seventh game went on a long time, but Doeg got in in the end and drew up to four all, serving and volleying finely. He then lost on Allison's service when there seemed to be at least two faults that were not given. Both seemed to be tiring and Allison just scrambled home. He has to meet Tilden, and he can have little prospect of succeeding where J. van Ryn, his Doubles partner, failed last week.

Fräulein C. Aussem, of Germany, had won the second set by six games to love after losing the first by 6—3, and the games had got to 4—all in the third set and love—40 against her. In running after the ball she gave her ankle a twist and fell. Getting up she prepared to serve, and the umpire suggested to her to rest a moment. Suddenly, without warning, she fell backwards to the ground. Ambulance men, nurses, and doctors were quickly on the scene and she was carried off on a stretcher. It was announced later that she had sprained her ankle badly and would not be able to take any further part in the tournament, so that Miss Ryan got a walk-over into the final round. That may be some comfort, for Miss Ryan was once knocked out by Mlle. Lenglen, who afterwards scratched, when Miss Ryan, who was then a better player than she is now, might have made a fight for the championship. She can hardly be expected to do much more than give Mrs. Moody a game. Miss Ryan is a player of great experience and skill and she can make full use of her powers, but she has no longer the physical strength she once had and will hardly be able to give Mrs. Moody a harder tussle than any of the others who have gone before.

Fräulein Aussem had played magnificently, and the pity of it is that she would likely have been the one to bother Mrs. Moody most. Miss Ryan lost the first point by hitting out, but was soon getting up to the net, and won the game with her favourite chop shot. In spite of a double fault, Fräulein Aussem got the next game and the third, but Miss Ryan drew up at 2—all, hitting softly over the net and cutting the ball so that it rose little after the bounce. She won the sixth game to love on her service. In the seventh they got to deuce for the first time, and Miss Ryan won in the end. Fräulein Aussem got one more only, but in the second set she began to play at her best. Driving hard, she forced Miss Ryan back from the net, and went along winning game after game to make it a love set. Then there was a battle for the final set. Miss Ryan got the first two games and her opponent the third after a long battle. Miss Ryan went on to three games to one and to 4—2, but Fräulein Aussem put her best foot forward and got level at 4—all and had lost three points in the ninth game when she fell. She had won 13 games to Miss Ryan's 10.

Mrs. F. S. Moody had no difficulty in resisting the challenge of Mme. Mathieu from France, but Mme. Mathieu played even better than her score of three games in the first set and two in the second would suggest. There were long games and long rallies, and Mrs. Moody was made to run about more than she has been doing recently. Mme. Mathieu played with great confidence and courage. She has a fine, easy style of play, and puts her whole self into each stroke, yet she did not hit nearly so hard as Mrs. Moody, and Mrs. Moody was not hitting at anything like her hardest. She was not playing at all at her best, and there was a chance for the French player, but she could not avail herself of it. She made one great effort at the start of the second set and got a lead of two games, but that was as much as she could do, and Mrs. Moody won the last six games straight on end. She had begun to play better then than she had been doing before, and she made some lovely strokes, the most memorable being a fine half-volley taken about half way up the court, as she was moving away from the net.

Later, however, play slowed down considerably and both were inclined merely to get the ball over without putting much power behind it. Mme. Mathieu had an unfortunate time in the fifth game of the first set, when she had been given a point by the umpire, but a stroke later the linesman came up to say he had given the ball out of court. That put her off, and she served two double faults in succession. There was quite an orgy of double faults during the game, and Mrs. Moody was the chief offender. She was never hard pressed and won without having to summon to her aid all her array of strokes and her reserves of power.

RESULTS

SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

HOLDER: H. COCHET (FRANCE)

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

W. T. Tilden (U.S.A.) beat J. Borotra (France) (0—6, 6—4, 4—6, 6—0, 7—5).

W. Allison (U.S.A.) beat J. H. Doeg (U.S.A.) (6—3, 4—6, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5).

WOMEN'S SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

HOLDER: MRS. WILLS MOODY (U.S.A.)

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Mrs. Wills Moody (U.S.A.) beat Mme. Mathieu (France) (6—3, 6—2).

Miss Ryan (U.S.A.) beat Frl. C. Aussem (Germany) (6—3, 0—6, 4 sets retired).

MIXED DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

HOLDERS: F. T. HUNTER AND MRS. WILLS MOODY (U.S.A.)

FOURTH ROUND

H. O. Hopman and Mlle. J. Sigart beat R. Miki and Miss M. A. Thomas (6—4, 6—4).

E. E. Peters and Mrs. L. B. Pittman beat S. W. Harris and Miss J. C. Ridley (6—4, 6—3).

J. Crawford and Miss Ryan beat G. S. Mangin and Miss S. Palfrey (6—2, 6—4).

FIFTH ROUND

H. Cochet and Mrs. Fearnley Whittingstall beat H. O. Hopman and Mlle. J. Sigart (7—5, 9—7).

ALL-ENGLAND PLATE

THIRD ROUND

E. du Plaix beat J. D. P. Wheatley (6—2, 6—0).

I. C. Collins beat Dr. A. A. Pyzer (6—2, 6—2).

FOURTH ROUND

I. H. Wheatcroft beat C. S. Higgins (0—6, 6—1, 6—3).

Collins beat J. W. Nuthall (6—3, 6—4).

TO-DAY'S ORDER OF PLAY

CENTRE COURT

W. Allison and Miss E. Cross v. J. Crawford and Miss Ryan.

H. Cochet and J. Brugnon v. W. T. Tilden and H. Tinmer.

J. C. Gregory and I. G. Collins v. C. Boussus and J. Borotra.

Mrs. Fearnley Whittingstall and Miss B. Nuthall v. Miss E. Cross and Miss S. Palfrey.

COURT 1

Mme. Mathieu and Mlle. S. Barbier v. Mme. Henrotin and Mlle. J. Sigart.

D. Prem and Frl. H. Krahwinkel v. E. C. Peters and Mrs. J. B. Pittman.

E. du Plaix v. S. W. Harris.

Mrs. Moody and Miss Ryan v. Mme. Mathieu and Mlle. Barbier or Mme. Henrotin and Mlle. Sigart.

W. T. Tilden and Frl. C. Aussem v. G. R. O. Crole-Rees and Miss P. E. Mudford.

BOXING

AMERICA AND FOUL BLOWS

NEW YORK, JULY 2.—A far-reaching amendment to the Queensberry Rules which will widen the breach between British and American ideas of boxing was promulgated yesterday by the New York State Athletic Commission, who unanimously resolved that a blow below the belt line was no longer recognized as a cause for the termination of a contest. In this state boxers will be allowed to wear almost any protection they see fit, but every low blow will be counted fair.

The text of the resolution is:—

The participants agree to equip themselves with an abdominal guard of their own selection, the type to be approved by the Commission, which will obviate the necessity of any claim for a foul being made during the contest. It is expressly understood that this contest is not to be terminated on a foul as the protector selected by the boxers is, in their opinion, sufficient protection to withstand any so-called low blow or illegal blow which might temporarily incapacitate either or both parties.—*Reuter.*

NEW YORK, July 2.—Jack Sharkey, who was beaten on a foul for the world title by Max Schmeling on June 12, to-day signed to meet the German in a return match at the Yankee Stadium here on September 15.—*Reuter.*

BOWLS

The Australians beat Durham and Yorkshire at Durham by 145 to 87, one of their best results. Details:—

AUSTRALIANS		DURHAM AND YORKSHIRE	
H. S. Chambers (Victoria)	17	F. J. Steel (Barnes Park)	16
A. V. Aller (Victoria)	22	T. Hunt (Stockton United)	10
F. E. Lee (South Australia)	19	A. Nicholson	14
G. B. Gay (Victoria)	22	A. Foster	17
W. Marsh (Victoria)	35	T. W. Kirkley (Roker Park)	12
R. Donald (N.S.W.)	30	P. Carney (Roker Park)	18
Total	145	Total	87

SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Newmarket, 2: Worcester 2.30; Carlisle, 2.15.

CRICKET.—See Fixtures List.

LAWN TENNIS.—The Championships, Wimbledon (see order of play).

YACHTING.—The Clyde Fortnight.

POLO.—Roehampton Open Challenge Cup (semi-final).—Old Etonians v. El Gordo. 3. Junior League.—Fonthill v. Roehampton. 3. Sutton-Smith Cup (semi-final).—Cowdray Farm v. Los Piratas. 5. Ranelagh Club Challenge Cup (semi-final).—Life Guards v. A. T. Dolphins. 3; Gatecrashers v. Chinchillas. 5. Hurlingham.—India v. Goulburn. 3. Guest Cup (semi-final).—Pegasus v. Knaves. 5.

ROWING.—Henley Royal Regatta.

CRICKET

THE AUSTRALIANS AT BRADFORD

CENTURY BY PONSFORD

There was a very large crowd at Bradford yesterday to watch the second match between Yorkshire and the Australians, and at the close of play the Australians had scored 294 runs for the loss of nine wickets. W. H. Ponsford scored 143, and made the first hundred of his runs when thew were very badly wanted. The Yorkshire fielding was extremely good throughout the day.

There had been a most intense and prolonged thunderstorm in Bradford on the Monday night, and since Park Avenue is not among the most quickly drying grounds in the country there was enough moisture in the pitch when play began to flatter any bowler who could make the ball come off at anything over medium pace into the belief that he was fast.

The Australians started by losing two wickets in the first quarter of an hour for 11 runs. It is possible that Dennis's lack of command over direction had something to do with the dismissal of W. M. Woodfull, for Wood, used to having to make several yards to the ball, was well over on the leg side when Woodfull tried to turn a rising ball round. He did not place it quite as square as he wished, however, and Wood was in position for the catch. D. G. Bradman was given an enthusiastic reception by the crowd, but, partly to their sorrow and partly to their joy, he did nothing in this particular innings to justify it. He went back in front of his wicket to push a well pitched-up ball of Robinson's down the pitch, but the ball did not swing out as he expected, and Bradman, playing outside it, was palpably leg-before wicket.

Two more wickets might quickly have fallen if in the one case third-slip had been standing a yard deeper, and the other if someone more juvenile than Rhodes had been fielding close-in at square-leg. S. McCabe immediately forced a ball of Robinson's on his middle-stump to the square-leg boundary, but in trying to repeat the stroke he sent the ball high into the air, and Leyland at third-slip, although he turned and ran as soon as the stroke was made, could not quite get to it. At the other end Dennis, who was then bowling much more steadily, made a ball get up to the shoulder of Ponsford's bat, but Rhodes did not start for a catch.

McCabe went on to play beautifully sound and incisive cricket. He is quick enough on his feet to make the signalling of the boundary, once he has determined to get one, the merest formality, and his innings throughout was that of a man with the imagination to see a 4 almost as soon as the ball is in the air. His seven boundaries were scored at all angles from the wicket, but when he had made 40 in as many minutes he forgot all about his feet, leaned out to drive an out-swinging ball of Hall's through the covers, and was caught in the slips, Macaulay holding the ball with his right hand.

A. Jackson made one beautiful drive through the covers off Macaulay, and at luncheon he had scored seven to Ponsford's 23, out of the total of 78 for three wickets. Although the sun was shining brightly the wicket was losing the little viciousness it ever had, and if Bradman had been in it is impossible not to think that Macaulay's short-legs, if they would have been useful at all, would only have been useful on the boundary trying to stop the 4's. Jackson once or twice produced strokes that made it the more tragic he is out of form, and Ponsford preferred that Australia's recovery should be slow and sure, rather than dramatically swift and complete. Two short balls of Hall's gave him eight runs to square-leg in one over, however, and before tea he reached his hundred by chopping Macaulay through the slips for 4 in the same over as he had driven him through the covers to the boundary.

The fall of a wicket seemed most improbable, but at 201 Jackson, who if he had had any confidence in himself would have doubled his 46, was out to a ball of Macaulay's which turned just enough to beat a defensive bat. After tea V. Y. Richardson was very finely caught at first-slip by Dennis, who held the ball very low down, and Dennis and Robinson made sufficient use of the new ball to keep the batsman primarily concerned with the safety of their wickets.

When Hall came on for Dennis, however, Ponsford scored seven runs off two balls, but the stroke which showed most clearly how early he was seeing the ball was a draw played with a cross-bat at a not over short ball of Robinson's outside the off-stump, which secured him four runs wide of mid-on. Just when he seemed likely to attack the bowling he was caught and bowled off a very hard hit which Hall held at the second attempt. Three splendid catches, one by Hall, one by A. T. Barber, and the other by Mitchell, accounted for the next three wickets, but the Australians had still one wicket to fall when stumps were drawn.

Score:—

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

W. M. Woodfull, c. Wood, b. Dennis	3
W. H. Ponsford, c. and b. Hall	143
D. G. Bradman, l.-b.-w., b. Robinson	1
S. McCabe, c. Macaulay, b. Hall	40
A. Jackson, b. Macaulay	46
V. Y. Richardson, c. Dennis, b. Robinson	3
E. L. a Beckett, not out	26
C. V. Grimmett, c. and b. Hall	1
A. Hurwood, c. A. T. Barber, b. Rhodes	4
P. M. Hornibrook, c. Mitchell, b. Rhodes	10
C. W. Walker, not out	2
Byes, 5; l.-b., 6; w., 1; n.-b., 3	15
Total (9 wkts.)	294

YORKSHIRE.—A. T. Barber, Holmes, Mitchell, Hall, Rhodes, Leyland, Barber (W.), Robinson, Macaulay, Dennis and Wood.

UMPIRES.—Beet and Nash.

BOWLERS' DAY AT COLCHESTER

After a remarkable day's play E-sex gained a lead of 62 runs on the first innings in their match with Somerset in the opening match of the Colchester Week yesterday.

Beautiful weather prevailed, but, some rain having fallen, the pitch placed batsmen at a considerable disadvantage. Cutmore and Pope put on 30 for the first wicket and Pope kept up his end until the score had reached 61. Pope's departure, however, was followed quickly by that of Russell, J. W. Lee at that point having taken two wickets for five runs. O'Connor and Nichols added 28 runs, and the total reached 100 with only four batsmen out, but Young and Lee bowled so well that, following the dismissal of Sheffield at 102, the last five wickets fell for the addition of 44 runs. Lee had the fine analysis of five wickets for 38 runs.

Somerset made a very bad start. Only two runs had been scored when a catch at slip sent back E. F. Longrigg. Two runs later R. A. Ingle was out in a similar way, and with the total at 11, of which six were extras Nichols dismissed Northway. After the tea interval Young and C. C. Case improved matters to the extent of putting on 39 during a partnership of 50 minutes. With the total at 58 Young, Case, and Hunt were dismissed, the last two falling to successive balls from Smith. Wellard batted freely for a few minutes, but Nichols dismissed Andrews and Clarke in one over, Somerset being all out for 84.

Score:—

ESSEX.—First Innings

Cutmore, c. Lee (J. W.), b. Wellard	24
Pope, c. Wellard, b. Lee (J. W.)	13
O'Connor, c. Lee (J. W.), b. Young	35
Russell, b. Lee (J. W.)	4
Nichols, l.-b.-w., b. Lee (J. W.)	22
Sheffield, c. Andrews, b. Young	1
Captain M. A. Green, run out	9
H. M. Morris, c. Lee (J. W.), b. Young	6
Hipkin, not out	9
A. G. Daer, c. and b. Lee (J. W.)	1
Smith (P.), c. Andrews, b. Lee (J. W.)	0
Byes, 10; n.-b., 2	12
Total	166

SOMERSET.—First Innings

E. F. Longrigg, c. Russell, b. Daer	2
R. P. Northway, b. Nichols	2
R. A. Ingle, c. Nichols, b. Daer	0
Lee (F. S.), c. Sheffield, b. O'Connor	4
Young, b. O'Connor	25
C. C. Case, c. Cutmore, b. Smith	15
Lee (J. W.), not out	6
Hunt, b. Smith	0
Wellard, c. Smith, b. Hipkin	14
Andrews, b. Nichols	0
Clarke, b. Nichols	0
Byes, 14; n.-b., 2	16
Total	84

BOWLING ANALYSIS

ESSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Wellard	10	2	27	1	Lee (J. W.)	22.4	13	38	5
Andrews	9	2	24	0					
Hunt	4	2	4	0	Young	25	12	41	3

SOMERSET.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	5.5	1	4	3	Hipkin	11	4	16	1
Daer	4	2	5	2	Smith	7	1	12	2
O'Connor	11	2	31	2					

UMPIRES.—Chester and Walden.

W. RHODES TO COACH AT HARROW

The announcement was made at Bradford yesterday that W. Rhodes has decided to accept the offer of the post as coach to Harrow School. He will begin his duties next spring. It will be recalled that Rhodes announced a few weeks ago that he would be retiring from first-class cricket at the end of this season.

COUNTY CHAMPIONS IN FORM

TWO CENTURIES

Nottinghamshire, the county champions, batted all day in their match with Hampshire at Nottingham yesterday, and scored 464 for the loss of seven wickets. Nottinghamshire were beaten earlier in the season by Hampshire.

In the absence of A. W. Carr, owing to the illness of his wife, G. Gunn captained the Nottinghamshire eleven, among whom was included for the first time S. D. Rhodes, a young amateur all-round cricketer, who has played well for the second team. Although Gunn himself was bowled by an off-break with only six runs scored, Whysall and Walker made a brilliant stand. Walker completed his hundred out of 189 in less than two hours and a half. He had an escape a little later from being run out, while when he had scored 120 he skied a ball which Newman, on the on side, could not quite reach. Whysall increased his score to 101 out of 241 after batting for three hours and five minutes.

The partnership was ended when Walker was caught at extra mid-off. In rather more than three hours the two had added 256. For his brilliant 140, Walker batted without mistake until he had made 118, his hits including one 6 and twenty 4's. These were obtained by a fine variety of strokes all round the wicket. Four runs later Whysall was caught at mid-on, after batting faultlessly for three hours and a quarter. He drove very well, and among his hits were two 5's (from overthrows) and fourteen 4's. Payton and A. Staples scored 57 in 35 minutes, and Rhodes and Barratt hit up 71 in 25 minutes for the seventh wicket partnership, Rhodes driving Newman and Baring each for 6. Barratt's 57 included two 6's and seven 4's.

Score:—

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

Gunn (G.), b. Kennedy	6
Whysall, c. Baring, b. Newman	117
Walker, c. Adams, b. Creese	140
Payton, c. and b. Arnold	39
Lilley, c. Newman, b. Baring	8
Staples (A.), l.-b.-w., b. Kennedy	53
S. D. Rhodes, not out	39
Barratt, c. Creese, b. Tennyson	57
Leg-byes	5
Total (7 wkts.)	464

R. D. F. Bland, Staples (S. J.), and Voce to go in.

HAMPSHIRE.—Lord Tennyson, G. C. A. Adams, A. E. G. Baring, Brown, Arnold, Kennedy, Mead, Newman, Creese, Pothecary and Boyes.

UMPIRES.—Parry and Reeves.

A WORCESTERSHIRE CENTURY

The Worcestershire team gave a good display against Lancashire at Manchester yesterday, and, batting all day, they scored 305 for the loss of half their wickets.

Lancashire were below full strength, McDonald being unable to play owing to knee weakness, and Hallows, after play had been in progress for half an hour, sent a telegram to say that he could not play. The side was completed by the inclusion of Preston, a medium to fast bowler, and Taylor.

After Wright had been dismissed by Preston, who bowled him with a fine ball, J. Fox and Nichol increased the score to 66, but then matters went badly for the visiting team, Fox leaving two runs later and C. F. Walters being run out at 72. After luncheon Gibbons and V. Fox scored steadily, and the stand for the fifth wicket realized 107 runs in an hour and three-quarters before Gibbons, having scored 71 out of 113 in two hours, was leg-before. Gibbons hit finely all round the wicket and obtained 12 4's.

V. Fox and Quaife made no effort to force the game afterwards. Both continued to be most deliberate in their methods, Fox taking nearly four hours and a half to reach his 100, and the unfinished partnership had produced 126 runs in two hours and 40 minutes at the close. Quaife took two hours and 20 minutes to reach his 50.

Score:—

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Wright, b. Preston	5
Fox (J.), l.-b.-w., b. Tyldesley (R.)	24
Nichol, b. Hopwood	35
Gibbons, l.-b.-w., b. Preston	71
C. F. Walters, run out	3
Fox (V.), not out	105
B. W. Quaife, not out	54
Bye, 1; l.-b., 5; n.b., 2	8
Total (5 wkts.)	305

Santall, Root, Brook, and Jackson to go in.

LANCASHIRE.—F. P. Ickersley, Watson, Tyldesley (R.), Iddon, Hopwood, Sibbles, Tyldesley (E.), Hodgson, Taylor, Duckworth, and Preston.

UMPIRES.—Bestwick and Morton.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE'S GOOD SCORE

With no wicket down, Sussex were 336 behind the Gloucestershire total at the close of play yesterday at Gloucester.

After Sinfield had been caught at the wicket with only one run scored, Hammond made a number of good strokes all round the wicket, and it was not until the second wicket partnership had yielded 96 runs that Sussex met with another success. Hammond, having obtained 69 of the runs added, hit across a ball from Wensley, and his innings was brought to an end. Hammond hit 11 4's. P. H. Lyon and Dipper experienced much difficulty in getting the ball away, but they added 38 runs in 40 minutes for the third wicket before Lyon was caught at mid-on. Dacre was soon disposed of, but Dipper reached his 50 after batting rather more than two hours and a half. Having added 19, Dipper was caught at the wicket, being sixth to leave at 212. He hit only one 4, 47 of his runs coming from singles.

Barnett hit out and in 20 minutes before the tea interval he scored 35. Barnett and MacLean batted so well that 118 runs were added before MacLean was caught at the wicket. Barnett went on to make the highest score of his career, his innings including 14 4's. Wensley had the creditable record of eight wickets at a cost of rather more than 15 runs each.

Score:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Dipper, c. Cornford, b. Wensley	69
Sinfield, c. Cornford, b. Wensley	1
Hammond, b. Wensley	69
B. H. Lyon, c. Parks (J.), b. Wensley	17
Dacre, c. Hammond, b. Wensley	20
Neale, l.-b.-w., b. Tate	19
Barnett, b. Wensley	94
J. F. Maclean, c. Cornford, b. Wensley	46
Stephens, b. Langridge	4
Parker, b. Wensley	2
Goddard, not out	4
Byes, 5; l.-b., 7; n.-b., 1	13
Total	358

SUSSEX.—First Innings

Bowler, st. Maclean, b. Parker	14
Parks (J.), not out	8
Total (1 wkt.)	22

A. H. H. Gilligan, K. S. Duleepsinhji, Tate, Cornford, Parks (H.), Wensley, Langridge (James), Cook and Hammond to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	21	8	46	1	Parks (J.)	3	0	19	0
Wensley	44.2	11	123	8	Bowley	20	1	69	0
Hammond	12	2	39	0	Cook	3	1	7	0
Langridge	14	2	42	1					

UMPIRES.—Burrows and Huddleston.

GLAMORGAN'S GOOD FORM

The Glamorgan batsmen gave a very fine display in their game with Northamptonshire at Cardiff yesterday. A brilliant three-figure innings by M. J. Turnbull was the feature of the play.

For the tenth time in 13 matches Turnbull won the toss, but this advantage was somewhat discounted by the dismissal of Howard at 16. Turnbull and Bates then made a splendid recovery, adding 198 for the second wicket in three hours and 20 minutes.

After the luncheon interval the visitors' bowling, weakened through the absence of V. W. C. Jupp owing to lumbago, was completely mastered, and Bates and Turnbull went on to make the highest second wicket partnership made for Glamorgan, beating the 156 made against Worcestershire in 1926. Bates, although handicapped by a leg injury, gave an admirable display. Turnbull, who drove with great power and made some good cuts, reached 50 in just under two hours and completed his 100 in another 90 minutes.

Turnbull was batting for four hours and 20 minutes. He gave a hard chance in the slips when 96, and hit one 6 and fifteen 4's. With Bell, he added 89 for the third wicket before the professional was run out.

Score:—

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

Bates, b. Clark	83
Howard, b. Thomas	15
M. J. Turnbull, b. Cox	160
Bell, run out	47
Dawes (D.), not out	18
Dyson, not out	2
Bye, 1; l.-b., 11	12
Total (4 wkts.)	337

J. C. Clay, Lavis, Mercer, Ryan, and Emery to go in.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—V. W. C. Jupp, E. F. Towell, Woolley, Bakewell, Bellamy, Timms (J. E.), Liddell, Cox, Matthews, Thomas, and Clark.

UMPIRES.—Day and Street.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

LORD'S.—M.C.C. v. Cambridge University (second day).

COLCHESTER.—Essex v. Somerset (second day).

BRADFORD.—Yorkshire v. Australians (second day).

DERBY.—Derbyshire v. Surrey (second day).

GLOUCESTER.—Gloucestershire v. Sussex (second day).

NOTTINGHAM.—Nottinghamshire v. Hampshire (second day).

MANCHESTER.—Lancashire v. Worcestershire (second day).

CARDIFF.—Glamorgan v. Northamptonshire (second day).

EASTBOURNE.—Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI. v. Oxford University (second day).

CAMBRIDGE AT LORD'S

A DULL DAY'S CRICKET

The rate of scoring in the match between the M.C.C. and Cambridge University at Lord's yesterday was slow. In five and a half hours' cricket only 286 runs were scored, though it must be remembered that in that time 11 wickets fell. The M.C.C., after a good start, were all out for 180, which reflects much credit in the Cambridge bowling. At the close of play Cambridge, with nine wickets in hand, were only 74 runs behind.

The wicket seemed to play perfectly when N. V. H. Riches and J. L. Guise went in and scarcely a ball got up to an improper height all day. J. T. Morgan put on R. C. Rought-Rought at the Pavilion end, and R. H. C. Human at the Nursery end. Guise scored at a normal pace, but Riches was kept rather quiet. G. D. Kemp-Welch went on at the Pavilion end, and F. R. Brown was put on for Human. The M.C.C., seeing who were left to come in, looked at one time as if they would make a big score, but at 78 J. L. Guise went for a second run, following a piece of clumsy fielding. Riches, who was not looking for a second run, sent him back too late, and both were left at the same end. Riches had not left his crease for a second run so that Guise was run out. At luncheon the score was 93 for one wicket, Riches being not out 31. Shortly after the interval Riches was leg-before-wicket to Brown. A. L. Hosie and Martin were out to almost similar balls from Brown, leg-breaks which came quickly off the wicket and broke sharply. Each was caught at wide second slip by Ratcliffe, the second catch being a very good one.

Hendren seemed likely to make another hundred, but after making 21 he walked out before the ball was bowled to a wide one on the off side, and, playing it carelessly with a very crooked bat, dragged it into his wicket. After that only something peculiar in the flight of Hazelrigg's bowling can account for the collapse of the M.C.C. batting. W. R. Franklin played forward to a good length ball, but was inside it all the way, and was bowled. R. E. C. Butterworth, apparently relying on a big off break, tried to hook a ball very little on the short side, and the ball went straight on to hit his off stump. G. C. Newman tried to hit a ball which pitched much shorter than he had expected round in the direction of mid-wicket, missed it completely, and was bowled. Hazelrigg had then taken, in one spell of bowling, four wickets in succession for 15 runs. W. T. Greswell was caught at mid-off from a ball that jumped quickly off the pitch and, after the last wicket had put on 20 runs, Bowes spooned up a catch to mid-on which Rought-Rought did extremely well to reach.

Cambridge began very quietly, and G. D. Kemp-Welch never settled down. After a quarter of an hour's batting he had a peculiarly nasty over from Greswell. Two balls in succession beat the bat to hit the pads, but an appeal for leg-before off each of these balls was not allowed. Off the next ball, however, Greswell caught and bowled the batsman. E. T. Killick and A. Ratcliffe proceeded to play themselves in and neither took the slightest risk. From the spectator's point of view the cricket was far from exciting. In one over Killick hooked R. E. C. Butterworth for four and hit him square to leg off a full pitch for a very fine 6. Killick reached his 50 after batting an hour and 52 minutes, and then played defensive cricket until the end of the day's play.

Score:—

M.C.C.—First Innings

N. V. H. Riches, l.-b.-w., b. Brown	36
J. L. Guise, run out	41
A. L. Hosie, c. Grant, b. Brown	10
Hendren, b. Hazlerigg	21
Martin, c. Grant, b. Brown	4
G. C. Newman, b. Hazlerigg	15
W. R. Franklin, b. Hazlerigg	2
R. E. C. Butterworth, b. Hazlerigg	3
W. T. Greswell, c. Kemp-Welch, b. R.-Rought	3
Pickthall, not out	8
Bowes, c. R.-Rought, b. Human	12
Byes, 19; l.-b., 3; w., 2; n.-b., 2	26
Total	180

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—First Innings

G. D. Kemp-Welch, c. and b. Greswell	2
E. T. Killick, not out	57
A. Ratcliffe, not out	29
Byes, 8; l.-b., 9	17
Total (1 wkt.)	106

J. T. Morgan, G. C. Grant, R. H. C. Human, H. R. W. Butterworth, H. E. Carris, F. R. Brown, A. G. Hazlerigg, and R. C. Rought-Rought to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

M.C.C.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Rought-Rought	14	2	32	1	Kemp-Welch	6	0	19	0
Human	16.3	4	29	1	Brown	16	3	43	3
					Hazlerigg	15	5	31	4

UMPIRES.—Young and King.

SURREY v. DERBYSHIRE

At the close of play in the match between Derbyshire and Surrey at Derby yesterday Derbyshire had scored 27 for the loss of one wicket in reply to Surrey's total of 316.

At the luncheon interval Surrey had 101 runs on the board with only one wicket down, but once Hobbs and Ducat were dismissed the cricket became very quiet. Sandham never settled down, and, with the total 30, had his off stump knocked out by a particularly fast ball from Worthington. Ducat was very cautious to begin with, but afterwards hit well, and stayed with Hobbs until the score reached 126, when he was bowled by Townsend. With only one run added Shepherd chopped a ball into his wicket, and Hobbs, having scored 75 out of 158 in nearly three hours, was caught at the wicket. Subsequently Barling and Fender found run-getting no easy matter, and three times Fender was beaten in one over by Townsend. Barling eventually gave a catch to square-leg, and half the side were out for 187. Peach tried to force matters and drove two successive deliveries from Worthington to the boundary, but Fender was out when he had made only 25.

After the tea interval Peach hit out in great style, his batting producing the brightest c

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

RACING

THE FIRST JULY MEETING

MISS LINN WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The First July Meeting was continued yesterday at Newmarket in really fine summer weather. There was again quite a large attendance of visitors, and although the going may have been on the hard side it was not too hard for sound horses. The turf on this July Course is beautiful and always seems to be of much greater depth than it is on the Rowley Mile Course, which would, at the moment, be too hard for satisfactory racing.

On the whole the afternoon's racing was more interesting than that of the previous day, but even then it was rather dull. The finish for the Fakenham Selling Plate, however, was quite exciting. Neither Nice Prospect nor Canfield, each of whom had seemed at the weights to have outstanding chances, was in the field, which included San Marino, of whom much better things had once been expected, and Clarawood II., a French-bred colt, of whom it was said that he would win if he got off, but that it was quite 2 to 1 against him doing so. As a matter of fact, he was left by his own bad behaviour and took no part in the race, which was won by inches by San Marino, who beat Brer Fox by a short head, with Lady Gay third and Aide-de-Camp fourth. The winner ran on bravely this time, or he would have been beaten by Brer Fox, who did not seem to relish the hard ground, but who even then ran a good race and should win a small race for Mr. P. W. Carr very soon.

An enormous field contested the Plantation Stakes, for two-year-olds. The winner was Hill Cat, who, as his name suggests, is by Marten and, therefore, a descendant of Cheshire Cat. I must admit that he ran his race out honestly and won like a nice colt. It is only fair that I should record this fact, for I have so often called attention to the fact that I do not like the Cheshire Cats. I hope that this colt may be an exception to his breed, but I shall not be convinced of the fact until I have seen him run several times more. Berrydale, from the Beckhampton stables, was second and Misty Cloud third. Others who ran well were Puttalong and Lucky Michel, and each of them should win races. Lucky Michel is a full brother to Skiff, who won this race last year. Nairobi also ran well.

Later in the afternoon another son of Marten gave an inglorious display. This was Bearskin in the Soham Stakes, a race which finishes down in the Dip. He was apparently fit and well, for he was well backed, and he was certainly fairly handicapped, yet he never showed in the race with a chance. Not that many of the others ran much better, for Suspicion, improving very considerably on her Brighton form and returning to her Ascot form, ran away with the race. She appeared to me to make all the running in the middle of the course, and won with ease from Fascicle, who was always second. The Northern-trained Tuffan was third.

In between these two very different performances by sons of Marten came the Duke of Cambridge Handicap, the most important event on the afternoon's programme. It was also the best race to watch, for it was won after a fine struggle by Miss Linn, who beat Exeter by three-quarters of a length, with Barrack Law only a head away. For a long way Miss Linn, who was ably ridden by Jones, was last with Leopardus and Saint Nicolas II. making the running, but coming out of the Dip the two leaders began to falter, and it is reasonable to believe that neither liked the state of the going. When they began to fall back Miss Linn moved up on the Stand side of the course and with Exeter and Barrack Law fought out a fine finish, Miss Linn always going just the best in the last 100 yards and just winning. She looked cool and well. Her success calls attention on the handicap to the chance of Gang Warily this afternoon. Stalactite ran fairly well and may well have been benefited by the race.

On the book of form, using Atbara, there was nothing to choose between Windybrae and Lady Maderty in the Stud Produce Stakes, and each had as many supporters as the other. They, however, did not run at all the same race, Lady Maderty, after having every chance, failing to gain even a place, while Windybrae, after always being prominent, won with ease from Straverna, with Extension third. Windybrae, who is by Manna, is certainly useful, but I doubt whether she is a really good filly. Straverna should be able to win a race for her able trainer, Sneyd, whose horses always seem so well turned out. The afternoon's racing was concluded with the Stetchworth Stakes, for which there was only a small field. The winner was Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen's Marlborough, who beat Cluny comfortably, with the odds-on favourite, Brother-in-Law, third. Brother-in-Law had been second for the Vase at Ascot and on that form was generally considered to have a really good chance, but he is very moderate or else an unwilling animal. Marlborough, who was giving him 3lb., was at one part of last season a two-year-old of much promise, but he afterwards lost his form. He had shown signs of returning to it when he ran at Hurst Park third to Paradine and Nick of Time. He is out of Martagon's side at least he should have inherited stamina. Probably the best has not yet been seen of him, and he will continue to win races. The meeting will be continued this afternoon.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

2.0.—HAUGHLEY SELLING PLATE (5f.).—Gladly won easily at Manchester, and on that form has a fair chance here, as have Cloutsham, Young Ben, Fig Leaf, and Don Patrick, all of whom have shown fair form in selling races. Savoia was well backed when failing in a selling race at Kempton Park, but on that running, through Chivalresque, has not quite so good a chance as Don Patrick. However, GLADLY may be the best selection, and I take her to win.

2.30.—EXETER STAKES (6f.).—This has always been regarded as a very important race for two-year-olds and is one of the first of the season to be run over six furlongs. Arthos would have a chance on his Epsom running, but he has since failed at Ascot, and it may be that he does not really get six furlongs. This race may prove whether that view of mine is correct or not. Runaway Match won in good style at Salisbury and did not run at all badly in the race at Ascot won by Atbara. The others have no form of any value except perhaps Tilt, who ran well in the New Stakes at Ascot. The winner on public form seems to me to be RUNAWAY MATCH.

3.0.—JULY CUP (6f.).—Sir Cosmo ran quite well at Ascot, and if he can have stronger handling this afternoon he is not without a chance. Lower down in the weights Polar Bear and Cleveland make most appeal. Last year in this race Royal Minstrel gave Tiffin 15lb., while later in the year Royal Minstrel was no better than Tag-End, who could not have been at his best when Tiffin so easily beat him at Goodwood. This afternoon Tag End has to give 21lb. to such as Cleveland and Polar Bear, and they, as three-year-olds, would be a stone behind Tiffin or even more. Using last year's race, last year's form, and Tiffin and Royal Minstrel, it seems reasonable to assume that TAG END will beat the three-year-olds in this afternoon's race, and as he should also, at the weights, beat the older horses it seems that he is the probable winner and is therefore my selection.

3.30.—PRINCESS OF WALES'S STAKES (1¼m.).—If, as it is safe to assume, Bosworth is none the worse for his race in the Gold Cup, I cannot see any reason why he should not follow in Fairway's footsteps and win this race for Lord Derby. I cannot see that there is anything among the four-year-olds who should be able to beat him now that Walter Gay is not able to run. He would have been my selection if he had been fit to race, for he would have been receiving 21lb. from Bosworth. The best of the three-year-olds, it is generally assumed, will be Press Gang, and I feel confident that Bosworth will beat him on 10lb. worse terms than weight-for-age. The supporters of Press Gang will argue that the colt is a few pounds in front of Paradine on Ascot form, and that Paradine is not 10lb. behind the best of his age. That may be so over his own distance, although, in my opinion, he is more like a stone behind. Against all that is the fact that Press Gang has not won a race this year, and that he is bred on his dam's side, to be a better two-year-old than a three-year-old. I have found that leaving out certain strains after their first season is wise, and the Fifinellas and Fifines is one such strain. BOSWORTH is therefore my confident selection.

4.0.—VISITORS' HANDICAP (1m.).—I have never liked Gang Warily because of his relationship to Cheshire Cat. He has also been a most disappointing horse, but there is no doubt that he has been very much dropped in the handicap here. He puts Miss Linn in by using another of Mr. Dawkins's handicaps run earlier this week. Burgee keeps on winning even with a penalty, and the total penalty he has to carry here is only 16lb. He is so much improved that even with that extra weight he must have a fair chance. Norman Baron and Port Arthur are others who may run well, but at the weights it seems to me that the winner should be GANG WARILY, with Burgee as the danger and alternative selection.

4.30.—GISTON HANDICAP (7f.).—Grandma was well backed to beat Paradine at a difference of 15lb. at Ascot. He should therefore have a chance here with 8st. 7lb. Annis puts Flying Argosy in here with 9st. 7lb., while Grandma probably puts Paradine in with just a few pounds more. I do not think that Paradine could possibly give Flying Argosy weight over seven furlongs, which means that Annis has a better chance at the weights than Grandma. Flute and Mazor are probably the best of the others, but I think that the winner should be ANNIS.

NEWMARKET RESULTS

2.0 (2.2).—THE FAKENHAM SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. Last six furlongs of B.M.

SAN MARINO, b g, by Spion Kop—Verona (Lord Rosebery). 5 yrs, 9st. 5lb. ..... H. Wragg 1
BRER FOX, b c, by Son-in-Law—Flaming Vixen (Mr. P. W. Carr). 4 yrs, 9st. 3lb. ..... Leach 2
LADY GAY, b f, by Sir Berkeley—Chironia (Mrs. J. C. Lewis). 3 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ..... H. Jelliss 3
Clarawood II. (Mr. A. K. Macomber), 4 yrs, 9st. 8lb. ..... H. Leach 0
Thomas a Tattamus (Lieutenant-Colonel W. Gemmell), 4 yrs, 9st. 3lb. ..... C. Elliott 0
Aide de Camp (Mr. H. Stobart), 3 yrs, 8st. 10lb. ..... D. Morris 0
Mutual Benefit (Mr. R. L. Glasspool), 3 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Alouie (Sir R. Carton), 3 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..... J. Childs 0
Regal Fur (Mr. T. Davidson), 3 yrs, 8st. 2lb. Walker 0

(Winner trained by J. Jarvis, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst San Marino, 5 to 2 Clarawood II., 6 to 1 Brer Fox, 10 to 1 each Mutual Benefit and Alouie, 100 to 8 Thomas a Tattamus, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 6d.; places, 2s. 6d. Won by a head. 10,411 units; total place pool, 10,335 units.

Won by a short head; a length and a half separated second and third. Aide de Camp was fourth and Regal Fur last.

The winner was sold to Mr. H. Leader for 210gns.

2.30 (2.32).—THE PLANTATION STAKES of 6 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added; for two-year-olds; second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. Cesterfield Course (five furlongs).

HILL CAT, ch c, by Marten—Barbarry (Captain H. Remington Wilson). 8st. 2lb. ..... R. Perryman 1
BERRYDALE, ch c, by Beresford—Bleasdale (Lord Woolavington). 8st. 2lb. ..... F. Fox 2
MISTY CLOUD, ro f, by Mieuins—Miss Sailfish (Mr. W. Murray). 7st. 13lb. ..... G. Walsh 3
Rammed (Mrs. J. C. Lewis), 8st. 7lb. ..... H. Jelliss 0
Hasty (Mr. D. Crossman), 8st. 4lb. ..... R. Jones 0
Half Gift (Lord Derby), 8st. 4lb. ..... T. Weston 0
Four Loaves (Mrs. G. H. Drummond), 8st. 2lb. (car. 8st. 9lb.) ..... H. Beasley 0
Charade Duval (Major D. Matthews), 7st. 13lb. (car. 8st. 4lb.) ..... P. Beasley 0
Naughty Monk (Mr. A. Mitson), 8st. 2lb. ..... D. Morris 0
Lucky Michel (Mr. V. Rosenthal), 8st. 2lb. J. Sirett 0
Balcorrach (Mr. E. Martin Smith), 8st. 2lb. ..... K. Robertson 0
Slip I, by The Vizier (Sir A. Bailey), 7st. 13lb. ..... L. Hughes 0
Hoathseat (Mr. H. D. Brocklehurst), 7st. 13lb. (car. 8st. 2lb.) ..... C. Elliott 0
Jawbreaker (Mr. R. J. Colling), 7st. 13lb. ..... G. Baines 0
Sackville (Mr. D. Cresswan), 7st. 13lb. ..... Mr. Donoghue 0
Sweet Clare (Major H. Hawkins), 7st. 13lb. ..... R. James 0
Quita f, by Action (Lord Hillingdon), 7st. 13lb. ..... J. Dines 0
Eulogy (Mr. S. B. Joel), 7st. 13lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Fair Hazel (Mrs. J. C. Lewis), 7st. 13lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Royal Athlone (Mrs. E. C. Nolan), 7st. 13lb. ..... T. Lowrey 0
Another Lass (Miss N. E. Pike), 7st. 13lb. W. Allord 0
Pinchin (Mr. E. Robson), 7st. 13lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Hastaleng (Mrs. R. Peel), 7st. 13lb. ..... F. Lane 0
Lady Carol (Mrs. E. Wallace), 7st. 13lb. H. Southey 0

(Winner trained by C. Leader, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—4 to 1 agst Lucky Michel, 5 to 1 Hill Cat, 6 to 1 each Barrack and Berrydale, 8 to 1 Half Gift, 10 to 1 Pinchin, 100 to 6 each Puttalong and Eulogy, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 15s. 3d.; places, 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 2s. 6d. Total win pool, 11,901 units; total place pool, 10,696 units.

Won by a length and a half; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Puttalong was fourth and Four Loaves last.

3.0 (3.2).—THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each, with 500 sovs. added for winner and 50 sovs. for second. B.M.

MISS LINN, ch f, by Gainsborough—Willonette (Mr. W. M. Cazalet). 4 yrs, 8st. 4lb. R. Jones 1
EXETER, ch h, by Gainsborough—Countess Burghley (Mrs. S. Whitburn). 5 yrs, 8st. 7lb. S. Donoghue 2
BARRACK LAW, br f, by Son-in-Law—Sundrilla (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen). 4 yrs, 8st. 8lb. ..... W. Wragg 3
Guards' Parade (Sir A. Bailey), 5yrs, 8st. 12lb. ..... J. Dines 0
Saint Nicolas II. (Mr. A. K. Macomber), 5 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... H. Leach 0
Leopardus (M. M. Boussac), 5 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Stalactite (Mr. C. Ansell), 4 yrs, 8st. ..... A. Wragg 0

(Winner trained by Lawson, at Manton)

STARTING PRICES.—100 to 30 agst Miss Linn, 7 to 2 Saint Nicolas II., 9 to 2 Barrack Law, 11 to 2 each Exeter and Guards' Parade, 8 to 1 Leopardus, 100 to 6 Stalactite.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 7s. 6d.; places, 3s. 9d., 4s. 6d. Total win pool, 14,319 units; total place pool, 7,681 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; a head separated second and third. Saint Nicolas II. was fourth and Guards' Parade last.

3.30 (3.34).—THE SOHAM STAKES (welter handicap) of 10 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added. New T. Y. C. (five furlongs and 140 yards).

SUSPICION, b m, by King Sol—Lady Welford (Mrs. H. E. Beddington). 8 yrs, 7st. 5lb. G. Richards 1
FASCICLE ch c, by Phalaris—Pashinder (Lady Rosebery). 3 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Jelliss 2
TUFFAN, br h, by Valens—Lily Willy (Mr. W. H. Thorpe). 5 yrs, 8st. ..... G. Baines 3
Lady Abbess (Lady Cunliffe-Owen), 3 yrs, 9st. 3lb. ..... W. Wragg 0
Bearskin (Mr. D. L. Wilson), 4 yrs, 8st. 12lb. ..... J. Childs 0
Blue Drift (Lieutenant-Colonel M. Wingfield), 5 yrs, 8st. 6lb. ..... R. Jones 0
Brabant (Mr. P. Haldin), 3 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ..... S. Donoghue 0
Noreen (Sir A. Bailey), 3 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... L. Hughes 0
Friar's Flutter (Mr. A. R. Faulkner), 3 yrs, 7st. 3lb. ..... F. Fowell 0
Tetrafoil (Lord Penrhyn), 3 yrs, 7st. 7lb. ..... C. Adley 0
Tyroe Lady (Mr. H. Pulteer), 3 yrs, 7st. 7lb. ..... H. Southey 0

(Winner trained by F. Hartigan, at Weyhill)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Bearskin, 5 to 2 Suspicion, 9 to 2 Noreen, 8 to 1 Lady Abbess, 10 to 1 Tuffan, 100 to 8 Fascicle, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s. 6d.; places, 3s. 3d., 6s. 6d., 4s. 3d. Total win pool, 13,697 units; total place pool, 11,841 units.

Won by two lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Friar's Flutter was fourth and Blue Drift last.

4.0 (4.2).—THE STUD PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added, and 100 sovs. to owner at time of entry of dam of winner; second to receive 60 sovs. out of the stakes; for two-year-olds. Cheshell Course (five furlongs).

WINDYBRAE, b f, by Manna—Windyridge (Lord Woolavington). 8st. 5lb. ..... F. Fox 1
STRAVERNA, br f, by Stratford—Verna (Lady V. Henderson). 8st. 1lb. ..... G. Richards 2
EXTENSION, ch f, by Gainsborough—Countess Joeli, 7st. 10lb. 9lb. ..... S. Donoghue 3
Cool Caress c, by Sansovino (Mrs. C. Beatty). 8st. 11lb. ..... B. Carslake 0
Lemon Grass (His Majesty), 8st. 8lb. ..... J. Childs 0
Decoration f, by Diomedes (Mr. H. Leader), 8st. 8lb. ..... J. Leach 0
Lady Maderty (Mrs. G. H. Drummond), 8st. 6lb. ..... C. Elliott 0
Prince Evan (Sir D. Broughton), 8st. 1lb. ..... R. Perryman 0

(Winner trained by F. Darling, at Beckhampton)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst Lady Maderty, 13 to 8 Windybrae, 8 to 1 Extension, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 9d.; places, 2s. 9d., 6s. 3d., 3s. 9d. Total win pool, 14,582 units; total place pool, 12,435 units.

Won by three lengths; a length and a half separated second and third. Lady Maderty was fourth and Cool Caress colt last.

4.30 (4.32).—THE STETCHWORTH STAKES of 5 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added for winner. Suffolk Stakes Course (one mile and a half).

MARLBOROUGH, ch c, by Blandford—Martagon's Pride (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen). 3 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..... H. Wragg 1
CLUNY, b c, by Ellangowan—Swastika (Lord Rosebery). 3 yrs, 8st. (car. 8st. 9lb.) ..... C. Elliott 2
BROTHER-IN-LAW, br c, by Son-in-Law—Mary Gaunt (Mr. J. A. Dewar). 3 yrs, 8st. ..... F. Fox 3
Gentility (Lady Mesa), 3 yrs, 8st. 5lb. (car. 8st. 9lb.) ..... H. Beasley 0
Buller (Mr. S. B. Joel), 3 yrs, 8st. ..... T. Weston 0

(Winner trained by Leach, jun., at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 on Brother-in-Law, 7 to 2 agst Marlborough, 7 to 1 Cluny, 100 to 7 Buller, 20 to 1 agst Gentility.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 15s. 9d.; places, 4s. 3d., 6s. 9d. Total win pool, 11,325 units; total place pool, 8,030 units.

Won by a length and a half; one length separated second and third. Buller was fourth.

NEWMARKET PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived or are trained at Headquarters)

2.0.—THE HAUGHLEY SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Chesterfield Course (five furlongs).

	st	lb
aGREY ROWLEY (Lady A. Compton-Vyner)...Cole	8	11
aREDMAKER F, by King Sol (Mr. W. Harris)...Childs	8	11
H. Leader	8	11
aSALMON LADDER (Mr. A. W. Gordon)...F. Leader	8	7
FAIRWAGE (Mr. A. B. Briscoe)...Briscoe	8	4
aCA-TOO-SA (Mr. Victor Malcolm)...Leach, jun.	8	4
aGLADLY (Mr. J. M. Clayton)...J. Cannon	8	4
aQUEEN'S COUNTY (Lady A. Compton-Vyner)...Cole	8	4
aSAVOIA (Lord Derby)...Frank Butters	8	4
aPAULA F, by Herodote (Mr. H. Sidebottom)...Kirk	8	4
BELVETRAS (Lord Beaverbrook)...In Ireland	8	0
aLESTER QUEEN (c, by Fairyfax (Sir W. Cooke) Read	8	0
aCLOUTSHAM (Lord Glanely)...Hogg	8	0
aDON PATRICK (Sir Hugo Hirst)...Templeman	8	0
aDOLA C, by Obliterate (Sir J. B. Jardine)...Leach, sen.	8	0
aYOUNG BEN (Mr. R. F. Watson)...Barling	8	0
FILLY by ATTILONE or DIS, dam by Rhodesian—Sanover (Sir A. Bailey)...Cottrill	7	11
aSWISS NAVE (Lady Chesham)...A. Darling	7	11
SEA MUSIC (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen)...O. Bell	7	11
VERTUMNA (Mr. Walter Gilpin)...Walter Gilpin	7	11
aWHEELRACE (Mrs. J. B. Joel)...C. Peck	7	11
aCOOGER (Mr. A. Lowry)...Hugh Powney	7	11
aSUPERB F, by (Mr. J. C. Patterson)...H. Leader	7	11
TONDELEYO F, by Glanmerin (Mrs. C. Rich)...W. Nightingall	7	11
FIG LEAF (Mr J. A. de Rothschild)...Pratt	7	11
aTROWELL ELEGANCE (Mr. H. J. Simons)...F. Leader	7	11
aFALSE DOCTRINE (Mr. C. W. S. Whitburn...Cottrill	7	11
BRITISH AIRWAY (Colonel Wingfield)...Pope	7	11

Each to be sold for £200 except Queen's County, Savoia, Salmon Ladder, and Paula filly (£400) and Grey Rowley and Redmaker filly.

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SALMON LADDER, R. Perryman; CA-TOO-SA, F. Powell; GLADLY, R. Jones; QUEEN'S COUNTY, —; SAVOIA, T. Weston; BELVETRAS, C. Ray; LESTER QUEEN, H. Wragg; CLOUTSHAM, J. Childs; DON PATRICK, F. Fox; YOUNG BEN, —; VERTUMNA, F. Rickaby; TROWELL ELEGANCE, —. T. Lowrey rides either Young Ben or Trowell Elegance.

2.30.—THE EXETER STAKES of 30 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added; for two-year-olds; second to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes, and third to save stake. Exeter Course (six furlongs).

	st	lb
aARTHOS (Major McCalmont)...Persse	9	6
aRUNAWAY MATCH (Lord Woolavington)...F. Darling	8	13
COOT (Lord Astor)...Lawson	8	13
aDROPLEE c, by Winalot (Sir A. Bailey)...R. Day	8	12
aMISS MATTY c, by Golden Myth (Sir A. Bailey) ...R. Day	8	12
aSWELL TRANSPORT (Mr. W. M. Cazalet)...Lawson	8	12
aCLOGREEN (Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Charteris) ...Boyd-Rochfort	8	12
aCONCERTO (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen)...O. Bell	8	12
aSHANDON (Lord Glanely)...Hogg	8	12
CHINESE MEASURE (Major L. B. Holliday)...Mestre	8	12
aTILT (Mr. D. L. Wilson)...Leach, jun.	8	12
aPAUL PRY (Lord Woolavington)...Gilpin	8	12

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ARTHOS, H. Wragg; RUNAWAY MATCH, F. Fox; COOT, R. Dick; DROPLEE COLT, R. Perryman; SWELL TRANSPORT, —; CLOGREEN, J. Childs; CONCERTO, H. Wragg; SHANDON, G. Richards.

3.0.—THE JULY CUP, a sweepstakes of 30 sovs. each, 10 sovs. forfeit, with 1,000 sovs. added (including a cup value 100 sovs.); second to receive 200 sovs., and third 100 sovs. out of the stakes. Exeter Course (six furlongs).

	Yrs	st	lb
aSIR COSMO (Sir R. Carton)...Walters	4	9	12
OAK RIDGE (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell) L. Cundell	a	9	12
aTAG END (Mr. J. B. Joel)...C. Peck	6	9	12
aTOMMY ATKINS (Mr. T. Sears) Leach, jun.	5	9	12
ECLATH (Mr. B. Davis)...B. Davis	4	9	8
aSONOR (Lord Michelham)...O. Bell	6	9	8
aFLYING ARGOSY (Mr. W. Vincent)...Hugh Powney	3	9	3
DARK FIRE (Mr. J. B. Joel)...C. Peck	5	9	1
aREEDSMOUTH (Lord Wyfold)...Per.se	4	9	1
aLADY ADESS (Lady Cunliffe-Owen)...Leach, sen.	3	9	0
aQURRAT-AL-AIN (The Aga Khan)...R. Dawson	3	9	0
aNICE PROSPECT (Mr. J. H. Whitney)...Boyd-Rochfort	a	8	12
aCASSEROLE (Mr. J. W. Harvie)...Leach, jun.	3	8	10
aPHARVIENE (Mr. G. Peck)...J. Cannon	3	8	10
aCLEVELAND (Duke of Portland)...De Mestre	3	8	7
aPOOR LAD (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen)...O. Bell	3	8	3
POLAR BEAR (Mrs. J. B. Joel)...Cottrill	3	8	3
aPOLVERAJA (Mr. S. B. Joel)...Earl	3	8	3
THE DOMINO (Mr. D. Ryan)...G. Richards	3	8	3
QUININE (Lord Ellesmere)...F. Darling	3	8	0
aPAMPLONA (Mr. J. P. Hornung)...R. Jarvis	3	8	0
aSISTER NORAH (Lord Woolavington) F. Darling	3	8	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

OAK RIDGE, —; TAG END, B. Carslake; FLYING ARGOSY, T. Weston; REEDSMOUTH, —; QURRAT AL AIN, M. Beary; PHARVIENE, —; CLEVELAND, G. Bary; POOR LAD, H. Wragg; THE DOMINO, G. Richards; SISTER NORAH, F. Fox. H. Beasley will ride either Oak Ridge or Reedsmouth.

3.30.—THE PRINCESS OF WALES'S STAKES of 30 sovs. each, 10 sovs. forfeit, with 2,000 sovs. added; the owner of the second to receive 300 sovs. and the owner of the third 200 sovs. out of the stakes. Suffolk Stakes Course (a mile and a half).

	Yrs	st	lb
HOTWEED (Mr. E. Esmond)...In France	4	9	12
BOSWORTH (Lord Derby)...Frank Butters	4	9	12
aALCESTER (Lord Harewood)...W. Jarvis	4	9	6
DEIOS (Lord Woolavington)...F. Darling	4	9	3
SIDONIUS (Mr. Charles Mathieson)...R. Day	4	9	2
DIOLITE (Sir H. Hirst)...Templeman	3	9	0
aGOLDEN LYRE (Sir A. Bailey)...R. Day	4	8	12
TERIUS (Mr. E. Esmond)...In France	4	8	12
aTHE SCOUT H. (Mr. Wm. Woodward)...Pratt	4	8	12
aTHE SCOUT II. (Mr. Wm. Woodward)...Boyd-Rochfort	3	8	8
PARENTHESIS (Lord Woolavington)...F. Darling	3	8	8
aLANSDOWNE (Lord Glanely)...Hogg	3	8	5
DUFFNESS (Mr. W. M. Cazalet)...Lawson	4	8	5
SEA ROVER (Mr. J. C. Cox)...Lawson	3	8	5
aKENNET (The Duke of Portland)...F. Darling	3	8	5
aPRESS GANG (Lord Woolavington)...F. Darling	3	8	5
WALTER GAY (Lord Woolavington)...F. Darling	3	8	5
aFAIR DAME (Mr. W. Woodward)...Boyd-Rochfort	3	8	0
aMEISTERSINGER (Captain Elsey)...Elsey	3	8	0
DANCE ON (Mr. H. E. Clayton)...Elsey	3	8	0
aCHOSQUIN (Lord Beaverbrook)...In France	3	7	7
JANEIRO (M. M. Boussac)...In France	3	7	7
WALTER RALEIGH (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) (Mrs. J. de Selincourt). 8st. 10lb. ..... T. Burns	1		
ORACLE (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild)...Pratt	3	7	7
ANTHUREUM (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild)...Pratt	3	7	7
aCAPTAIN SHAW (M. E. de St. Alary)...Gilpin	3	7	7
DICK SWIVELLER (Lord Woolavington...Darling	3	7	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BOSWORTH, T. Weston; ALCESTER, J. Childs; LANSDOWNE, G. Richards; LUFTWESS, R. Jones; KENNET, —; PRESS GANG, F. Fox.

4.0.—THE VISITORS' HANDICAP, a plate of 200 sovs. B.M.

	Yrs	st	lb
aSAINT NICOLAS II. (Mr. A. K. Macomber) Leach, jun.	5	9	5
CLARETTE (Mr. S. Wootton)...F. Wootton	4	9	1
aEXETER (Mrs. S. Whitburn)...Cottrill	5	9	0
aGANG WARILY (Mrs. G. H. Drummond)...Dibby	5	9	0
aBURGEE (10lb. ex.) (Lord Glanely)...Hogg	4	8	9
aUMSLOPAGAAS (Mr. H. Bensaid)...R. W. Colling	5	8	4
aGOLDEN LYRE (Sir A. Bailey)...R. Day	4	8	4
GOLDEN CLOUD (Mr. M. Caddy)...Kelly	4	8	2
aPERCHANCE (Lord Zetland)...Dundas	4	8	2
FORMADE (Mr. C. Iley)...A. Law	5	7	13
LACOCK (Mr. J. Bayliss)...Hackett	a	7	13
aWOODCHUCK (Mr. E. Esmond)...J. Jarvis	3	7	13
aMOUNTAINEER (Mr. H. Hill)...Kirk	4	7	11
JUST SO (Sir R. Wilmot)...Wilmot	4	7	11
ELLISON (Major Morris)...Morris	5	7	10
NUTFORD (Sir A. Bailey)...Cottrill	5	7	7
aWILD MOUSE (Mr. P. Howe Rice)...Stedall	3	7	7
aNORMAN BARON (Mr. H. L. Cottrill)...Cottrill	4	7	6
PRINCESS GALAHAD (Mr. P. H. McKay)...Coldbeck	5	7	6
aAU FAIT (Mrs. F. J. Barlow)...Walters	3	7	5
aPORT ARTHUR (The Jam Sahib of Nawanagar) ...A. Scifter	a	7	4
CADI (Miss B. Higgs)...Higgs	3	7	1
KILLARY (Mr. W. G. Lang)...Farquharson	4	7	0
aSUNNIER (Mr. R. L. Glasspool)...Private	4	7	0
aEPPIE ADAIR (Major C. D. N. Barnett)...C. Leader	3	7	0
CYLLARUS (Mr. F. W. Wilmot)...Gwilt	3	7	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GANG WARILY, H. Beasley; BURGEE, G. Richards; UMSLOPAGAAS, —; GOLDEN LYRE, Perryman; GOLDEN CLOUD, —; WOODCHUCK, H. Wragg; MONTAIGNE, T. Weston; JUST SO, M. Beary; WILD MOUSE, —; NORMAN BARON, F Fox; PORT ARTHUR, T. Lowrey; EPPIE ADAIR, —.

4.30.—THE GIRTON HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, with 300 added; for three-year-old fillies; second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. Last seven furlongs of B.M.

	st	lb
aANNIS (Lord Rosebery)...J. Jarvis	9	0
aFLUTE (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen)...O. Bell	8	11
aTRIPTYCH (Lord H. de Walden)...D. Wasuh	8	8
aST. INLET (The Aga Khan)...R. Dawson	8	8
aMAZOR (Miss E. Adamson)...Miss	8	7
aGRANDMA (Lord Glanely)...Hogg	8	7
aOVILE (Lord Allendale)...H. Jarvis	8	7
aTENNUY (Sir J. Rutherford)...R. Day	8	4
BUCKUP (Mr. P. Johnson)...Wilmot	8	2
aGRAZZIA (Lord Derby)...Frank Butters	8	2
aLELIUM (Mr. W. M. G. Singer)...Watts	8	2
aSCIADA (Lord Harewood)...W. Jarvis	8	0
aMERRY LASS (7lb. ex.) (Mrs. C. Rich) R. J. Colling	7	13
aPHALARETTE (Mr. M. Benzie)...Lawson	7	12
aSAMARIA (Sir H. de Trafford)...Boyd-Rochfort	7	11
aROLLIAD (Mr. D. Fraser)...R. Day	7	7
aWINK (Mr. G. H. Peck)...J. Cannon	7	6
aDARK LIGHT (Sir W. Cooke)...Read	7	4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ANNIS, H. Wragg; FLUTE, H. Graves; TRIPTYCH, —; SHIRAZY, M. Beary; MAZOR, R. Jones; ORLE, C. Elliott; TENNUY, —; BUNCH, H. Beasley; GRAZZIA, T. Weston; LELIUM, C. Ray; SCIADA, T. Lowrey; MERRY LASS, R. James; PHALARETTE, F. Fox; SAMARIA, J. Dines; DARK LIGHT, —. R. Perryman rides either Triptych or Tennut.

NEWMARKET NOTES

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

The Haughley Selling Plate is a most open race. Our most fancied candidates are Gladly, Savoia, Young Ben, and Vertumna. Of these I like SAVOIA best.

The Exeter Stakes will see only a small field, and, without being confident, I hope the race will be won by the GIROFLEE COLT.

The July Cup.—Sir Cosmo is a big horse and is quite up to the weight he has to carry. Tommy Atkins seldom fails to run well, and he will be hard to beat. FLYING ARGOSY is one of the best horses trained by Powney, and it is doubtful if he has ever been so fit as he is now. I regard him as the likely winner.

The Princess of Wales's Stakes.—BOSWORTH is a big, heavy horse, and he moved well in his gallop on the Limekilns on Saturday. Alcester, probably, is the most improved animal in training, and is much fancied. Another with a chance is Captain Shaw.

The Visitors' Handicap.—PERCHANCE went very well in her gallop on Saturday, and there is nothing in the race I like better. Au Fait may give the most trouble.

The Girton Handicap.

AIR SERVICES OF THE EMPIRE

SIR ERIC GEDDES'S SURVEY

SINGLE CONTROL

Sir Eric Geddes, chairman of Imperial Airways, yesterday insisted on the need of unified control on the new air routes to the Cape and Australia, and prophesied a reduction of the time taken by the service to India from 6½ days to five, and ultimately on the Cape service from 11 days to nine. His speech was made at a luncheon given by Imperial Airways at the Carlton Hotel to members of the Imperial Press Conference still in this country.

Speaking of the routes to India and the Cape, Sir Eric Geddes said these two services would give them an Empire route mileage of 12,000. The scheduled time from London to Karachi was now 6½ days, and they hoped eventually to make it five; London to the Cape would start at 11 days and they hoped would soon be nine days, and both routes would be operated within the commercial limitations imposed by the public support of them on a first-class standard, but with all the care and efficiency which had made Imperial Airways' operation the pride of the country and the envy of the civil aviation world. They hoped to start the route to the Cape in January as far as Lake Victoria, serving Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and the second more southerly section to Cape Town a month or two later.

They were operating to-day with the financial assistance of the British Government primarily, and, so far as the Cape route was concerned, with the contributory assistance of the various Governments of the Empire on that route. Financial stringency and political difficulties faced them in the extension of the Indian route to Australia via Burma and Singapore, but he hoped that these in time would be overcome. On the Cape route such difficulties had been overcome. The various Governments had each agreed to contribute. Every great country in the world recognized that civil aviation to-day must have assistance. Every great country in the world assisted civil aviation, and believed that this highly scientific product of our time would, in due course, command public support which would make it self-supporting. Imperial Airways had got nearer to that ideal than any other major civil aviation operating organization in the world.'

NEED OF UNIFIED CONTROL

It was absolutely essential in the interests of efficiency, comfort, punctuality, progress, and economy that the two great Empire routes should be in one operating hand and one financial hand. It was absolutely impossible to take the best out of civil aviation practice to-day if each section of these Empire routes were to be separately operated. In aviation there would be great difficulties if the control of main trunk lines were sectionized. In the Indian service they would shortly be arriving in Karachi with four-engined machines carrying a total pay load of over three tons with seating capacity for 20 to 40 passengers, and they were told that the connecting planes to Delhi and Calcutta would have a carrying capacity of about a quarter of a ton. The chaos which would come with sectional ownership baffled imagination, and, if the mistake were made initially, it could only result in failure of the through routes and retard their development. The date of their economic independence would also be indefinitely postponed. There was no greater factor making for understanding and development of trade than quick communication.

It was proper that the Dominion, Colonial, or Protectorate Governments should seek to safeguard the revenues they were devoting to assist this great Empire service. To that end the Imperial Government had two directors on their board, but as this was an Empire affair they felt that in some way or another they must obtain the advantage of cooperation by calling representatives from these Governments into their councils. They wanted to maintain and strengthen their interest; they wanted their knowledge of local conditions and they wanted to know from time to time how best to meet their desires. They had asked Colonel Barrett-Lennard to forgo his holiday this year and to journey to South Africa with a view to discussing this and other matters connected with the proposed service on the spot. They hoped also to carry the matter farther with those who could speak for Empire Governments on the route between Cairo and the Union of South Africa, and that a working scheme which they could submit to their shareholders would result. Just as they felt strongly that the through trunk lines on these great Empire routes must be in one hand, so they were equally of opinion that the development of feeder lines and local services in territories through which they passed might be best undertaken by local effort, and their policy would be to assist such enterprise in every possible way. It must not be understood that they would not consider the development of feeder lines themselves, but they would be glad if efficient and well-run feeder lines were developed locally by local enterprise, and they would be prepared to give assistance, advice, and cooperation to such undertakings.

It was to the long Empire routes that civil aviation looked to free itself from the golden shackles of subsidies. It was only possible as long as the route was not sectionalized in control. There must be one programme of development, and one programme of extension, one control of operations and standards. This was only possible when one authority controlled the route and its policy.

LORD THOMSON'S ASSURANCE

Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air, giving his approval to this plan for the "rationalization" of air communications, repeated the figures he gave recently in the House of Lords to show how much nearer Imperial Airways came to being self-supporting than the civil aviation of other countries. If a person travelled by air in France, he said, 77 per cent. of the cost of the ticket was paid out of public funds; in Germany 68 per cent., and on Imperial Airways only 50 per cent. The amount of subsidy per ton mile, a more accurate measurement of comparison, was 16s. in France, 9s. 4d. in Germany, and 6s. 9d. in Great Britain. The subsidy for the European routes only of Imperial Airways amounted to no more than 3s. 6d. per ton mile. Referring to the new route to the Cape, he said he wished to express his gratitude to all the Governments in Africa for the manful way they had played their part. As to difficulties in India, he had the greatest hope in the approaching Imperial Conference. On behalf of the Government he could give the assurance that they would be prepared to listen to the views of the Dominions and Colonies, whatever they might be. They were approaching the conference with an open mind, and would be glad to examine suggestions and to act on them wherever they proved practicable.

The toast was acknowledged by Mr. T. W. MACKENSIE (South Africa) and Mr. THEODORE FINK (Australia).

After the luncheon the delegates were taken to Croydon and given flights over London in Imperial Airways liners.

CIVIL AVIATION

AIR MINISTRY'S REPORT OF PROGRESS

Statistics showing substantial progress in civil aviation in Great Britain are given in the annual report for 1929, issued by the Air Ministry yesterday (Stationery Office, price 4s. 6d. net).

In long-distance journeys, including the operations of the Imperial Airways, Limited, there were 6,923 aircraft flights, with an aircraft mileage of 1,386,000, a total of 29,312 passengers carried, cargo freights of 839.7 tons, and 99.2 tons of mails. Other forms of flying for hire showed 53,825 aircraft flights, an aircraft mileage of 328,000, and 123,497 passengers carried. The value of the bullion carried by aircraft was £30,918,045 compared with £5,407,304 in 1928 and £10,040,399, the next previous highest, in 1925.

In surveying the operations of Imperial Airways, Limited, the report points out that in the course of regular subsidized flights to and from the Continent a total mileage of 778,260 was completed, representing a total horsepower mileage of 840,782,485, or nearly double the horse-power mileage required under the terms of the subsidy agreements. In addition 37,155 miles were flown on flights distinct from the regular services.

PREMIER EVENT

The report describes the opening of the England-India service as the premier event of the year. The Government of India, it is added, are now examining the possibility of extending the service from Delhi to Calcutta and to Rangoon at the earliest opportunity. "Proposals have also been submitted to the Air Ministry for the operation of the remaining section of the England-Australia route, that between Rangoon and Australia, and it is hoped that with the assistance of the various administrations along the route a through service may be inaugurated within the next two years." It is also contemplated that a regular service between Alexandria and Mvanza, connecting at the former place with the England-India service, will be begun before the end of 1930, and that the through service to Cape Town will be put in operation next spring.

In Great Britain the company hopes to arrange in the near future for the through booking of goods from any railway station in this country to any railway station on the Continent by a combination of rail and air service.

Progress in the work of air survey and photography, with its attendant investigations into problems of railway engineering irrigation and settlement, was continued during 1929. The Aircraft Operating Company, Limited, at the end of 1929 had completed, since its formation in January, 1923, air survey contracts in Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America to the value approximately of £133,000. The areas completed or at present under survey and reconnaissance cover approximately 88,000 square miles. The company has two expeditions in the field at present, one based at Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, and the other at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. A third expedition returned during the year after successfully completing surveys in Iraq and Egypt.

LIGHT AEROPLANE CLUBS

Thirteen assisted light aeroplane clubs continued in operation during the year. Their aggregate membership on December 31 was 3,648, as compared with 3,288 at the end of 1928. Of this number 750 held civil pilots' licences, representing an increase of nearly 60 per cent. during the year, and of these 695 qualified for their licences on club aircraft. There were also eight unassisted clubs in existence at the end of 1929. National Flying Services, Limited, came into existence in the autumn of 1929, and by the end of the year had the following five centres in operation:—Hanworth Club (London), Hull, Leeds, Nottingham, and Reading.

The completion and the trials of the airships R 101 and R 100 are described in the report, which gives a general description of both vessels. Referring to technical developments in the manufacture of aeroplanes, the report states that it seems likely that in the future there will be three types of light aircraft available to the private owner. These will be the fast, but somewhat expensive-to-run type, the medium-powered type which will be not unlike the present one, and the lighter and cheaper-to-run type. There is also a tendency for pilots to demand a cabin type of machine rather than the open, exposed cockpit machine, but manufacturers are finding it difficult, the report adds, to produce a cabin from which the all-round view for the pilot is as good as in the case of the open cockpit.

KING'S CUP AIR RACE

ARRANGEMENTS FOR 40,000 SPECTATORS

Provision has been made for a large crowd of spectators to see the finish of the King's Cup race at the Hanworth air park of National Flying Services on Saturday. The race will probably end at about 5 p.m., and there will be room for 40,000 people to see it in comfort, and for the parking of 5,000 cars. Special trains will be run from Waterloo to Feltham, which is 10 minutes' walk from the aerodrome, and omnibus services will join up with the District Railway at Hounslow West.

Flying displays will be given for the entertainment of the visitors from noon to 1 o'clock and again for two hours in the afternoon. Among the pilots will be Captain René Fonck, well known in French flying circles, Flight Lieutenant H. M. Schofield, a member of the 1927 Schneider Trophy team, and Flight Lieutenant J. Armour, whose crazy flying has been seen at many air pageants. Throughout the day the progress of the race and the fortunes of competitors will be announced by loud-speakers. A wireless station at Hanworth will be in constant touch with the control points at Bristol, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Hull, and will pass on to visitors the news it receives.

ARMY TRAINING

"TERRITORIAL YEAR" POLICY

DEVELOPMENTS AT CATTERICK

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT)

CATTERICK CAMP, JULY 2

The development of Catterick marks the most important step that has been taken of late years in our Army policy, as affecting the Home Army. When I last visited the camp in September, 1926, the buildings were incomplete. Some of them were occupied by the Training Centre and Depôt of the Royal Corps of Signals, which had recently been moved into their permanent quarters from Maresfield Park, in Sussex, and some by the Vocational Training Centre, which has since been moved to Chiseldon, near Swindon. The 5th Infantry Brigade, from Aldershot, was stationed temporarily at Catterick, and four battalions of infantry from various stations in the Northern Command had assembled there for training under a temporary brigade commander.

After witnessing some of the exercises I reported on the training area as somewhat restricted but well suited to the teaching of special lessons to small forces up to the strength of an infantry brigade, the ground being varied and specially adapted to handling light artillery in close support of infantry both against hostile infantry and against tanks, but too confined to bring out useful lessons in the cooperation of long-ranging field artillery. The most pressing need was for a permanent commander and brigade staff for the Northern Command battalions of Regular infantry, and for the necessary equipment to enable them to take the field as a brigade. They had no signal section. An artillery signal section, which would be needed elsewhere in the event of mobilization, was used as a makeshift. Steps have now been taken to provide in due course for these essentials.

TROOPS AT CATTERICK

I now find permanently accommodated at Catterick the headquarters of the 5th Division of the Expeditionary Force (Major-General W. M. St. G. Kirke); the 13th Infantry Brigade (Brigadier W. A. Blake); the 14th Infantry Brigade (Brigadier J. F. C. Fuller); the XX Field Brigade R.A., which belongs to the 2nd Division at Aldershot; the XXI (Army) Field Brigade R.A.; and the 55th Field Company R.E. The XIX Field Brigade of three batteries is stationed at Newcastle. Besides the Signal Training Centre (Brigadier C. H. Prickett) and the Signals Depôt and Training Battalion, the Royal Corps of Signals is represented at Catterick by No. 3 Artillery Signal Section. There is also a Signal Company at York. The 15th Infantry Brigade (Brigadier C. E. Heathcote), which completes the infantry of the 5th Division, has its headquarters at York, with its battalions at York, Lichfield (two), and Strensall. The cavalry regiment at York provides the 5th Divisional Cavalry. Supply and transport services are provided by the 19th, 28th, 34th, and "H" Companies R.A.S.C. at Catterick, and by the 15th Company at York. Medical services by the 8th Company at York, and Ordnance services by the 9th Section at Catterick. An important feature of the training is the presence at Catterick of the 4th Battalion of the Royal Tank Corps (Lieutenant-Colonel M. C. Festing).

At the present time the most important aspect of Catterick Camp from a training point of view is the use that is being made of the attached training area by the 50th (Northumbrian) Division (Major-General H. W. Newcome) of the Territorial Army. During my last visit to the Northern Command four years ago I reported that, with all the striving for further improvement among the handful of Regular troops that were then scattered over the Command area, it was not surprising that the three Northern Territorial Divisions (the Nothumbrian then at the head) were leading the whole country in strength, not only in numbers, but in the quality and spirit of their *personnel*. *The Times*, in a leading article in August, 1926, pointed out that at that time the functions of the Territorial Army and the reason for its existence were almost unknown to vast numbers of young men who might be serving in its ranks, and more especially to those who were fitted for commissioned rank. It was necessary for public opinion to be guided, both officially and unofficially, by political and by military leaders as well as by leaders of society and industry, until the day arrived when it would be accepted as "the normal course" for a young man leaving public school or university to take a commission or to serve for a few years in the ranks, and for every able-bodied and self-respecting young man to undergo some training in the Territorial Army or in the corresponding Reserves of the Naval and Air Services. The counties of Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lincoln, Notts, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and (for Territorials) Berwick-on-Tweed, which are included in the area administered by the Northern Command (Lieutenant-General Sir Cameron Shute), are still giving a lead in that direction.

IMPORTANCE OF NEW POLICY

As I hope to spend the next few days with the 50th (Northumbrian) Division, which has been assembled here since June 22, it will be as well to explain first the policy of the Army Council, dating from June, 1929, which has made 1930 the first of what will, it is hoped, develop into a series of occasional "Territorial Army years," in which the duty of affording aid to the Territorials in their training will take precedence over the training of the Expeditionary Force itself. No measure is calculated to bring home better to the country at large the importance of the Territorial Army in the estimation of the military authorities. With such a system in force, it is inconceivable that the policy of 1914 of taking insufficient account of the Territorial Associations in a grave crisis will ever be repeated. The Army Council, as at present constituted, has sown good seed of which the crop should be reaped in our next serious ordeal.

Last June they issued a circular inciting the Commands to introduce more reality into the affiliation between Regular and Territorial troops. This action initiated some correspondence which culminated in a conference that was held early in October. That resulted in the provisional adoption of certain practical measures, which were adapted to the varying needs of the different arms and departments and to the geographical distribution of Regular troops and of their affiliated Territorial brethren. The whole system will be kept elastic until it can be standardized as the result of experience. I propose to deal with further generalities later, confining myself for the present to the system of affiliation which specially affects the Northern Command. The Regulars in this Command and in the Northern Ireland District combine to help the Scottish Command Territorials. The Northern Command, in its turn, receives aid from Aldershot and from the Eastern Command.

AIDING THE TERRITORIALS

Taking the aims of the Service separately, the regular cavalry regiment (5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards) at York helps the yeomanry regiments in Yorkshire and Northumberland. The regular field artillery brigades at Catterick and Newcastle, aided by some from Aldershot, assist the Territorial Field Artillery in the Command; Aldershot regular medium brigades help the Territorial medium artillery. The R.E. at Catterick, in addition to providing R.E. aid to the Scottish Territorials, helps the 50th Territorial Division. The 1st and 2nd Divisional Engineers at Aldershot help the other Territorial Divisions in the Northern Command. The Signals of the 5th Regular Division at Catterick will, in course of time, assist both the Scottish Territorials and the 50th Territorial Division; the 1st (Aldershot) and 4th (Eastern Command) regular Signals perform similar services for the other Territorial Divisions in the Command.

The problem is more simple for the infantry. So far as expenses permit, the regular battalions and depôts at home help their affiliated Territorial battalions. Where there are more than four of these, the aid of another regular battalion is available. The Durham Light Infantry affords an example, and I hope to avail myself to-morrow of an opportunity of witnessing the assembly on the same parade of six battalions of this regiment, the 1st (Regular), and the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th (Territorial battalions).

The proclaimed objects of the "Territorial Year" policy are to give a new start to the system of affiliation, to give special help to the Territorial infantry in this the first year of its reorganization, and to give special encouragement and recognition to the Territorial Army as a whole. There could be no better objects. It will be interesting to see how far they are being fulfilled.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

COMMAND OF THE ENTERPRISE

The appointment becomes operative as from to-day of Captain P. E. Phillips, D.S.O., to command the cruiser ENTERPRISE, of the East Indies Squadron, in which ship Captain H. D. Pridham-Wippell, C.V.O., has completed two years. Captain Phillips is a submarine specialist, and since his promotion in December, 1926, has served as Chief Staff Officer to the Rear-Admiral (S.) at Fort Blockhouse. When the War began he was in command of Submarine B 6 at Gibraltar, and later had command of larger boats attached to the MAIDSTONE and the LUCIA, for service in the North Sea. He was made D.S.O. for this service in 1917. Continuing in submarines after the Armistice, he commanded L 24 at Portsmouth, and in 1921-23 served at the Admiralty as an assistant to the Director of Naval Equipment. Resuming sea duty in command of the ADAMANT, depôt-ship of the Second Submarine Flotilla, he took command in January, 1925, of Submarine X 1, then the largest underwater craft in any navy.

NEW ZEALAND FLAGSHIP

The cruiser DUNEDIN left Auckland on June 26 to carry out her winter programme. Flying the broad pennant of Commodore Geoffrey Blake, C.B., D.S.O., in command of the New Zealand Station, she will visit the following Pacific islands during this month:—Suva, July 8-16; Vila, July 18-22; Noumea, July 25-28; Norfolk, July 30-31; returning to Auckland on August 2.

ANTI-SUBMARINE CRUISE

The First Anti-Submarine Flotilla from Portland will leave Portland to-day for an instructional cruise to the westward. The flotilla consists of the sloop HEATHER, as parent ship, Commander L. G. Dawson; the destroyers THRUSTER, SALMON, ROWENA, and TORRID; and the patrol boats PC 74, P 59, and P 40. The trawler BLACKWATER and the whaler CACHALOT, which also form part of the flotilla, will not make this cruise. The other vessels will go to Clovelly from July 4 to 7, Falmouth from July 8 to 11, and Torquay from July 11 to 14.

FLEET ELECTRICAL SPECIALISTS

The Admiralty announce in fleet orders that the A.M.I.E.E. examinations regulations include the following provisions. Officers of the Royal Navy who have taken the normal Greenwich course and have passed the examination qualifying them for promotion to the rank of lieutenant are exempt from Part I. of A.M.I.E.E. examination. Officers who have qualified in torpedoes or signals by taking the advanced course are exempt from the whole examination. Those who have qualified for torpedoes or signals in the ordinary long course, and have a further two years' experience as specialist officers, are exempt from the whole examination. Further particulars can be obtained from the secretary of the institution, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2.

TORPEDO SCHOOL TENDER

The drifter EBBTIDE, which completed repairs on June 28, has been transferred temporarily to the VERNON, torpedo school, and will relieve the REDWING as minelaying tender. The REDWING is transferred to dockyard control at Portsmouth, to be prepared for sale, and her crew has turned over to the EBBTIDE. The REDWING was built in 1893. A new minelaying tender, to be called the NIGHTINGALE, is provided for in the current Navy Estimates, and will be built at Portsmouth.

CRANWELL INSPECTION

The annual passing out inspection at the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, will take place on Friday, July 25. The inspecting officer will be Air Vice-Marshal E. R. Ludlow-Hewitt, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., now Commandant of the R.A.F. Staff College at Andover, who in October is to succeed Air Vice-Marshal Sir R. Brooke-Popham as Air Officer Commanding in Iraq.

AIR COMMODORE WELLS

The midsummer promotions in the R.A.F. include only one to the rank of air commodore—Group Captain Hardy V. Wells, C.B.E., of the Medical Branch, and for the last three years P.M.O. of the Inland Area. Air Commodore Wells is 53, and entered the Royal Navy 30 years ago as surgeon. He joined the Naval Wing, R.F.C., at Eastchurch when it was formed in 1912, and qualified in the next year as a pilot. From March, 1916, he was P.M.O. of the battleship MONARCH in the Grand Fleet, but two years later returned to air work, and eventually accepted a permanent commission with the R.A.F., in which he now stands next in seniority to the Director of Medical Services.

O.T.C. CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

The next examination of officers of the Territorial Army in written subjects for Certificate "A" Officers Training Corps will be held on November 12. Officers of the Territorial Army desirous of attending this examination must qualify in the practical part of the examination for Certificate "A" before being eligible to sit for the written part. An officer who wishes his Certificate "A" for one branch of the Service to be converted to a certificate applicable to another branch will not be eligible to sit for the second paper of Part II. (written) unless he has passed Part I. (practical) of the examination for the branch of the Service to which he wishes his certificate to apply.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

The Rev. H. G. Marshall, Senior Chaplain to the Forces (Church of England), Catterick, has been appointed Assistant Chaplain-General, Eastern Command and London District, with effect from August 1, in succession to the Rev. J. H. Baynham, who will retire on retired pay.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

BARROW, June 30.—Pandora left for Campbeltown.
BASILISK, June 30.—Cyclamen arrived.
BRISTOL, June 30.—Ormonde arrived.
BLACKPOOL, July 1.—Tiger arrived.
CAMPBELTOWN, July 1.—Pandora arrived.
CHINKIANG, June 30.—Seraph arrived.
DEAL, July 1.—Barham and Lunar Bow arrived.
DEVONPORT, July 1.—Alresford arrived.
FALMOUTH, July 1.—Forres left for Scillies.
HELFORD RIVER, June 30.—Carstairs arrived and left for Penzance July 1.
HONG-KONG, June 29.—Sepoy left on patrol.
KARACHI, June 30.—Lupin arrived and left for Bombay.
KIUKIANG, June 30.—Tern left for Hankow.
LAMLASH, June 29.—Renown and Seabreeze arrived.
LOURENÇO MARQUES, June 30.—Carlisle left for Durban.
MARGATE, July 1.—Malaya and Leeward arrived.
NANKING, June 30.—Sandwich arrived.
NUKUALOFA, June 30.—Dunedin arrived.
PEMBROKE, July 1.—Scythe arrived.
PENZANCE, July 1.—Captains arrived.
PORTLAND, June 29.—Submarines H 24, H 34, H 43, and H 44 left for exercises. June 30.—Harebell arrived; and Fermoy, Thruster, Salmon, Rowena, and Torrid left for exercises.
PORT SAID, June 30.—Castor arrived.
PORTSMOUTH, June 30.—Iron Duke and Ross left for exercises. July 1.—Marshal Soult arrived.
SCILLY ISLES, June 30.—Alresford left. July 1.—Forres arrived.
SEYCHELLES, June 30.—Enterprise arrived.
SHANGHAI, June 29.—Marazion arrived.
SIBOGA, June 30.—Magnolia arrived.
TUNIS, July 1.—Glorious arrived and left for Malta.
WATERFORD, July 1.—Scythe left for Pembroke.
WEI-HAI-WEI, June 29.—Somme and Sirdar arrived.
WUSUNG, June 28.—Sandwich arrived and left for Nanking June 29.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

CAPT.—H. T. BAILLIE-GROHMAN, D.S.O., O.B.E., to Caradoc (July 15).
COMMRS.—A. F. E. FALLISER, D.S.C., to Tiger (July 2); H. J. MURPHY, to President, for duty with D.N.I., Admiralty (Aug. 4); H. J. HAYNES, D.S.C., to Castor (July 16); and G. C. MUIRHEAD-GOULD, D.S.C., to Victory, for Technical Course (Aug. 11).
LIEUT.-COMMR.—N. A. BEAL, to Carysfort (July 15).
LIEUTS.—A. C. G. EDMEN (F/O., R.A.F.), to Courageous (July 9); R. W. STIRLING-HAMILTON, to S/M L 69 (July 18); A. V. WALKER, to Dolphin (July 18), and to Pigmy (July 28); and F. W. LIPSCOMB, O.B.E., to S/M Regulus (Aug. 11).
SUB-LIEUT.—J. M. VILLIERS, to Danae (Aug. 6).
ACTG. SUB-LIEUTS.—R. A. MICHELL and A. H. SHAW-HAMILTON, to Vernon (Aug. 1) and Nov. 3 respectively); P. H. HAVERS, to Excellent (Aug. 11), and to Vernon (Sept. 1); T. L. CANNING, to Iron Duke (Sept. 1), and to Vernon (Sept. 22); and T. T. EUMAN, to Dryad (Dec. 15).
ENGNR. COMMRS.—J. L. DEACON, M.V.O., to President, for duty with Intelligence Divn., Admiralty (July 6); and J. S. ORR, to Repulse.
PAYMR. LIEUT.—H. F. KOELLE, to Norfolk (July 4).

PROMOTION

ENGNR. CAPT.—G. W. PHILLIPS, to rank of Engnr. Rear-Admiral (senr. July 2).

RETIREMENT

ENGNR. REAR-ADMIRAL.—J. H. HARRISON, placed on the Retired List (July 2).

ROYAL MARINES

CAPT.—B. W. KNOWLES, to Nelson.

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY

LIEUT.—J. B. S. BARWOOD, to Vulcan (June 28).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

LIEUT.-COMMR.—L. C. KING, to Pangbourne (July 5).
SUB-LIEUTS.—G. S. GRANT, to Vivid, and R. C. CHESHIRE, to Dolphin (July 5); and J. O. H. KINKWOOD (probyJ. to Vivid (July 5), and to Rodney (Aug. 10).
PAYMR. LIEUT.-COMMRS.—C. HALL and J. R. BERRY, R.D., to Vivid (July 5).
PAYMR. LIEUT.—J. W. EDELSTEN, to Victory (July 3), and to Emperor of India (July 19).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

SURGN. LIEUT.—H. G. UNGLEY, to Concord (July 5).

P.O. ENGINEERING UNION

The Post Office Engineering Union's conference at Cardiff yesterday adopted a resolution expressing approval of the action taken by the Postmaster-General "in upholding and defending State control of overseas wireless telegraphy." It was reported that outstanding War bonus cases arising from the Sutton v. Rex judgment had now been completed, and that the legal issue involved in the arbitrator's decision respecting the Jersey claims had been taken by the Treasury to the House of Lords for decision.

SERVICES WEEK AT BISLEY

STRENUOUS MATCHES IN THE HEAT

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

N.R.A. CAMP, JULY 2

If it were not that all the competitors shooting here are, no doubt, in perfect physical condition, one might say that the weather to-day was too warm for the Service matches, which indeed are most active.

In the Navy and Marine knock-out rifle matches, for example, every team had to sprint in full uniform over very broken ground at each round. The Army had only one competition, the match for the Roberts Cup in the first stage of the Rifle Championship; but in the first practice there was a prefiring run of 100 yards and in the second practice a sprint of just twice that distance. The soldiers, too, ran in field service kit. All the same, not a single man in any Service seemed any the worse for his exertions under the sun. Even H.M.S. Vivid's team, which ran a hundred yards over gullies, ling, and heather four times before they won the Chatham Cup, finished as fresh as they started.

The Navy and the Marines, with the Cheylesmore competitions in view, have introduced similar matches in recent years into the programme of their central meetings; and each held those competitions this morning. The aircraft carrier H.M.S. Courageous came to the Navy match for the first time; but came with a great reputation, for at the last United Services Rifle Meeting, held at Devonport, they dropped all their 10 targets with an expenditure of 10 rounds. They were not so fortunate to-day. They beat H.M.S. Victory's team; but in the second round H.M.S. Excellent's last target fell just one-fifth of a second before the Courageous marksmen dropped their last plate. The Vivid's C team won the cup, and in doing so beat their own A team and registered the best time of the match, 39 4-5sec., for the run and shoot.

The unexpected happened in the R.M. Tile match. The Portsmouth and Plymouth Divisions are running neck and neck for the Memorial Trophy which, at the conclusion of the meeting, is awarded for the highest aggregate score. Both divisions were knocked out in the first round of the match.

The Navy and the Marines have each shot two Whitehead revolver practices, and the scores of the first eight in each service are shown in the results below. The score of the Navy's leading eight is 1,390 and of the eight at the head of the Marines list, 1,325. That gives 695 and 662.5 respectively as the average of each practice. The Army so far has done no revolver shooting; but the Army eight won the Whitehead Cup last year with 671 points.

The Roberts Cup was won, in the evening, in a tie shoot of three, by Sergeant-Instructor F. J. Collins, of the Small Arms School Corps. Kennard, who was placed second, was originally in the 60th Rifles and joined the Hythe School from the Indian School of Musketry. He has been an improving shot for three or four years, and last year figured in the Army Twenty.

The results were:—

ROYAL NAVY

CHATHAM CUP.—S.R.s.; teams of four; N.R.A. Cheylesmore conditions.—Round I.—Excellent A beat Pembroke D; Courageous beat Victory A; Vivid A beat Excellent C; Excellent B beat Pembroke C; Empress of India beat Vivid B; Vivid C beat Vivid E; Pembroke A beat Vivid D; Victory B beat Pembroke B. Round II.—Excellent A beat Courageous; Vivid A beat Excellent B; Vivid C beat Empress of India; Victory B beat Pembroke A. Semi-finals.—Vivid A beat Excellent A; Vivid C beat Victory B. Final.—Vivid C (P.O. Brooks, A.B. Wood, Ldg. Sn. Crocker, Ldg. Sn. Swan) beat Vivid A.

HUNTER CUP.—Rev.; teams of three; N.R.A. Bargrave-Deane conditions.—Round I.—Pembroke A beat Vivid D; Excellent A beat Empress of India; Excellent B beat Vivid B; Vivid E beat Excellent C. Byes.—Pembroke B and C, Vivid A and C. Round II.—Excellent A beat Pembroke A; Excellent B beat Vivid E; Vivid C beat Pembroke B; Pembroke C beat Vivid A. Semi-finals.—Excellent B beat Excellent A; Pembroke C beat Vivid C. Final.—Pembroke C (Cd.-Writer Pask, P.O. Darling, P.O. Hudson) beat Excellent B.

REVOLVER JEWELS (aggregate of two shoots).—N.R.A. Whitehead conditions.—1, A.B. Fleet, Excellent, 179; 2, C.W.O. W. D. Chandler, Pembroke, 177; 3, C.P.O. Kelly, Pembroke, 174; 4, A.B. Thompson, Pembroke, 173; 5, C.P.O. Mitchell, Vivid, 172; 6, C.W.O. F. A. Fulcher, Empress of India, 172; 7, C.P.O. Harris, Vivid, 172; 8, Armr. Hart, Vivid, 171.

RIFLE JEWELS.—Queen Mary conditions, h.p.s. 200 points.—1, Ldg.-Smn. Crocker, Vivid (gold jewel), 180; 2, C.W.O. W. D. Chandler, Pembroke (silver jewel), 175; 3, P.O. Thwaites, Empress of India, 173; 4, P.O. Rumacres, Pembroke, 173; 5, P.O. Laban, Excellent, 171; 6, P.O. Roberts, Pembroke, 169.

ROYAL MARINES

TILE CUP.—S.R.s.; teams of four; Cheylesmore conditions.—Round I.—Depôt beat Portsmouth; Chatham beat Plymouth. Final.—Depôt (Q.M.S. Darters, Sgt. Fr. A. Adams, Sgt. F. Jordan, Cpl. A. White) beat Chatham. Plymouth beat Portsmouth in shoot for third place.

REVOLVER TILES.—Teams of three; Bargrave-Deane conditions.—Round I.—Portsmouth A beat Chatham B; Plymouth B beat Depôt A; Chatham A beat Plymouth A; Portsmouth B beat Depôt B. Semi-finals.—Portsmouth A beat Plymouth B; Portsmouth B beat Chatham A. Final.—Portsmouth A (Q.M.S. T. F. Barrett, Col.-Sgt. C. Tugwell, Sgt. A. J. Howard) beat Portsmouth B.

COLLARD CUP (aggregate of two shoots).—Rev.; N.R.A. Whitehead conditions.—1, Marine W. Hill, Plymouth, 174; 2, Sgt. A. J. Howard, Portsmouth, 173; 3, Cpln. K. A. B. Puckle, Depôt, 165; 4, Sgt. A. Abbott, Portsmouth, 164; 5, Marine F. Lord, Plymouth, 164; 6, Pte. A. G. Chambers, Plymouth, 164; 7, Cpln. C. R. W. Lamplough, Portsmouth, 164; 8, Sgt. C. E. Allen, Plymouth, 160.

RIFLE JEWELS.—Queen Mary conditions, h.p.s. 200 points.—1, Col.-Sgt. T. W. Fiddon, Depôt (gold jewel), 172; 2, Q.M.S.I. E. H. Bonnett, Chatham (silver jewel), 169; 3, Col.-Sgt. R. L. Stapleton, Plymouth (bronze jewel), 167; 4, Col.-Sgt. J. D. McColl, Chatham, 164; 5, Sgt. A. J. Howard, Portsmouth, 160; 6, Col.-Sgt. J. Wooley, Chatham, 137.

THE ARMY

ROUPELL CUP (1st Stage of Rifle Championship, Match I.).—Principal winners of Class prizes:—

Class A (Officers, w.o.s and n.c.o.s above rank of corporal).—1, Lt. W. Jagger, 2nd K.R.R.C., 129; 2, S.-Lt. T. Collins, S.A.S. Corps, 126; 3, C.S.M. J. Syratt, 1st Cldstrm. Gds., 125; 4, Lt. C. L. Archdale, 1st Manch. Rgt., 125; 5, L./Sgt. E. Strangeway, 1st Grn. Howards, 124; 6, Q.M.S.I. C. Mapp, S.A.S. Corps, 124; 7, R.S.M. W. Apsey, Depôt Rifle Bde., 123; 8, Cpln. A. Rumbelow, Suffolk Rgt., 122; 9, Sgt. H. K. Maltby, 14th/20th Hussars, 122; 10, S.-Lt. J. Ellis, S.A.S. Corps, 122; 11, Cpln. T. G. Upton, 11th Hussars, 122; 12, 2/Lt. N. Boxer, 1st R. Warwickshire Rgt., 121.

Class B (n.c.o.s and men below rank of sergt.).—1, L.-Cpl. Duckworth, 17th/21st Lancers, 128; 2, Rfsn. J. Harris, 2nd Scots, L.I., 128; 3, Gdsn. W. Shaw, 1st Scots Gds., 123; 4, A.-Cpl. J. Silmes, 1st R. Sussex Rgt., 122; 5, Pte. W. Scott, 2nd E. Yorks Rgt., 120; 6, L.-Cpl. C. Tingle, 1st Green Howards, 120.

Class C (below rank of sergt., and under 25 years of age).—1, L.-Cpl. J. Condon, 2nd K.R.R.C., 122; 2, L.-Cpl. A. Brooks, 2nd Worc. Regt., 118; 3, Gdsn. L. Mercer, 3rd Grenadier Gds., 115; 4, Spr. W. Rowe, R.E., 115; 5, L.-Cpl. L. Chapman, 2nd Grenadier Gds., 114; 6, Gdsn. A. Hitching, 2nd Grenadier Gds., 114.

ROBERTS CUP (1st Stage of Rifle Championship, Match II.).—10 rds., rapid, with movement, 500-500 yds.; 10 rds., snap, with movement, 500-300 yds.; 10 rds., rapid, 300 yds.; h.p.s., 150 pts.—1, after a tie shoot, Sgt.-Inst. F. J. Collins, S.A.S. Corps, 129; 2, C.Q.M.S. Kennard, Royal Warwickshire Rgt., 129; 3, Guardsman Armstrong, 3rd Grenadier Guards, 129.

QUETTA STAFF COLLEGE

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following candidates were successful in the recent examination for entrance to the Staff College, Quetta. Nominations will be published later:—

Captain M. W. M. MacLeod, D.S.O., and Lieutenant A. A. E. McBarnet, R.A.; Captain A. E. Armitage, R.E.; Captain V. J. E. Westropp, R. Corps of Signals; Captain E. D. Corkery, M.C., The Devonshire Regt.; Captain R. Hakewill Smith, M.C., The R. Scots Fus.; Captain G. F. Watson, D.S.O., The R. Welch Fus.; Lieutenant E. F. Ware, M.C., The Durham L.I.; Captain J. S. Ballentine, R. Deccan Horse; Captain A. H. Baker, 2nd Batt., Madras Pioneers; Captain D. R. Stanley, 1st (Marine Bn.) Bombay Pioneers; Captain A. E. J. Macdonald, 2nd Batt., Sikh Pioneers; Captain M. W. Kennedy, 2nd Batt., 5th Mahratta L.I.; Captain H. C. Latham and Captain G. D. Bryan, 2nd Batt., 7th Rajput Regt.; Captain G. Creffield, M.B.E., 1st Batt., 8th Punjab Regt.; G. V. L. Coleman, 5th Batt., 12th Frontier Force Regt.; Captain J. S. Jenkins, M.C., 5th Batt., 13th Frontier Force Rifles; Captain J. R. Reynolds, 3rd Batt., 15th Punjab Regt.; and Captain R. F. Colwill, M.B.E., Indian A.S.C.

Candidates who qualified but for whom there are no competitive vacancies:—

Captain D. Harrison, R.E.; Captain M. Henry, 2nd Batt., 5th Mahratta L.I.; Captain G. G. C. Bull, 4th Batt., 19th Hyderabad Regt.; and Captain C. W. Morton, M.C., Indian A.S.C.

FREE CHURCH PULPIT CHANGES

The following chang

Parliament

HOUSEHOLDERS AND AIRCRAFT

QUESTION IN THE COMMONS

FINANCE BILL AND TAX EVASION

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter before 4 o'clock.

The Brighton and Hove Gas Bill was read the third time and passed.

POOR PRISONERS' DEFENCE BILL

The Poor Prisoners' Defence Bill (as amended in Committee) was considered on Report.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved an amendment postponing the date of the coming into operation of the measure from September 1, 1930, to January 1, 1931.

The amendment was agreed to.

CANADIAN NATURAL RESOURCES TRANSFER TO THE PROVINCES

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, moving the second reading of the British North America Bill, said that the measure was for the purpose of confirming and validating certain agreements between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Provincial Governments of Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan respectively. The Bill was in terms of an Address to his Majesty the King from the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, and the agreements provided for the transfer to the Provinces of the control and administration of their natural resources, which had hitherto been vested in the Dominion Government. In the case of the older members of the Canadian Confederation these assets already belonged to the Provincial Governments. His Majesty's Government in Canada had expressed the hope that it would be found possible for the Bill to be passed and to receive the Royal Assent at as early a date as possible because extensive arrangements had been made to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the foundation of the Province of Manitoba, and it was desired that on that jubilee occasion there should be handed over to the Province its natural resources. He was sure that their lordships would wish to join in congratulating both the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Manitoba on having reached this agreement, and also that their lordships would do their best to ensure that the reasonable request of the Canadian Government should be fulfilled. (Hear, hear.)

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said that the only wish of noble lords on the Conservative side of the House would be to facilitate the passage of the Bill into law.

EARL BEAUCHAMP said that the Bill afforded their lordships an opportunity of conveying their best wishes to the Province of Manitoba on the jubilee she was about to celebrate and to express the hope that the Province would enjoy prosperity for many years to come. (Hear, hear.)

The Bill was read a second time and passed through its remaining stages.

Their lordships rose at 29 minutes past 4 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

COST OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTION

Mr. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty (Sheffield, Hillsborough), replying to Lieut.-Col. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.), said that the vessels which it had been decided to commence this financial year since the signing of the Naval Treaty were three deferred submarines of the 1929 programme and the new construction programme for 1930, details of which were announced to the House of Commons on June 25. The estimated total cost of these ships, inclusive of cost of guns, torpedoes, and ammunition, was approximately £10,540,000. It should be noted, however, that naval construction cancelled by the present Government would have cost some £12,000,000, and that the total cost of the programmes of 1928, 1929, and 1930 would be well below the cost originally proposed for 1928 and 1929.

Mr. HORE-BELISHA (Devonport, L.) asked how much the Supplementary Estimate would be for.

Mr. ALEXANDER said the amount would be just over £200,000, most of which was concerned with the cost this year of the three submarines from the 1929 programme.

THE SOVIET AND RELIGION

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he had recently received any further report from the British Ambassador concerning religious persecution in Soviet Russia.

Mr. HENDERSON (Burnley) replied that no further comprehensive report had been received, but recent telegraphic correspondence seemed to indicate that there had been some improvement following upon the gradual application of the decree of March last. SIR K. WOOD.—Does the right hon. gentleman now agree that all the representations that have been made have had some good effect? Mr. HENDERSON said that that was a matter of debate.

U.S. NAVAL CONSTRUCTION

Replying to Lieut.-Com. KENWORTHY, Mr. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty, said:—No naval appropriations have been passed by the United States Congress since the London Naval Conference for warships not hitherto authorized. The United States Naval Estimates, however, which have been voted since the London Naval Conference, include about $49,000,000 for the laying down or continued building of new warships. This includes money for the laying of the keels in 1930, subsequent to the Conference, of five 10,000 ton 8in. cruisers, in addition to the 10 8in. cruisers already built and building, two submarines, and one aircraft-carrier.

Mr. ROSS (Londonderry, U.) asked the First Lord of the Admiralty the estimated amount of naval tonnage now under construction or projected by the British Empire and the United States of America respectively.

Mr. ALEXANDER said:—The totals are approximately as follows:—U.S.A., 140,000 tons; British Commonwealth of Nations, 115,000 tons. These figures refer only to vessels which have actually been authorized and for which money has been appropriated in this year's Estimates, except that they include this Government's recently announced programme for 1930 and the submarines of the 1929 programme, for which a Supplementary Estimate is shortly to be introduced.

Replying to a further question, Mr. ALEXANDER said that the figures included in the London Naval Treaty were for the Empire as a whole. It was obvious that with regard to future construction programmes there must be some consultation.

LOW FLYING AT HENDON COMPLAINTS BY RESIDENTS

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER (Hendon, U.) asked the Under-Secretary for Air whether he had received complaints from residents adjacent to the Hendon aerodrome of nuisance caused by low flying, particularly during the week-ends; and what steps he proposed to mitigate this nuisance.

Mr. MONTAGUE, Under-Secretary for Air (Islington, W.) said:—Yes, Sir, such complaints have been received from time to time, and my noble friend and indeed all concerned at the Air Ministry are fully alive to the desirability of lessening any inconvenience caused to residents. It is impossible, however, wholly to remove it, since Hendon aerodrome is an Auxiliary Air Force station at which flying is necessarily done to a large extent during week-ends, when alone many of the pilots concerned have time to attend. Orders have been issued prohibiting flying during the hours of church services on Sunday morning and restricting it as far as possible during those of evening service. Anything in the nature of unnecessary low flying is prohibited, and in suitable cases disciplinary action would be taken against offenders, as I explained in my reply on May 28. I can assure the right hon. gentleman that everything that is possible will be done to reduce the inconvenience to residents to a minimum, but I am afraid that noise in the vicinity of an aerodrome is at present inevitable.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER said he was much obliged for the answer, but while appreciating the difficulties which existed he would like to know whether the hon. gentleman or the Secretary of State for Air would discuss the matter with representatives of residents in the neighbourhood of Hendon.

Mr. MONTAGUE.—Yes, certainly. We have had discussions of that kind from other quarters. The problem, however, affects the whole of London as well as Hendon.

Replying to a further question by SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER, Mr. MONTAGUE said that he would be willing to arrange for a deputation on the subject.

Mr. MACLEAN (Govan, Lab.) asked if a great deal more noise was not caused by shunting to residents in the vicinity than by the flying at Hendon.

Mr. DAY (Southwark, Central, Lab.).—Is not the matter of low flying a matter for the police authorities?

Mr. MONTAGUE.—That is perfectly true. The Air Ministry does everything it possibly can to encourage the best amenities with regard to the use of the aerodrome.

NEW BILLS

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Leicester, W.), presented a Bill to amend the law with respect to Customs in the Isle of Man.

Mr. HARRIS (Bethnal Green, S.W., L.), having obtained leave, brought up a Bill the purpose of which, he said, was to provide that in future a woman should not be refused employment as a teacher or dismissed from employment merely on the ground that she was, or was about to be, married.

FINANCE BILL

THE ESTATE DUTY CLAUSES

The House again went into Committee on the Finance Bill, Mr. DUNNICO, Deputy Chairman of Committees (Consett, Lab.), in the Chair.

On Clause 29 (Estate Duty where property of deceased has been transferred to private company),

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), moved an amendment to the provision that the transfers referred to in subsection 1 were transfers other than those incidental to the transfer of a *bona-fide* business, not being a business which substantially consists in holding, managing, developing, or dealing in land. The amendment was to add after "land" the words "situated in Great Britain." The right hon. gentleman said it was never intended that the clause should apply to transfers of foreign real estate.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SNOWDEN then moved an amendment to exclude from the transfers referred to in subsection 1: (*d*) transfers of personal chattels not yielding income; (*e*) transfers of property made to a company to which this part of this Act applies in the capacity of trustee, factor, agent, receiver, or manager. He said the amendment might be regarded as a concession to the taxpayer. Transfers of property such as pictures which did not produce income would be excluded from the scope of the clause.

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS (Westminster, St. George's, U.) welcomed the amendment, but denied that it could be described as a concession to the taxpayer. It was a correction of a mistake in the original drafting.

An amendment moved by MAJOR NATHAN (Bethnal Green, N.E., L.) to the Government amendment was agreed to, leaving out the words "to a company to which this part of this Act applies."

On the amendment as amended,

Mr. ATKINSON (Altrincham, U.) said that almost any chattel could yield income if hired out. If pictures were exhibited they yielded income.

SIR W. JOWITT, Attorney-General (Preston), said that between now and the Report stage the Government would give further consideration to the proposed wording.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. SNOWDEN moved an amendment providing that in ascertaining the value of a benefit which consisted of a payment a deduction should be made in respect of any income-tax (other than surtax) paid or borne by the deceased in respect of that payment. This was agreed to.

On subsection (3), setting out the method by which the total income for any accounting year of a company was to be computed,

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND (Tamworth, U.) proposed an amendment providing that the transactions in respect of which no deductions from income should be made should include:—

(i.) Any sum paid by way of interest on mortgages or bonds secured upon lands or buildings belonging to the company or any part of them;

(ii.) any expenditure upon the repairs or upkeep of such lands and buildings;

(iii.) interest on money lent to the company;

(iv.) dividends on preference shares.

The object of the amendment was to take care that the income of an estate was not reduced to such a figure that the retained benefit to the transferor would be out of all proportion to the income, and in consequence render the transferor to be brought under the clause.

MAJOR NATHAN (Bethnal Green, N.E., L.), in supporting the amendment, said that someone who entered into what was a perfectly honest transaction when it was entered into and which, by all the tests of this Bill, remained a perfectly honest transaction up to a year before his death, might suddenly find himself stigmatized as a tax evader and coming under the provisions of the Bill, partly because the profits of the company, made in the ordinary way, had been diminished, but partly because there had been entirely artificial deductions made from those profits which he could not possibly have anticipated. Whether dividends on Preference shares should be paid or passed was at the discretion of the directors of a company. It seemed an odd situation that a man's liability or a company's liability under the Bill should depend on something so casual, unpredictable, and incalculable as the decision on this point at some future date of a board of directors. It ought to be made possible for the taxpayer to know beforehand by some objective test whether he was going to be liable or not.

Mr. ATKINSON urged that the amendment was worthy of serious consideration. He said that to see what proportion the retained benefits bore to the income of the company could only be a fair test if "income" were taken in the sense of earnings. What a company did with its earnings was irrelevant to the test.

SIR W. JOWITT said that what they wanted to get at was the free income of a company, the income available for distribution, and see how much of that the deceased got. That was implicit in the whole framework of the clause. They wanted to see the benefits which the deceased got and the fund of money available to pay him benefits. If they were to compare these two things, they must take off the charges which might be regarded as prior charges. Interest on Debentures and Preference shares for this purpose was treated as money which did not fall within the distributable pool. They could not treat as available for paying benefits sums, for instance, which had to be paid to somebody who had lent the transferor money. Consequently, the Government said that they adopted this yardstick, and started by showing how they were going to arrive at it, and then deducted from it certain things which were purely artificial from the point of view of the income-tax law, but which were essential if they were trying to determine what part of the earnings of the company were available to distribute in benefits to those who might be regarded as proprietors of the company. For that reason the Government had inserted these words in the clause; for that reason they could not accept the amendment, and for that reason the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made yesterday a concession providing that, instead of 30 per cent., 50 per cent. of the available fund had to be paid to the transferor before he came within the clause at all. The clause did not apply to transfers of ordinary businesses but to transfers of estates, whether agricultural, landed or building estates, which had this peculiarity, as different from ordinary companies, that their incomes did not fluctuate.

VISCOUNT WOLMER (Aldershot, U.) said that the Government had placed agricultural estate companies in the position that the more they paid on the upkeep of the estate and the repair of the farm premises, the greater would be the liability, and almost the certainty that they would be subject to penal taxation on the death of the chief proprietor. The outgoings on repairs ate up a far greater proportion of the income than was the case with ordinary commercial companies. The Government's proposal was an incentive to estate companies to cut down their payments for repairs, and a deterrent to their borrowing money to improve the value of the estate.

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND said that the Attorney-General's conception was wrong, because the landowner who transferred his estate to a company could make the available income, within a large margin, whatever he wished it to be. It was very difficult to get a satisfactory unit of measure, but they could get at something more satisfactory if they arrived at a figure of the earnings of the estate company, got that defined, and then allowed a much smaller fraction of that for benefit than they were allowing with total income as defined by that clause.

The amendment was negatived by 265 votes to 129—majority, 136.

THE CLAUSE REVIEWED CHANGES EFFECTED BY AMENDMENTS

On the question that Clause 29 as amended stand part of the Bill,

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS said that as originally presented to the Committee the clause contained many dangerous and objectionable features. As a result of amendments moved by the Opposition changes of the greatest importance had been made. The first amendment got rid of the phrase "private company" and thus prevented confusion arising between the definition of "private company" in the present Bill and the definition of such company in the Companies Acts. They had also removed from the Bill double taxation, because, as originally drafted the clause not only taxed a company for death duties on the death in certain circumstances of a transferor, but the previous owner of the property was also to have his taxation increased. They had also deprived the Revenue of an extraordinary provision giving the Revenue authorities the option of taking either of two values. The subject was to be taxed either on the value at the date of the transfer or on the value at the death of the transferor, whichever was the greater. As the Bill had been amended the value at the death only would be taken.

Similarly with regard to benefits. Originally the clause proposed to give an option to the Revenue authorities to pick out of three years the year which suited them best. Now, much more fairly, an average of the three years was to be taken. Another amendment had increased from 30 to 50 per cent. the amount which was necessary before a company was charged with death duties on a transfer. The phrase "*bona fide*" had been taken out in most cases, but curiously enough it had been retained in regard to sale. He was told that the phrase would lead to legal difficulty because of varying definitions in the Courts, and he thought the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be wise to reconsider the point before the Report stage. There were other matters which the right hon. gentleman had promised to reconsider, for instance, whether the date of transfer should be in some way related to the date of benefits. But in spite of the improvements which had been made in the clause which entirely justified the line which had been taken by the Opposition, there were still provisions in it which would entail great hardship to innocent people and prevent land development in the future. He thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be well advised to make some further mitigation in this regard.

SIR W. GREAVES-LORD (Norwood, U.) said that while there was no sympathy with the tax dodger legal experts felt considerable doubt and uncertainty with regard to the effects of this clause. Instead of, setting out to prohibit tax evasion the Government were attempting to define what was evasion and what was not. That must lead to the discovery that a large number of the cases which had been thought to be cases of evasion were not, and that the provisions of the law were unfair. But once a rigid definition had been adopted in an Act of Parliament they could not get away from it. Equally they would find that a great many cases were left untouched. The Chancellor of the Exchequer should scrap the clause and start again on broad, simple lines, making it an offence to take part in carrying out or attempting to carry out a transaction which was designed to evade taxation. Such a clause would be far more effective. The worst offenders in that respect were people who had a terrible fear of even the shadow of the criminal law.

MAJOR NATHAN said that the clause was a charging clause—it imposed a tax where there was no tax before. The House should not lose sight of the converse of evasion—"invasion"; the invasion of the legitimate rights of the individual taxpayer by the Inland Revenue. If the taxpayer took advantage of the strict letter of the law, so did the Inland Revenue. There was growing up a profound antagonism to the Inland Revenue, not on account of the officials, because they discharged their duties diligently and courteously, but because of the spirit with which they were animated by the Governments which they served. The clause would lead to a very large number of cases being brought before the Courts and be productive of much difficulty and confusion. For practical, business reasons with which every one in the City of London was familiar he was forced to go into the lobby against the clause.

Mr. CROOM-JOHNSON (Bridgwater, U.) said that in the endeavour to stop up a gap in the existing law the Government had adopted a method which was likely to cause considerable difficulties and which, at the same time, was undoubtedly liable to point out to the people who desired to evade proper payment of estate duty methods by which this further piece of legislation could be evaded. The clause was fundamentally unsound from its root upwards. It was entirely based on the assumption that every company that was brought into existence for taking over landed estates in country districts was brought into existence for the purpose of evading taxation in one form or another, whereas, so far as he had been able to test them, these companies were very largely brought into existence in order to grapple with the charge so often made against landowners that they were not bringing their methods and estates up to date. (Hear, hear.) The root of the matter was something that was not touched on by this clause. The real problem which wanted to be dealt with was their limited liability company law, and if this discussion had done nothing more than indicate the possibility of looking to see whether that law had not got to such a point that it needed some more effective control and restriction in the formation of limited liability companies, it would not have been altogether in vain.

Mr. ATKINSON did not think members ought to be asked to accept the clause in its present form. It was built on artificiality, and artificiality always lent itself to evasion. Anybody who gave his mind to it could drive a carriage and pair through any part of the clause. The clause was in a state of fluidity; they did not know what form it would take when they reached the Report stage. There were matters of great importance on which the final view of the Government had not yet been expressed. It would be better to let the clause stand over till they could have it in its final form. Everybody was in sympathy with its object, but it would not be likely to achieve its object.

Mr. O'CONNOR (Nottingham, Central, U.) said this was a piece of legislation ill designed, badly drafted, and ill fitted to carry out the purpose for which it was intended. The clause provided means for finding a man's assets at death which was wholly artificial and wholly unrelated to any experience. Somebody ought to explain on the Report stage where patents, repairing leases, and live stock stood. There was the case where mineral rights were discovered after transfer, and the value of an asset was enormously increased. The unfairness of the exclusion of royalties in computing a company's income had not been sufficiently stressed. The clause presented alarming possibilities to private publishing companies. In computing the income of such a company they had to deduct the income from royalties, which might be the main income which the company was going to receive. They had had no definition of what was a personal chattel yielding income. He could think of cases that would puzzle the Courts. Were a penny-in-the-slot machine, a linotype, an office safe such chattels? The Bill would provide endless work for the Bar in litigation as to what things were and what were not within the ambit of the clause. The clause bristled with absurdities; it was conceived in ineptitude; it was brought forth in malice, and he hoped the House would reject it.

The clause, as amended, was agreed to by 272 votes to 152—majority 120.

ARRANGEMENT AS TO BUSINESS

At this stage Mr. CHURCHILL moved to report progress in order to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer to state how far he intended to go with the Bill to-night and to-morrow night. Eventually, after a discussion in which Liberal and Unionist members took part, Mr. SNOWDEN agreed to an arrangement whereby the consideration of Clauses 30, 31, 32, and 33 inclusive would be completed by "a reasonable hour"—stated to be between 6 and 7 o'clock—to-morrow night. A new clause in substitution of the original Clause 12, agreed to between the Treasury and the life insurance companies, would then be taken if the Opposition had no substantial points of objection to raise to it. If, however, the Opposition found that they desired further time in which to examine the clause, it would be postponed, and other new clauses would be taken up to midnight, when it was hoped to-morrow's proceedings might be brought to a close.

On this understanding, Mr. Churchill withdrew his motion.

TRANSFER OF LIFE INTEREST

On Clause 30 (which provides for the levying of estate duty where life interest is transferred to a private company),

SIR A. POWNALL (Lewisham, E., U.) moved an amendment to secure that the clause should only affect transactions made after the commencement of the Act.

Mr. SNOWDEN resisted the amendment on the ground that it would act unfairly as between companies already in existence and those to be formed hereafter.

VISCOUNT WOLMER, supporting the amendment, said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was claiming that those arrangements by which the life holder and the others pooled their interest by means of an estate company were unfair to the State. So long as both parties took their interest in shares they were only pooling an interest which each of them had in the property. The unfairness of what the Government were proposing was that on the death of the life holder the estate would be taxed, not on what it was bringing in but on the hypothetical value of the land. It could only be said that the formation of these companies was for the purpose of tax evasion if it could be shown that these people were going to be taxed fairly on the wealth that was coming to them. It was notorious that the opposite was the case; the whole reason for this particular type of estate company had been to avoid the crushing death duties, which bore no relation at all to the income which the estate produced or could legitimately produce so long as the landlord carried out his duties as a landlord.

CAPTAIN BOURNE (Oxford, U.) suggested that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should limit the retrospective action of the clause to 1918 or 1921.

Mr. L. JONES (Camborne, L.) said that the amendment would exempt from the clause even those companies that had admittedly been evading taxation.

Mr. ATKINSON said that as the clause stood a great many people who gained nothing in the way of evading duties when a company was formed would now have to pay a huge sum as additional purchase price in the form of estate duty.

DR. BURGIN (Luton, L.) said that the amendment raised the whole question whether it was right to interfere with a transaction legal and valid at the time it was made and impose some how conditions upon it. Of course Parliament had the power to do so if it chose, but the question was whether it was wise and expedient. He felt bound to support the amendment.

The amendment was negatived by 257 votes to 114—majority 143.

SIR W. JOWITT moved an amendment to provide in substitution for paragraph (*a*) in the clause that unless "the share of the consideration payable to the deceased in respect of the transfer was satisfied otherwise than by an allotment of shares in the company or the grant to him by the company of an annuity or the right to some other periodical payment" the property should be deemed for the purposes of estate duty to pass on death in like manner as if the estate or interest of the deceased therein had continued until death. He said that the reasons which had led the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make this alteration were very much the same reasons as those operating in Clause 29. In the clause as drafted the phrase "full consideration" occurred and it was thought possible that that phrase might lead to difficulty. As an illustration of what was possible under the existing law he mentioned the case of a company which was formed to take over an estate. The former owner got what he was getting in the way of income and residence, when he was life tenant, but he held only one share—190,000 shares being held by the remainder-man—and estate duty was payable only on that one share. The amendment would put a stop to such transactions.

In reply to questions, SIR W. JOWITT said that between now and the Report stage he would look into the matter and see whether "contingent" would be a better word than "periodical." The intention was to use appropriate words to prevent payment of purchase price by instalments coming within the clause.

The amendment was agreed to.

On the question that the clause stand part of the Bill,

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS said that though the clause now contained some improvements, it was still, in his judgment, entirely ineffective for the purpose for which it had been introduced.

VISCOUNT WOLMER protested against the way in which the Government had treated agriculture. The effect of the clause was to single out a particular form of company whose sole object was to put agricultural estates on a businesslike basis and subject them to a special form of taxation under conditions even more severe and difficult than they had to deal with in the preceding clause. Under this Bill the owner of any other private business except a landed estate might transfer it to a private company and retain part of the purchase price in the form of shares. But a life tenant of a landed estate might not merge his life interest in a private company and retain any interest in that company without being subject to penal taxation. The deliberate object was to drive the landowner out of the estate or deprive the estate of capital badly needed by the agricultural industry.

The clause was carried by 224 votes to 140—majority, 84.

On Clause 31 (Charge of duty and powers of recovery),

Mr. SNOWDEN accepted amendments which removed the estate duty payable under sections 29 and 30 from being "a charge on any of the assets of the company," and the liability for such duty which was laid on every director of the company as well as the company. He also agreed to the insertion of the words, "not exceeding" before the penalty of £500 for the failure to furnish copies of balance-sheets and profit and loss or income and expenditure accounts.

The clause, as amended, was agreed to, and progress was then reported.

The House stood adjourned at five minutes past 12 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 4.15

Criminal Appeal (Northern Ireland) Bill.—Second reading.

Air Transport (Subsidy Agreements) Bill.—Second reading.

Overseas Trade Bill.—Second reading.

Illegitimate Children (Scotland) Bill.—Report.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Finance Bill, Committee.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Stockton-on-Tees Corporation (No. 2), River Lee (Flood Relief, &c.), Newcastle-upon-Tyne Corporation (Quay Extension, &c.), Bournemouth Corporation, Rotherham Corporation, Bristol Corporation (No. 2), Room 2, at 11. London and North Eastern Railway (No. 2), London Midland and Scottish Railway (No. 2), Southern Railway, Room 3, at 11. Manchester Extension, Room 4, at 11.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Standing Committee C, Land Drainage (No. 2) Bill, Room 10, at 11. Musical Copyright Bill, Room 11, at 4. Publications and Debates Reports, Room 16, at 4. Local Legislation, Section B, Bootle Corporation, Room 8, at 11.

UNIONIST CONFERENCE

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

An attempt was made yesterday to suggest that the decision not to hold the annual conference of the National Unionist Association this autumn was taken on Tuesday in order to burke any discussion on Empire Free Trade. As a matter of fact the decision was announced in *The Times* on June 24, and was solely due to the fact that no hall in Birmingham is large enough to accommodate all those who would be entitled to attend under the old rules. Until it was known that the new rules, which reduce the number of those entitled to be present, would be carried it was impossible to reserve a hall and no suitable building is now available at the time when the conference is due to be held. There will, however, be a meeting in November of the Central Council which is really the nucleus of the annual conference when resolutions on any subject may be brought forward.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

A private meeting of the Committee of the Empire Parliamentary Association, which is specially studying the "Affairs of the Colonies and Mandated Territories," was held in the rooms of the association yesterday, when SIR JAMES MAXWELL, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, spoke on "Recent Developments in Northern Rhodesia." DR. SHIELS, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, was in the chair. Members of all parties were present.

NORTH NORFOLK BY-ELECTION

Lady Noel-Buxton, the Labour candidate in the North Norfolk by-election, has received a letter from Mr. MacDonald in which the Prime Minister said that without some measure of agreement such as the Government was trying to secure, agriculture could have no certainty. The Government was aiming at organising the home market and dealing with the competitive disorder which victimised farmers at every turn.

REDUCED STAFFS ON RAILWAYS

N.U.R. AND "GUARANTEED WEEK"

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

Reductions of staff on the railways, and particularly reductions in the workshops, have created a serious problem for the railway trade unions, and they are not agreed as to the best policy to pursue. The matter will come before the delegate conference of the National Union of Railwaymen next week, and the executive committee will ask for re-endorsement of the principle that a guaranteed week for a smaller number of men is better than much short-time working for a larger number.

It is, however, one thing to affirm this principle and a different thing to be reconciled to the dismissals that follow its application. The question is particularly acute just now in the railway workshops, but the leaders of the N.U.R. anticipate that it will also have to be faced in the near future in the traffic grades as a consequence of the development by the companies of road transport services. In some instances the shopmen themselves have departed from the executive's principle and have volunteered to work a four-day week in order to prevent dismissals that would otherwise be made. The executive of the N.U.R. holds that this action, though prompted by generous feeling, is unwise.

Mr. C. T. Cramp, the general secretary of the union, gives a full statement of the executive's policy in his annual report, which the union's official organ, *The Railway Review*, publishes to-day. He mentions, first, that when the all-round reduction of wages and salaries by 2½ per cent. came to an end, there was a renewal of short-time working for shopmen by certain companies. "Needless to say (he writes) this created a feeling of resentment. . . . It savours too much of a counteraction to the withdrawal of the deduction. . . . Further developments have taken place on some of the systems in that large numbers of men have been given notice to leave the service. The London Midland and Scottish Company have indicated to several hundred shopmen that their services are to be dispensed with, the dismissals being spread over a number of weeks."

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

That is the state of affairs to-day, but, nevertheless, while conscious of the hardships to individuals, the leaders of the union still maintain that at least a five-day week, and full wages for those five days, are the minimum requirements, and that this standard should be upheld, notwithstanding that dismissals may be inevitable. When the 2½ per cent. reduction of wages was arranged the unions made a bargain with the companies to give the shopmen a guaranteed five-day week. As to this Mr. Cramp says:—

"In the main I think it may be said that the companies have endeavoured to give effect to the spirit and intention of this clause in the agreement. There are, however, instances where it has not been fulfilled, and representations have been necessary to secure the terms of the agreement being given effect to. It is probable that in those instances where the terms have not been carried out the views of the staff at the particular locality have been allowed to carry greater weight with the responsible manager that they should have been. One of the things which we have to face is that of securing the carrying out of the terms and spirit of the agreement, not only on the part of the employers' side but of all the parties to the agreement. In some instances representations have been made to secure a four-day week with a view to reducing the number of dismissals. The motive behind this is one which can be readily understood. In view, however, of the general interpretation of the clauses no departure from the five-day week should have been made without consultation with the national representatives of the men."

Mr. Cramp adds that the word "rationalization" has become in the minds of the workers almost synonymous with "unemployment," and he foresees that "the forces which render necessary in the railway industry the rationalization of the means and methods of production will undoubtedly bring about a further reduction in the number of men employed." To what extent should short-time working be accepted as an alternative to dismissals? The answer of the union's executive to this question is that short-time should be limited to the loss of the Saturday morning's work. "Beyond this it is not, in their opinion, advisable to go. Even on this basis the present standard of wages only represents the barest possible existence. The industry should not attempt to carry more men than it can efficiently absorb on a permanent footing when full-time working is restored."

UPHOLSTERERS' STRIKE

INTIMIDATION CHARGES DISMISSED

One of the first prosecutions under the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, passed after the general strike in 1926, was heard before Mr. Graham Campbell at Bow-street Police Court yesterday.

JOHN E. BAXTER, of Greenwood-road, Dalston, and ALBERT RUDGE, of Pentonville-road, N., were summoned under section 3 of the Act for attending outside the premises of Messrs. Ashmele Brothers, upholsterers, Pancras-street, Tottenham Court-road, for the purpose of persuading and inducing one of their workmen (Harry Waterman) to abstain from working. The summons alleged that the action of the defendants was calculated to intimidate.

Mr. Granville Sharp (instructed by Messrs. Warren, Murton, Miller, and Foster) appeared in support of the summons. Mr. G. J. Paull (instructed by Messrs. Shaen, Roscoe, Massey and Co.) defended.

Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP said that in recent months the upholstering trade had been subjected to a strike which had involved a considerable amount of interference with men remaining at work. On June 19 Baxter and Rudge were on picket duty outside Messrs. Ashmele's premises. They approached one of their employees, Harry Waterman, who was remaining at his work, and told him that unless he left his employment they would not work with him after the strike. To a workman, said Mr. Granville Sharp, that meant that the employers would have to dismiss a non-unionist unless he joined a trade union, which was what some workmen did not wish to do. According to Waterman's statement he told the men that he would be required to give a week's notice. He was then referred to the strike committee, who instructed him to leave without notice.

Waterman, in the witness box, said that Baxter moved towards him in a friendly manner and said, "Why aren't you out on strike? You know we could refuse to work with you when the strike is over." He did not see Rudge at all. After consideration he came out on strike of his own free will.

Mr. Granville Sharp put in a written statement which Waterman admitted having signed, and obtained permission to treat him as a hostile witness and cross-examine him.

Waterman, in reply to questions, said it was not true, as he said in that statement, that both Baxter and Rudge threatened not to work with him, and referred him to the strike committee, who ordered him to leave at once.

Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP.—Why did you sign that statement, which contained lies? Because I was got into such a state that I was only too pleased to sign anything to get out of their clutches.

Further questioned, Waterman said he could not remember if the statement he had previously signed was true. The manager of the firm, he said, adopted third degree methods, and would not leave him alone for some time.

Mr. Paull said he was prepared with evidence to show that Rudge was not within miles of Waterman at the time of the interview referred to. He urged that the prosecution had been brought with motives of trying to influence the strike.

The MAGISTRATE dismissed the summons against both defendants, and allowed £3 3s. costs to each.

RED INDIAN CHIEFS IN THE COMMONS

Three Red Indian chiefs in full native dress attended a meeting of members of all parties at the House of Commons yesterday, with Mr. Fenner Brockway in the chair. The chiefs, who represented the Confederacy of the Six Nations, Ontario, had come to lay a complaint concerning the limitation of their territory and the use of trust funds which are in the hands of the Canadian Government, and to ask for the Government's help. They produced before the members a treaty signed by General Haldemand on behalf of George III. in 1769, as well as the pipe of peace in silver then presented to the Indians. It was decided to appoint a small committee to inquire into the chiefs' grievances. When full investigation has been made, a further meeting will be summoned to consider what Parliamentary action can be taken.

NELSON'S "PLUME OF TRIUMPH"

UNVEILING AT GREENWICH BY LADY BARCLAY

In the Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital yesterday "The Chelengk" or "Plume of Triumph" given to Nelson after his victory at the Nile was unveiled by Lady Barclay, who has presented it to the nation in memory of her husband, Sir Colville Barclay, Ambassador to Portugal, 1928-29.

VICE-ADMIRAL BOYLE, President of the Royal Naval College, said that the Chelengk was the insignia of what was the highest military order of the Mohamedan world. It was bestowed—very rarely—as a recognition of some great achievement of Moslem arms, and before 1798 had never been awarded to anyone outside Islam. But in that year the Sultan of Turkey presented it to Nelson as a token of gratitude for the deliverance of the victory of the Nile. Nor was the aigrette one made for the occasion. It was one taken from the Sultan's own turban. Normally the decoration consisted of seven tall sprays of diamonds, but to Nelson's were added five in commemoration of the fact that he had captured or destroyed 13 ships. The Chelengk had therefore a double value. It was a historic work of art, having been a crown jewel of the Sultans, and a relic associated with the greatest English sailor and one of his most famous victories. In 1928 the Society of Nautical Research learned that it was being offered for sale in the United States. Lady Barclay stepped in and bought the relic for the nation in memory of her husband.

GIFTS FOR MUSEUM

Before the ceremony ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE HOPE presided over the annual general meeting of the Society for Nautical Research in the War College Lecture Room. Sir George said that it was the first time the society had held the meeting at Greenwich. The arrangement was made by permission of Vice-Admiral Boyle in order to afford members an opportunity of seeing the generous gifts made by Sir James Caird through the instrumentality of the society. The Macpherson Collection was moved to the College in 1928 and within the last few months the Mercury Collection of ship models had followed. An impression had got abroad that they were contemplating a museum devoted to models and pictures only. That was not the case. There would be relics of such famous commanders as Drake, Blake, and Nelson; and the Cook relics had been received there within the last few months. Another department was that of books, documents, and manuscripts. A generous and welcome gift was the private correspondence of Admiral Lord Collingwood, an unpublished series secured through the generosity of Mr. Caldwell. Admiral Charles Johnson, who died recently, left all his papers to the Museum.

Through the kindness of Lord Northbrook they had been sent a remarkable letter written by Nelson on board the Victory off Toulon, on October 13, 1803. In it Nelson, writing to Lord Radstock, gave his candid opinion of Napoleon. Lord Nelson wrote:—

I am heartily glad to see that we have at last thought fit to expose the character of that vile fellow Buonaparte. I have long known him to be a Thief, a Lyar, and Murderer, but my testimony went for nothing and was lost when the company carried who I told it to, but time bringeth all things to light, and apropos I hope it will soon bring out the French fleet from Toulon.

Altogether the collection, which included such correspondents as Lord Dundonald, Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Exmouth, represented a most interesting series of official and private letters on naval and international questions. Recently Captain Ernest Leigh Austen, R.N., wrote offering to the National Maritime Museum a collection of documents inherited from his grandfather, Admiral Sir Francis W. Austen, K.C.B., who was born in 1774, and was one year older than his sister, Jane Austen, the novelist.

Professor Geoffrey Callender, the hon. secretary, said that the original will of Admiral Robert Blake, written in his own hand, had been discovered at Somerset House. The meeting agreed to a resolution asking that the will should be placed in the museum at Somerset House and awarded the same honour as that accorded to Shakespeare's will and the codicil to that of Lord Nelson's signed on board the Victory.

The first sweepstake under the Irish Free State Public Charitable Hospitals Act has been launched. The prizes will be awarded on the result of the Manchester November Handicap, and the first ticket has been bought by the Governor-General of the Free State.

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Letters to the Editor

THE BISHOPS AT LAMBETH

THE SPIRIT OF THE CONFERENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—"All Eyes on Lambeth" is the title of an article in a recent number of a well-known journal. Wherever one turns one finds articles and speeches about the Lambeth Conference. The writers for the most part show but little insight into the spirit of the Lambeth Conference, or into the objects and hopes with which the Bishops come together. They do not come together as members of parties come to Parliament, with the objects of advancing the interests of their party and of carrying out a preconceived policy. In the Conference they do not act in parties. Indeed, it is a common opinion that, even if a man has belonged to a party in the Church before he was made a Bishop, he cannot regard himself after consecration as belonging to that party any more. He belongs to the whole Church, and his duty is to represent the whole Church to his diocese, and his diocese to the whole Church. His duty is to be equally a father to all members of the Church in his diocese.

What, then, is the spirit of the Lambeth Conference? It is the spirit of counsel. All the Bishops go to Lambeth having tried their best to learn the opinions of their Dioceses and to form their own opinions on the subjects in the agenda. They are conscious that other Bishops will have gathered and formed other opinions. They do not go primarily to persuade the others to adopt their own opinions; they go in order that the whole Conference may reach together a truer opinion than any one Bishop has reached singly. They believe they will reach this just because they come together. Our Lord promised His presence where two or three are gathered together. The Bishops, therefore, expect more when they are gathered together than they have any right to expect when they are studying questions by themselves and in their Dioceses. The essence of a Church Council is that in meeting we are fulfilling a condition laid down by our Lord, and may expect the help of His Spirit.

Those who have had experience of Councils of Bishops which have proved successful are able from their experience to state the way in which this larger and truer conception of the subjects under discussion is formed. The proceedings begin with the statements of the opinions which the Bishops have brought with them. They are often extremely diverse. At first they are apt to seem incompatible. After that comes the stage of consideration in committee. For this stage it is essential that there should be found someone who acts in the capacity of *rapporteur*, as it is called in the League of Nations. He must be a man who as he hears a long discussion finds forming in his mind a view of the subject which in general harmonizes all the important things that have been said, and at the end can write it down. Once the committee have such a draft statement before them, all are able to begin to think along a line which is more comprehensive than any of the speeches originally made. There will be outstanding points to be settled, or upon which even at the end disagreement must be registered, or it may be stated that various views are permissible and compatible with the general principle. But if the matter is one on which the time has come for a pronouncement of the Church, and the members have surrendered themselves to the guidance of the Holy Spirit, the statement which emerges may well be a real advance on what has been said or thought before, and of real assistance to the practical life of the Church.

The Bishops then go into the Lambeth Conference or any similar meeting with great hopes, partly natural, partly supernatural. These very hopes give them unconscious courage. They draw them away from thinking about men. Without knowing it they tend to lose sight of the controversies which may have raged outside before the Conference. They do not seek to placate opposition, to please parties, to calculate consequences. They seek for the true in opinion and the right in action. They seek to please God. There are those who have thought fit to try to influence the Lambeth Conference by suggesting that if it takes certain lines they will secede from the Church. Such suggestions would only confuse the Bishops if they were regarded, but there is no need to regard them. If the Bishops consider each question on its merits, and succeed in deciding according to the guidance of the Holy Spirit, no one will have any cause to secede.

Such then is the spirit of the Lambeth Conference. It is the spirit both of giving and of taking counsel, of learning more than of teaching. Men go into the Conference glad of what they do know, but humble enough to desire to know more, and confident that they will know more, if they will listen to that which has been revealed to other men and also to the Spirit Who is the revealer of all truth.

I am, &c.,

EPISCOPUS.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE AFTER SEVENTY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As "an old insurance man," your correspondent "Septuagenarian" will know that it is usually stated upon the prospectuses of the insurance companies that no policy is continued after the insured attains the age of 70 (in some cases 65), although when he submitted his original proposal such a remote contingency would not receive his serious consideration. It is interesting to record, however, that at least one company—a pioneer of accident insurance—has upon its books policies held by men of even 80 years of age and more. The ruling consideration involved is that the usual accident policy is a yearly contract, and with the increasing age of the individual the conditions upon which the proposal was accepted have usually completely changed on attainment of age 70, if only on account of progress to recovery after an accident being a much longer process at that age than in the case of a younger man. A limit to the continuance of the insurance has to be laid down, and experience has shown that age 70 is the most generous point to which the refusal to continue can be deferred.

Yours faithfully,

CYRIL D. CARLISLE.

The Crossways, Birstall, Leicester, June 30.

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TOO MUCH SPENDING

THE POWER OF THE DEPARTMENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—From time to time one sees and hears references to the necessity for reducing our national expenditure. Politicians preach from the hustings to the Government of the day, take office themselves, and abdicate with nothing done, one reason being, as many believe, that "the Departments" are too strong, and will not brook interference. A reference to India in this connexion, in a letter in your issue of June 14, recalls to me an occasion in that country when the Departments were compelled to yield.

In the eighties the Government of India was in sore financial straits, caused by famine, Afghan enterprises, and the degeneration of the rupee. Further taxation was out of the question; retrenchment was the only resource, and as a first step a circular was sent to the local governments directing that a careful scrutiny be made of all expenditure, and savings effected wherever possible. The result was nil. One such government was loyal enough to express its willingness to help in the crisis by saving some rupees on museums and stud farms, but the wits thought "Statues and Stallions" a not very promising source of economy.

The Supreme Government, much disappointed, now took a stronger line. It appointed a Commission, and instructed it to visit the headquarters of every local government, to confer with the authorities, to examine budgets and accounts for itself, and to require explanations. In this way it was shown that there was waste, so much indeed that, as a result of this fresh inquisition, the financial position of the Supreme Government was improved to the extent of something over a crore (or 10 millions) of rupees per annum. I incline to think the saving was nearly two crores, but the exact amount must be on record and can easily be ascertained.

One word more. At the headquarters of every local government there was a high official, an Accountant-General, charged with the duty of watching and to a certain extent controlling its financial operations. He was—and this is the point to be noted—an officer of the Government of India itself, and not subordinate to the local authorities. Yet, in spite of his presence, this excessive expenditure had proceeded unchecked, and that just because "the Departments" were too strong to yield to anything less than a well-organized attack. Might not the same means be effective in this country at the present time? Can anyone who has any experience of government finance believe that retrenchment is impossible?

Yours faithfully,

A. SHEWAN.

Seagate, St. Andrews.

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May we once more ask the hospitality of your columns for our annual summer appeal for the work of the Church Lads' Brigade, and particularly for our summer camps, which enable us to complete each year our great work of character training among the elder lads of the Empire?

How real and farreaching is the success of the Brigade in equipping Christian citizens from its ranks for the battle of life has recently been made very clear by the testimony of the Archbishops and other prominent public men in England, and the Press, who know of its activities at first hand.

The recent action of the Government in withdrawing cadet recognition and the Cadet Grant, upon which we do not here propose to offer any criticism, will mean in future that the working lads in the ranks of the Church Lads' Brigade will be forced to contribute more than they do at present for their training, their uniform, and their camps. We can say to their credit that they are so enthusiastic about their work that they are willing to do so. We are, therefore, sure that we can appeal for funds to help both the general work of the Church Lads' Brigade and its camps with more confidence than ever, at least in recognition of the efforts of these lads, who do so much to help themselves.

For 39 years the Church Lads' Brigade has probably dealt with more elder lads through the Empire than any other organization and has never failed, by the help of devoted and unselfish officers, to inculcate those lessons of discipline, good will, and service which, won from the character of the soldier, are so essential to every citizen, if the best traditions of the British Empire and the ideals of a Christian manhood are ever to be realized.

Yours faithfully,

CLAUD W. JACOB, Governor and Commandant.
ADRIAN POLLOCK, Honorary Treasurer.
EDGAR ROGERS, Chaplain-General and Secretary.

The Church Lads' Brigade, Aldwych House, Catherine-street, W.C.2, July 1.

THE REFERENDUM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir Warden Chilcott's letter in your issue of June 28 hardly meets the real arguments in favour of the use of the Referendum. It will not do to speak of cajolery or tactics. The argument is that we are never likely to get a clear verdict either for or against food taxes in particular or protective taxes in general by means of a General Election. It is perfectly well known that many Socialists and trade unionists are in favour of protection, taken by itself. Protection is, indeed, a form of control of imports which many would call semi-Socialistic, and contradicts in principle the *laisser-faire* of Liberalism. But at a General Election not only will all sorts of other questions be brought in, but party prejudice and party names will weigh with electors. It is not reasonable to speak of acceptance of party programmes "as a whole." It is perfectly possible to agree with one party on one question and with another on another; and there are questions, of which protection is an example, which definitely cut across the commonly accepted lines of party division.

Of course, we must admit that even at a Referendum extraneous considerations will probably weigh with some electors. But is that any argument against at least appealing to electors to use their reason and common sense? The issues are likely to be very confused at a General Election. We can at least hope that they are likely to be a good deal less confused in a Referendum. Many of us can well remember the deplorable political situation of 1911-1914. For over three years the political life of the country was practically absorbed by a controversy, not whether Home Rule for Ireland was a good or bad thing in itself, but whether the General Election of December, 1910, should be taken as having given a verdict for it or not. That is the sort of absurdity which we should like to avoid in the future.

Of course, the arguments given above are in favour, not only of the use of the Referendum in the particular case of food taxes, but also of its permanent establishment as a political institution. The full discussion of this is, however, hardly possible within the limits of a letter.

Your obedient servant,

June 29. A. H. B. ALLEN.

FREAKS OF TEMPERATURE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Diurnal variations of temperature that can seldom have been surpassed in Southern England were registered in this sheltered valley, on the borders of Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, during the 36 hours ended at 4 p.m. to-day. The following are the extreme readings of certified thermometers exposed under standard conditions:—

	June 28	June 29
Min. in screen ..	37·1deg. (5 a.m.)	34·4deg. (5 a.m.)
Min. on grass ..	31·4deg.	29·5deg.
Max. in screen ..	70·8deg. (2 p.m.)	75·7deg. (3 p.m.)
Max. in sun ..	170·0deg.	155·5deg.

To-day's range of 41·3deg. between the lowest and highest points reached by the screened instruments has occasionally been exceeded—notably on September 27 last year, when a rise of 46·7deg., from 30·2deg. to 76·9deg., took place here within 12 hours; but the difference of 140·5deg. between yesterday's maximum of the solar black-bulb thermometer *in vacuo* and this morning's minimum on the ground is the greatest I have observed in so short a period during 23 years of meteorological work in the southern counties. The sandy soil of this district, and all metal exposed to the intense solar rays, were unpleasantly hot to the touch yesterday afternoon; yet from midnight until sunrise to-day the countryside was slightly whitened with hoar frost.

These remarkable vagaries of temperature have been associated with an abnormally dry atmosphere, the relative humidity having at times fallen to about 30 per cent. Evaporation, as measured by a Piche gauge in the shade, amounted to 0·30in. during the 24 hours ending 10 a.m. to-day.

Yours faithfully,

E. L. HAWKE.

Caenwood, The Valley Road, Bickmansworth, Herts, June 29.

BONDS OF THE EMPIRE

A FRENCH-CANADIAN VIEW

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On behalf of the French-Canadian Press, which I had the honour of representing at the Fourth Imperial Press Conference, may I be permitted through your courtesy—as I was not given such privilege on any public occasion—to address a few words to my kinsmen overseas.

This friendly mingling of publishers and editors from widely separated lands of our British Commonwealth for the purpose of better understanding and increased cooperation is a new step towards the era of good feeling for which all sister-nations so deeply yearn. In every civilized land the Press is the supreme vehicle of thought, and it moulds public opinion, which ultimately governs the world. Fellow delegates have so copiously spoken of the desirable aims of this Press Conference that I could hardly add anything new to what they have said. May I venture to tell you something of what French Canadians stand for in this magnificent Commonwealth of British Nations?

While we are proud of, and attached to, Latin culture and Gallic traditions, our heartfelt loyalty goes irrevocably to the present British constitutional ideals. Instead of loosening our devotion to the Crown, the stately autonomy which has been granted to our country has made it loftier and unshakeable. Keen observers are looking upon French Canada as a safety anchor for this section of the British Commonwealth which spreads from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The United States have learned to know, more than once, that among their friendly neighbours to the north French Canadians stand to a unit as steadfast British citizens. Satisfied with their present constitutional status, they stick to it as to the ideal one they have been looking for. From the 65,000 they were in 1763 they have grown to more than 3,000,000 through natural expansion. They look on human capital as a most valuable asset, and they are courageously consistent with their familiar convictions. The stability of those industrious people is appealing to capitalists craving for safe and profitable investments, and there are surely nowhere more reliable workers.

Law-abiding, they are easily contented, because they believe that happiness is not to be found only in the possession of earthly riches. They look further and above: they are satisfied with their moral treasures, their priceless traditions which constitute their inalienable patrimony. Deeply rooted to Canadian soil—they have never known of any other—they do stick to it. They give primacy to the human and spiritual, rather than to the material values of life; they cooperate in creating and maintaining that sound public opinion and high idealism which make possible the increase of righteousness, justice, patriotism, and good will throughout the world. They take for granted that, variety being a most valuable element of beauty, they must love and, so to say, practise in their national life commendable variety. According to their appreciation, the more kinds of flowers there are in a garden, the more beautiful is the garden itself. If the birds in the world were singing the same song, all in the same way, their concerts would be less pleasant to the ear. Variety, which discards monotony, in language, in journalism, in literature, as well as in many other fields, is one of the most conspicuous treasures which adorn Canada, and French Canadians want to keep it safe for everybody's enjoyment and happiness. Here are some of the ideals French Canadians stand for. They feel that, while remaining true to such ideals, they develop strength among themselves first, among fellow-Canadians altogether, and among British Citizenship at large.

May I recall here, from history, that the French-Canadian Press has done something for the British Empire? Please remember, among other French-Canadian journalists of yore, Sir Georges-Etienne Cartier, without whom, according to Sir John A. Macdonald, Canadian Confederation would have been impossible. Please remember also Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who in 1897 was the founder of the Preference policy in favour of British goods, and who is known to have been instrumental in promoting the Entente Cordiale between Great Britain and France, as definitely established by his Majesty King Edward VII.

The best anticipated result of this Imperial Press Conference shall be a better understanding between the divers nations of our British Commonwealth. Bringing together so many delegates to this conference has spread light and knowledge among them. History reminds us that the primeval Christians formed only one heart and one soul. It has been our privilege to enter into the heart and soul of that British entity of which we are all proud and which should never die.

Let us advocate a closer trade union within the British Commonwealth. Commercial intercourse promotes better knowledge and friendship. Here is the anvil on which should be forged Imperial devotion among the British sister nations. Material ties lead to spiritual ties.

Sir Etienne Taché, quite a representative Quebecker, formerly said:—"The last shot for the defence of British liberty shall be fired by a French-Canadian." The eventuality contemplated by Sir Etienne is nearly impossible, but such spontaneous and heartfelt utterance should remain as a lasting monument to the unalterable French-Canadian loyalty to the British Crown.

OSWALD MAYRAND, Editor-in-Chief of *La Presse*, Montreal.

London, June 30.

INDIAN ELECTORATES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Many who have knowledge of the classes that supply India's industrial labour will view with sympathy a practical scheme for securing its adequate representation in the Provincial and Central Legislatures.

Such a plan would, however, have to provide that representatives of labour shall not be confined to members of the Indian urban *intelligentsia* who have turned to the so-called organization of the working classes in default of success in other professions. They should, as far as possible, be truly representative of the workers, among whom, as is pointed out in the report of the Simon Commission, illiteracy does not preclude a shrewd knowledge of their own interests.

When, however, Mr. Roy Chowdhury, in his letter in *The Times* to-day, claims that "what Indian workers fear most during strikes and lock-outs is police 'zulm' (oppression) inspired by influential employers, both European and Indian," he is on less safe ground. An Indian striker, frequently called out by his union for "political" purposes, is still naive enough to resent interference by the police with a programme of law-breaking and intimidation by the use of the expression "Zulm." The *moral* of the Police Force, raised to a very high level during the last quarter of a century by the efforts and example of the superior *personnel*, is a sufficient refutation of the idea that police activities in support of law and order during troublous times are inspired by employers, European or otherwise.

"Shuba," or suspicion, is as active in India as the fear of "Zulm," hence a readiness to impute personal motives by those unacquainted with the spirit inculcated by the British public schools, from which are recruited the majority of the officer cadre of the Imperial Indian Police.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WARIS AMEER ALI (I.C.S., Retd.).

Reform Club, S.W.1, July 1.

HENRY VIII. AT TOURNAI

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The town of Tournai (Belgium) opened on June 9 a military museum by gathering in an old tower relics and interesting objects of the most famous periods and the most striking events of local history.

This tower, known as "Tour Henri VIII." or "Tour des Anglais," is the last and formidable remain of the castle built by King Henry VIII. to house a small garrison for keeping his conquest, when, in 1513, after a short siege, he took possession of the town. I regret to say that we have few souvenirs of two periods which are intimately connected with the history of Great Britain—one the past, the glorious domination of Henry VIII. in Tournai, and the other the events which immediately precede the Armistice in 1918—I mean the liberation of Tournai by the British Army.

May I, with your kind aid, appeal to the British public who have so completely shown their sympathy with our country to put us in possession of arms, pictures, photographs, souvenirs, &c., of generals or famous people, which we need and which we cannot find in Belgium? I am sure that this is one way more of strengthening the friendship which exists between our two countries.

Yours faithfully,

LE COLONEL LOZET,

Conservateur du Musée de la Tour Henri VIII. Hôtel de Ville, Tournai.

✾ An illustration of the tower appears on page 18.

Points from Letters

PLATO AND EINSTEIN

Has it been generally noticed that the latest theory as expounded by your Scientific Correspondent appears to bring us exactly to the point at which Plato left cosmogony in the *Timæus*? In that dialogue the phenomenal universe is evolved entirely out of space. The objection was that gravitation and inertia (mass) were left unaccounted for. Both having been now roped in we are in a position to say with Emerson, "Out of Plato come all things that are still debated among men of thought."—Mr. R. CARY GILSON, Quilters, West Chiltington Common, Sussex.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL

It was suggested frequently in the debate on Monday night that the Channel Tunnel project would hardly help unemployment at all, and might very possibly increase it. Surely the fact is that of the total figure of £15,000,000 the greater part would be spent in wages. Who could say that an order for half a million tons of cast iron would not be useful to us at the present time? As a business man, I submit that business, especially in the heavy trade, is going to Belgium and Germany which might be obtained by us, particularly from the Latin countries, if the Channel did not intervene. Why should the Italians, who are increasing their trade to-day, be able to trade with adjacent nations through the St. Gothard and not by the Channel Tunnel?—Mr. LOUIS W. SMITH, M.P., House of Commons.

FLYING ON THE EAST COAST

On the East Coast of Britain there is not an aerodrome where one can clear Customs inward or outward. To get from Edinburgh to Oslo, an easy trip to a light aeroplane, one must proceed *via* London or Lympne. Recently I wired from Germany to Harwich to ask if I could clear inward there. The answer was, "Yes, if in a seaplane." In the West one can clear, in or out, at Manchester or Liverpool. But the Atlantic is not yet a light aeroplane playing-ground; wireless installation is too costly. The Continent is.—Mr. A. J. RICHARDSON, The Red House, North Walsham.

IMPERIAL ADVERTISING

When Lord Riddell declared that the Dominions and Colonial Press ought to educate our manufacturers in the need to advertise in the Dominions, he did less than justice to the far distant parts of the Empire. The *Auckland Star* was the first New Zealand newspaper to establish a London office, with advertising, buying, and correspondence departments. This was in 1883, when British manufacturers had not even begun to realize the possibilities of the market, and it must therefore be admitted that there was no lack of enterprise. The volume of British advertising carried by the New Zealand newspapers we represent has grown by leaps and bounds, mainly as a result of the work done by the London office, and it must not be overlooked that the cost of obtaining such business is very high in comparison with the moderate rates charged by New Zealand newspapers generally. We have to combat the indifference of manufacturers to markets which are remote and comparatively small, for the Dominions at the Antipodes, with a white population of fewer than 9,500,000, constitute three different markets, each demanding separate consideration by the manufacturers who desire to trade there.—Messrs. R. B. BRETT AND SON, 30-34, New Bridge-street, E.C.4.

PREACHERS AT ST. PAUL'S

May I be allowed to support Mr. Gabb's estimate of Dr. Liddon's preaching? As a young man (I was an undergraduate at Christ Church from 1868 to 1872) I often used to walk from Mayfair to St. Paul's Cathedral on a Sunday afternoon in August to hear Dr. Liddon preach, and I still have a vivid recollection of that vast congregation listening with rapt attention to the long sermon he used to preach. The eloquence and earnestness of the preacher impressed themselves on my mind quite as vividly as the attitude of the congregations.—The REV. DR. T. H. ARCHER HOUBLON, 14, Polstead-road, Oxford.

RAINFALL IN JUNE

In the interesting Agricultural page in your issue of June 30 your Correspondent states that June "has been a dripping month." During the whole month we have only had a negligible quantity of rain in this district on the 24th, and a steady and persistent downpour is badly wanted for crops of every description. As I write on Tuesday, a.m., we are now enjoying a good rain as a result of a local thunderstorm.—Mr. R. EVANS, The Garden House, Great Barton, Bury St. Edmunds.

THE SIXTH CARYATID

Those of your readers who have not heard it may be interested by the Greek popular story connected with Lord Elgin's removal of the Caryatid from the Acropolis. (I follow the text as given by Thumb.) "After Mylordos had removed the one maiden out of the six in the Castle, he gave orders to some Turks to go and take away the rest of them as well by night. But they, on setting about the business, heard the maidens lamenting most piteously and calling to their sister. The Turks fled in terror, and could on no account bring themselves to make the attempt. Many other people too heard from below the voices of the marble maidens in the Castle wailing in the night for their lost sister."—Mr. W. M. EDWARDS, The University, Leeds.

MEDIEVAL STAINED GLASS

Mr. Hulme is correct in thinking that Captain Russell's quotation refers to the manufacture of coloured sheet glass. He is less correct in believing that the arts of glass staining and glazing (*i.e.*, window-composing) were combined; this was, so far as evidence goes, never the case in England. Nor do I think he will find any expert who is satisfied that the flashed and stained glass found by Mrs. Halahan at Chiddingfold was either made or worked there; it is more likely to be *débris* of windows bought, in post-Reformation times, to be melted down.—Mr. L. F. SALZMAN, 14, Brookside, Cambridge.

THE AGE OF NOISE

If excessive light or ugly sights offend the eye, we have a means of defence. Nature has provided the eyelid, and we can shut them out. But Nature, failing to foresee the age of mechanical cacophony, has not provided against assaults upon the hearing, and we have no "ear-lid" by which we can shut out noise. The old-fashioned method of stuffing cotton-wool into the ear is quite ineffectual against modern noise, but perhaps some of your clever readers may be able to tell of a more effective means of preventing soundwaves from penetrating to the ear and to the brain.—LADY MATTHEWS, Tunbridge Wells.

FLYING MISSIONARIES

The interesting item of news from your New York Correspondent in your issue of July 1, which tells of the presentation of an aeroplane to the Rev. G. S. Felte for missionary work in Alaska, is not quite correct in suggesting that this is the first aeroplane to be devoted to such a purpose. In the July number of *Air* is an account of the work being done by the Rev. L. Daniels, a Church of England padre, who has been flying his D.H. Moth light aeroplane the length and breadth of his parish, which is the size of England, during the past four years.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL N. G. THWAITES, Secretary-General, The Air League, Astor House, Aldwych, W.C.2.

A FATEFUL CATCH

It was at Old Trafford in the early nineties, a decisive match between Yorkshire and Lancashire for the County Championship. The wicket was bad, both had made small scores in their first innings, Lancashire in their second only about 50, and the Yorkshiremen chortled as they started what seemed an easy task. But when the last man went in they still required four to win. One of the batsmen (Tunnicliffe, I think it was) at once sent a ball high to the boundary, where Ward was fielding. That ball carried victory and the county championship for one side or the other, and as it went not a sound was heard among the thousands of spectators. Ward held it.—Mr. I. A. WARDEN, Perranporth, Cornwall.

MUTTON PIES

As an old man I can recollect part of the popular song "Old Dog Tray." I think Mr. Boutfield's version is not quite correct. After expressing his grief at the poisoning of his pet, the writer went on to say:—

Old Dog Tray I met again though.
To eat they persuaded me one day,
Of some savoury mutton pies
In the which I recognise
The flavour of my old Dog Tray.

—Mr. ALFRED C. AMOORE.

PRODUCTIONS OF "COMUS"

I have just been reading with much interest your article on the performance of *Comus*, in Betteshanger Park, and have been comparing the costumes there described with those illustrated in two coloured prints I have before me, published by I. R. Smith, of King-street, Covent Garden, in 1793 (printed by T. Stothard and engraved by E. Scott). The artist paints the spirits the terrible creatures Milton had in mind, and, contrary, to those you show—"headed like sundry sorts of wild beasts, but otherwise like men and women"—those in my prints have human, though evil, heads, and the lower parts of the body like "wild beasts."—Mr. P. E. MANLEY, Oak Dene, First-avenue, Broadwater, Worthing.

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AGRICULTURE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

THE SUGGESTED CONFERENCE

LETTERS OF PARTY LEADERS

Correspondence which has passed between the Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Lloyd George was issued from 10, Downing-street last night.

The Prime Minister wrote to Mr. Baldwin on May 19:—

Would you be willing to attend a conference or consultation of the three parties on the agricultural situation, if I called it? If you would, you could decide how many colleagues you would take with you. We might discuss the form of the conference before it meets.

Mr. Baldwin replied on May 21:—

I have your letter of the 19th inst. and I should be glad of time to consult my colleagues before replying.

The Prime Minister wrote on June 4:—

You remember that the other day during the debate on Unemployment I threw out an offer to the two other parties in the House to consult with the Government regarding the present position of unemployment, which is now, as I contended, no longer purely an internal but an international question. Lest you should be thinking about this I wish to tell you that I can now make my proposal more definite, as follows:—

(1) That you should confer with a Committee of Ministers which I should appoint specially for the purpose.

(2) That the Conferences should be held as frequently as the work necessitates and that to them you should bring two or three advisers who may or may not be members of the House of Commons.

(3) That you should receive for your information and to enable you to take part in the Conferences, papers and all the information you require on the subjects upon which we shall confer.

(4) That to the Conferences we shall bring the Executive officers who are charged with the carrying out of Government instructions.

(5) That these Conferences will relate both to agriculture and unemployment.

(6) That they shall be advisory and not executive in their purpose.

I am sending a letter in similar terms to Mr. Lloyd George.

QUESTIONS

Mr. Baldwin replied on June 4:—

You wrote to me some little time ago about the suggestion for a Three-Party Conference on agriculture.

As you know I have had a very heavy campaign of speeches in the country recently which has fully occupied my time and energy and made it impossible for me to consult with any of my colleagues until yesterday, when I took the first opportunity of a meeting with them to mention the matter.

It at once became apparent that before we could take a decision we must have much more precise information as to what is in the mind of the Government in making this proposal. What, for example, are the terms of reference which you would suggest?

Are all proposals for remedying the present distress to be dispassionately considered, or are the proposals with which my party is particularly connected, or any of them, to be banned in advance? Again, and this is very important, in what relationship will the Three-Party Conference stand to the non-party Conference of agriculturists which has already reached certain highly important conclusions?

In the examination of the proposals already made by the agriculturists to the first task of the Party Conference, and are the agriculturists to be summoned to meet again and report as rapidly as possible their further suggestions? Or is it intended that the suggested Three-Party Conference should supersede the Agriculturists' Conference, and be a substitute for it?

You will at once appreciate the importance of these questions. I am sorry that to-morrow's ceremony at Cambridge makes it impossible for me to discuss them with you before the recess, but I shall be glad to do so as soon as we return so that I may be in a position to answer my colleagues' questions and give a considered reply to your invitation as early as possible.

The Prime Minister replied on June 17:—

I have been unable to reply to yours of the 4th instant before now owing to pressure of work.

When the Government decided to ask the leaders of the other parties to confer with it on agriculture, it wished to put before them the results of a very careful study of the problem and thereby to ascertain what were the prospects of such a measure of agreement upon remedies as would justify it asking Parliament to give time to the consideration of legislation. I did not think of specific "terms of reference," but you will find them in the above sentence. Nor did I think of "banning in advance" any particular proposal, though, of course, as men of ordinary sense we know that proposals like protection or safeguarding raise issues which ordinarily divide parties on grounds far beyond agriculture, and it would be futile, I should think, to raise them.

The non-party conference has expressed certain views, some helpful and others not, and the information we have gathered from it would be embodied in the attitude which the Government will take up during this consultation. This Conference is only one of several means which we have taken to ascertain both facts and opinions. It has been a long process, and what we propose to do is to take the other leaders into our confidence and place the issues before them as we see them. We are still waiting for reports of certain inquiries we are making through the Economic Advisory Council.

CONSERVATIVE VIEW

Mr. Baldwin wrote on June 20:—

I have discussed with my colleagues your proposal for a Three-Party Conference upon Unemployment and I now write to give you our considered views on your proposal. You have made it perfectly clear that, whilst inviting other parties to confer with you, you reserve to the Government alone the decision as to what is to be done. We are, in fact, invited not to a Council of State whose decisions will prevail, but to a conference in which you will submit to us your proposals when they are matured with the purpose, and the sole purpose, of ascertaining what facilities we will accord for their execution. This is indeed a striking innovation in our constitutional procedure, under which such a declaration of policy would normally be made on the floor of the House of Commons and the cooperation of the Opposition as openly invited. We are compelled, therefore, to ask ourselves whether our participation in a conference held in the circumstances and under the restrictions proposed by you could be of any public service.

Our views upon the unemployment problem, its causes, and its remedies so far as they depend upon political action, have been frequently explained. We believe that the principal reasons for the decrease in employment are to be found in the lack of confidence in industrial and business circles, occasioned by the political and economic policy of the Government and its supporters, and in the excessive burden of taxation laid upon industry in the execution of that policy. We believe, further, that the most effective help which can be given to industry in the maintenance and recovery of its markets lies in that wide extension of the policy of safeguarding which forms one of the main planks in the Conservative programme, and in securing and extending its position in other parts of the Empire by the system of preferential tariffs with our Dominions and Colonies.

You have yourself been at pains to indicate that no useful purpose would be served by the discussion of these views in a conference in which two of the parties are irreconcilably opposed to them. It is impossible for us to enter a conference in which consideration of the contribution which we have to make is ruled out from the beginning and we are expected to assume as the basis of our discussion the continuation of the policy which has so gravely added to the national distresses.

So far I have dealt more particularly with the industrial aspect of the question. With regard to agriculture, I heartily approved your invitation to representatives of all the interests concerned in that great calling to meet on a non-party basis. That conference has met and has reached certain unanimous decisions. I have already stated publicly the Conservative policy upon agriculture and the measures which we regard as essential for its restoration, and those measures include the recommendations of the expert conference. If you desire to carry these recommendations into effect you can count upon my cordial support. But so far the Government has shown no willingness to adopt any of the recommendations; and I observe from your letter of June 17 that the object of the proposed conference is to place before the leaders of the Opposition parties the results of the Government's study of the agricultural problem and to ascertain the prospects of their agreement in any proposed legislative measures.

If the conference is to consider remedies, our own remedies have already been publicly stated, and the Government apparently regard their discussion as futile; if it is to consider an alternative Government scheme, it would seem far better first to obtain the views of the existing expert conference upon the usefulness of that scheme, and then to place before the House of Commons such legislation as may be necessary to carry it into effect if approved. A preliminary discussion of its merits between the political leaders appears to me very unlikely to prove fruitful, and it would certainly prolong a delay in announcing the Government agricultural policy which has already lasted far too long.

MR. MACDONALD'S REPLY

The Prime Minister replied on June 23:—

I am in receipt of your reply to my invitation that the Conservative Opposition should take part in the Three-Party Conference upon Agriculture and Unemployment, and regret that you do not see your way to accept. I had hoped that it had been made abundantly clear that the Government's proposal was not, as you say, to confer with the other parties *after* it has decided what to do, but *before* having come to a decision, and in the hope that when the decision was reached it might embody common views.

As I explained, those taking part in these conferences would be supplied with all the information at the Government's disposal on the subjects to be discussed so that judgments might be enlightened by facts. Of course the Government was to be responsible for the action finally adopted. Nothing else is constitutionally possible; but those taking part in the advisory deliberations would be in no way bound to support anything which is contrary to the views they expressed. The Government tried to secure a national effort to meet a special national emergency.

The invitation to which you reply was, therefore, not given in order to open up an ordinary partisan controversy either on agriculture or on unemployment, but rather to try and discover if, whilst continuing to advocate their own views, parties could confer on the peculiar needs of the moment and see whether some action of a practical and perhaps temporary kind could be devised to alleviate the unfortunate conditions in which sections of our agriculturists and our industrialists find themselves owing to world causes. Your colleagues decline to consider the proposal to make this national effort. That is all in which, for the moment, I am interested. The observations you make by way of summarizing platform speeches and party positions will all in due course, and at the proper time, be replied to.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S VIEW

In reply to the Prime Minister's first two letters, Mr. Lloyd George wrote as follows on June 18:—

Your letter of June 4 correctly records the substance of our conversation. As I informed you before the Whitsuntide recess, I and my friends shall be glad to collaborate with you on the conditions you lay down, for the economic condition of the country is such that I am convinced that inter-party cooperation is necessary if we are to take the action necessary to put agriculture on its feet again and to reduce unemployment to normal proportions. Only one point occurs to me. Of course, the conference will be advisory only, and will not diminish the full executive responsibility of the Government. But I think, in order to ensure Parliamentary cooperation free from friction, it is essential the Government should not introduce measures dealing with unemployment or agriculture without first discussing them in the joint conference. It is important that the programme should be developed as a single whole. I shall expect to hear from you when you wish the conference to begin. I shall be ready at any time.

The Prime Minister replied on June 19:—

Thank you very much for your letter agreeing to cooperate on agriculture and unemployment, in accordance with my proposal. I am glad you mentioned during our last conversation that Cabinet or C.I.D., conditions would be observed at these Conferences. I assumed that that would be a condition, but am glad to put it in writing.

The Government would certainly inform the Conference what measures, within the scope of its work, we proposed to introduce before we actually did so.

I see it is stated in the newspapers to-day that the Conservatives are to reject my proposal. Up to the moment of writing this I have had no communication from Mr. Baldwin, but if the newspapers are correct that need not prevent our conferring together.

BATHERS DROWNED

SEVERAL HOLIDAY ACCIDENTS

While six London visitors were surf bathing in St. Ouen's Bay, Jersey, yesterday, one of them, named W. Fryer, 22, was drowned in sight of his *fiancée*, Miss Marguerite Argent. Several of the party, including a woman, went to Fryer's assistance.

When two students, Guy Swain, 23, and his brother Peter, 16, of Nottingham, went bathing from the shore at Skegness yesterday morning in a rather rough sea, Guy got into difficulties. Percy Bailey, 28, a railway clerk, of Louth, jumped in to help, but was drowned. John Carter, of Chaddesden, Derbyshire, and Frederick Coochery, of Seven Kings, Essex, joined in the work of rescue, but meanwhile the two students got into shallow water.

While climbing down the cliffs at Land's End yesterday, Royden Swinstoe, 17, of Birmingham, fell into the water and lost his life.

Clifford Hall, an inquiry officer of the Aerated Bread Company, dived six times into the Regent's Canal before he found a six-year-old boy, Kenneth Robbins, who had fallen in while fishing. Despite artificial respiration and the administration of oxygen, the boy died.

WORK AND TRAINING

L.C.C. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE SCHEME

The Public Assistance Committee of the L.C.C. yesterday considered a scheme submitted by the General Purposes Sub-Committee recommending an estimated expenditure of £20,000 for the purpose of providing work for destitute people and training persons granted outdoor relief.

Mr. C. A. G. MANNING moved an amendment asking the Committee not to adopt any scheme to provide work, training and instruction, which did not also (1) provide adequate opportunities to men for seeking work for wages; (2) entail work which should be done for wages; and (3) provide for sending to residential institutions men who normally would be doing work for wages.

Mr. R. C. NORMAN, chairman of the General Purposes Sub-Committee, gave the assurance that adequate opportunities would be given to the men to seek work. The work to be provided at the institutions would be, wherever possible, of a type for which ordinary wages might have been paid by private employers.

Mr. D. H. B. RALPH pointed out that it was illegal to pay full wages to men working in the residential institutions, and he was surprised to find that Labour members had suggested such a thing.

The amendment was defeated by 26 votes to 11, and the minutes were adopted.

HOUSING SITE FOR A SHILLING

It was reported to Southwark Borough Council yesterday that Lady Shelley-Rolls had offered to sell to the council for the nominal sum of 1s. a site in Walworth for housing purposes. It was a condition that the benefit of the gift was to be passed on to the tenants of the dwellings erected by way of reduction of rent. The council accepted the gift and decided to erect upon the site a number of four-roomed flats.

COMMISSION ON LICENSING

The Royal Commission on Licensing (England and Wales) will hold its 51st and 52nd public meetings at 10.30 a.m. to-day and to-morrow, when evidence on behalf of the temperance organizations will be continued by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Rev. F. H. Chambers, Mr. J. H. Hudson, M.P., the Rev. Chancellor J. D. James, Alderman William George, Mr. A. E. Jones, Mr. T. G. James, and Mr. Leif Jones, M.P.

A GIFT FROM THE QUEEN

Two pictures presented by the Queen to Gloucester Royal Infirmary Carnival, which opened to-day, were put up for sale by auction and realized £242. The pictures were sold and resold many times and were finally bought by Baron von Schröder and presented to the Infirmary.

PRINCE'S VISIT TO TEES-SIDE

NEW TECHNICAL COLLEGE AT MIDDLESBROUGH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MIDDLESBROUGH, JULY 2

Glorious weather prevailed when the Prince of Wales visited Tees-side to-day. He was warmly cheered by thousands of people as he left the Middlesbrough station.

After laying a wreath on the Cenotaph the Prince went to Ayresome Park football ground, where he witnessed a display by 20,000 school children. He reviewed the Tees-side Battalion of the Boys' Brigade in the High School grounds and then walked to the Constantine Technical College to perform the principal object of his visit, the formal opening of the building.

To provide the capital outlay required for the establishment of the Technical College at Middlesbrough was beyond the means of the town until the late Mr. Joseph Constantine, of the Middlesbrough shipowning firm of Constantine, Pickering and Co., Limited, subscribed £40,000 for the purpose. After Mr. Constantine's death his widow and family, realizing that changed conditions had rendered the sum inadequate, generously increased the amount to £80,000. Other residents and firms in the district subscribed towards the cost of equipment and the provision of scholarships.

On entering the college the Prince was warmly greeted by a representative gathering of citizens of Tees-side. The Mayor of Middlesbrough, Alderman T. J. Kedward, presented an illuminated address of welcome, and the Prince also accepted an address from students of the college.

SIR HUGH BELL, Lord Lieutenant for the North Riding of Yorkshire, said he doubted whether their ideal of a technical college at Middlesbrough would ever have been realized but for the generosity of Mr. Constantine and the filial affection of his children for his memory.

MAJOR R. A. CONSTANTINE, on behalf of his mother and the Constantine family, thanked the Prince for coming to open the college, and said the ceremony was a great honour to the memory of his father, to whom the credit of the erection of the building was due.

THE PRINCE'S SPEECH

The PRINCE OF WALES, who on rising was greeted with great cheering, said that Middlesbrough's rise and growth had been remarkable. The spirit which in past years inspired its development and gained for it an enviable reputation for engineering and bridge and shipbuilding would, he felt sure, carry it through the present period of uncertainty and the clouds of almost world-wide depression, to which it would be idle optimism to shut one's eyes. He was very glad that the principal item of his programme that day was the opening of the college, for which the town was indebted to the great generosity of the Constantine family. Up-to-date technical instruction was never more necessary than to-day, when our older industries had to face the fiercest foreign competition, and he was sure that the college would play its part in the future development and recuperation of the great industries on which the prosperity of Middlesbrough and the Tees-side district so largely depended. (Cheers.)

The Prince was entertained by the Mayor and Corporation at luncheon in the Town Hall, and afterwards he paid visits of inspection to the iron and steel undertaking of Messrs. Dorman, Long, and Co., Limited, and to the works of Synthetic Ammonia and Nitrates, Limited. He left later for Stockton.

DR. JULIO PRESTES

LUNCHEON GIVEN BY PRIME MINISTER

Dr. Julio Prestes, President-Elect of Brazil, yesterday placed a wreath of pink carnations and orchids, tied with the green and gold of Brazil, on the Cenotaph. A similar wreath, but with scarlet carnations, he placed on the grave of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey.

Dr. Prestes also laid a wreath on the tomb of the tenth Earl of Dundonald in the Abbey, the inscription on which commemorates the Earl's "splendid services alike to his own country, Greece, Brazil, Chili, and Peru, which have made his name illustrious throughout the world." At the Abbey ceremony the Dean of Westminster presented to the President-Elect Lord Cochrane, son of the eleventh Earl of Dundonald.

Afterwards Dr. Prestes was the guest of honour at a luncheon given by the Prime Minister at No. 10, Downing-street. The others present were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Henderson, Miss Isobel MacDonald, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Régis de Oliveira, Senhor Fernando Prestes, Sir Robert Vansittart, the Lord-Advocate for Scotland and Mrs. Craigie Aitchison, Mr. and Mrs. John Masefield, Mr. and Mrs C. P. Duff, Senhor Freitas Valle, and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald.

TAXES ON FOREIGN GOODS

LORD BEAVERBROOK AND THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY

LORD BEAVERBROOK, speaking at a Conservative garden fête at Bromley, Kent, yesterday, said they should try to persuade the Conservative Party that they could carry the issue of taxation on foreign goods, "Remove the division between that party and ourselves," he said, "and all difficulties will be obliterated. I hate the job I am engaged on at the moment, but there will never be any peace between the Conservative Party and us until the issue is settled."

Referring to the North Norfolk by-election, he said that much depended, as far as their movement was concerned, on the result of that by-election. Alluding to the condition of British industry he said:—"Why should we be suffering this when other nations are making splendid industrial progress? It is because we have shouldered burdens that are heavier than those of any of the other combatants of the World War. It is obvious that we must be prepared to deal with our economic situation by drastic means. The remedy comes quickly to our hands. We are fortunately placed with an Empire so rich in raw material, so completely wealthy in agricultural output, that we can turn to the development of it with complete confidence and the absolute certainty of healing at once all the ills and all the unhappiness which this wretched country suffers at the present time. If we propose to bring the Colonies into economic union with Great Britain we must be prepared to give these Colonies advantage in the markets at home. Now is it humanly conceivable that preference or the free entry of the goods of those Colonies to this market can be of the slightest advantage unless there is a duty on foreign foodstuffs?" Replying to the suggestion that Empire free trade would increase the price of foodstuffs, he said there could not be an increase in price unless there was a deficit in supply; but the Empire had a huge surplus.

SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS

The following school awards are announced:—

KING'S SCHOOL, CANTERBURY

Junior King's Scholarship of £20 and Entrance Scholarship of £50.—REYNOLDS, H. C. (Mr. R. C. Statter, Ellery School, Wallasey, Cheshire); IRELAND, R. H. (Messrs. A. S. Johnson and J. C. H. Twallin, St. Hugh's School, Bickley, Kent).

Junior King's Scholarship of £20 and Entrance Scholarship of £20.—DODD, P. H. F. (Mr. H. G. Coghlan, Seafield, Bexhill-on-Sea).

Junior King's Scholarship of £20.—CARLTON, P. (Mr. I. L. Poole, Great Ballard, New Milton, Hants); BARR, O. D. G. (Messrs. E. Parry Griffiths and A. T. Waite, Boxgrove School, Guildford); HARRISON, R. L. (the Rev. T. A. Lord, Merton Court, Foots Cray, Kent); PINSENT, H. J. H. (Messrs. J. Lynam and A. R. Lynam, The Dragon School, Oxford); BAUMANN, J. H. (Mr. M. H. Pearce, Ripley Court, Surrey); SIMPSON, H. D. (Messrs. W. C. Laming and E. L. Laming, Nevill House, Eastbourne); DUNCAN, F. K. (Messrs. C. C. Lynam and A. E. Lynam, The Dragon School, Oxford); KENNAN, T. F. (Mr. E. C. Moir, Arnold Lodge School, Leamington Spa); ROMAIN, R. J. A., and HORSBURGH, K. C. (Mr. A. Howard Evans, Port Regis, Broadstairs).

Senior King's Scholarship of £35.—EDWARDS, S. Le. WILMER, D. E., MINETT, J. F., POWELL, R. P., LEVEY, N. G., and JOHNSTON, H. A. S. (all of the King's School).

HIGHGATE SCHOOL

To Foundation and House Scholarships.—G. R. CARLESS DAVIS (Mr. Lynam, Dragon School, Oxford); A. D. S. SWENSON (Mr. Wathen, The Hall, Hampstead); J. F. A. DE WARLE (Mr. Caine, Inglemere, Enfield); R. F. MAYER (Mr. Wathen, The Hall, Hampstead); and G. H. WRIGHT (Lieutenant-Colonel Colley, St. Aubyn's, Woodford Green).

To a Foundation Scholarship.—G. B. CROASDELL (Highgate School).

To a Gladstone and House Scholarship.—P. R. LATCHAM (Mr. Wathen, The Hall, Hampstead).

STEAMER ASHORE IN FOG

The Isle of Man Steam Packet Company's steamer Mona, of about 1,000 tons, went on the Conister Rocks in Douglas Bay early yesterday in a fog. The boat had sailed light from Liverpool Dock on Tuesday. Nobody was hurt, and it is not thought the damage to the vessel is serious. There were 11 passengers on board, and they got off safely. Efforts at high tide last night to refloat the steamer were unsuccessful. They will be continued to-day. A number of monkeys intended for a circus are on board the steamer.

THE POWERS OF MINISTERS

LOCAL INQUIRIES

SYSTEM AT MINISTRY OF HEALTH

The Committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor to consider the powers of Ministers of the Crown met yesterday under the chairmanship of Lord Donoughmore in the Lord Chairman's room at the House of Lords, when evidence was given by Mr. R. G. Hetherington, Chief Engineering Inspector of the Ministry of Health.

Mr. Hetherington described the methods and procedure of inquiries conducted by inspectors on behalf of the Ministry, and said that they were the same irrespective of whether there was local controversy or not. It was not the practice to administer the oath to witnesses, although the inspector had the power. He had never done so himself, but had found it necessary once to warn a witness that he could put him on his oath. After the inspector had made his report, it went to the administrative department of the Ministry, and it depended upon the importance of the case concerned as to what grade of official there gave a decision.

Members of the Committee asked questions directed to ascertaining if justice was always secured for the private individual.

SIR CLAUD SCHUSTER raised the point of publication of the inspectors' reports. The witness replied that if this were done they would only get one-fifth to one-sixth of the present output of work, and the reports would be colourless—very carefully worded, without the outspoken comments on a scheme which were so valuable. He was not conscious, he added, of any dissatisfaction with the methods now employed.

SIR ROGER GREGORY suggested that a system by which one man heard the case and another gave the decision was liable to criticism. A position might arise in which an official in the Ministry made a decision on a report which contained a basic mistake, without any possibility of correction.

The witness replied that he could not picture such circumstances arising.

SIR ELLIS HUME-WILLIAMS asked whether, with two people giving directly contrary evidence, it would not be desirable that they should be sworn?

The witness replied that it was seldom that the inspector had an issue of fact. It was nearly always a balance of advantage or disadvantage. It was extremely rare to get direct, flat contradiction.

SIR ELLIS HUME-WILLIAMS pointed out that when a point in an inspector's report was referred to the appropriate technical department of the Ministry, that department had to decide without reference to the parties concerned and without hearing further arguments beyond those the inspector could place before them.

SIR JOHN WITHERS drew an analogy with a case before a Court of law and the witness replied that he could not conceive the type of case with which the Ministry dealt ever being a matter which could come before the Courts.

SIR LESLIE SCOTT asked if the witness had ever known a case where the result was an injustice either to a local authority or to a private person.

The witness replied that he had not, in law, although occasionally he had thought that the law was unjust. He did not know of any instance of injustice as a result of a mistake in the department.

The Committee adjourned.

ROYAL PATRIOTIC FUND

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT ON WIDER HELP FOR WIDOWS

The DUKE OF CONNAUGHT presided yesterday at the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation, of which he is president, at the Middlesex Guildhall, Westminster.

He said that the corporation was now better placed financially than for some years. It had been found possible to reopen for fresh cases the Patriotic General and Royal Naval Relief Funds, which were paying regular weekly allowances to widows, many of them advanced in years, who were a link with the Services of days long past. As an old soldier he remembered how the married women of a regiment lived under conditions of discomfort unknown in the Army of to-day. They marched with the regiment to every quarter of the Empire, and with their children suffered, among other dangers, the risks of tropical and unwholesome climates without the scientific safeguards now provided. They of that corporation knew that most of these women, when widowed, often with more children dependent on them than in families now, gave a fine example of independence and fortitude. State pensions had been given of late years to many widows who otherwise would be dependent on the fund. In some cases less help was required, and they were thus enabled to reach out to others who would have been excluded through lack of money.

It was announced that the King had approved the appointment of Admiral Sir Douglas Nicholson to represent the Admiralty on the Corporation in place of the late Admiral Sir Frederic Brock, and of Major-General Sir Frederick Robb to represent the War Office in place of the late General Sir Charles Monro. The Hon. Lady LAWRENCE was appointed a member of the executive committee, and Colonel Arthur E. Erskine a member of the committee of management, Royal Victoria Patriotic School.

MARLOW BRIDGE SAVED

COUNTY COUNCIL'S DECISION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MARLOW, JULY 2

Thanks to the opposition of the Marlow Urban District Council, supported by the Royal Fine Arts Commission, and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, it is understood that the Buckingham County Council have reconsidered their decision to demolish the suspension bridge at Marlow.

The bridge, which was built in 1831 at a cost of £22,000 connects the counties of Buckinghamshire and Berkshire and commands lovely views both up and down the river. Apart from the general desire in Marlow to preserve the bridge on account of its appearance and its suitability for the site, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings considered that it ought to be preserved because of its importance in the history of bridge building. It is the only bridge left of the three suspension bridges built in this country by William Tiernay Clark, who was a pupil of Telford and a favourite assistant of John Rennie, who built Waterloo Bridge.

In 1928 an inspector of the Ministry of Transport declared that the bridge was unsuitable for modern traffic, and therefore the Buckinghamshire County Council proposed the construction of a new single-span bridge of ferro-concrete to cost £70,000 in place of the existing suspension bridge. The Marlow Urban District Council and the Fine Arts Commission protested that the proposed new bridge would not harmonize with its surroundings, and after public protest meetings had been held that scheme was dropped. The engineer for the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings considered that the present suspension bridge could be strengthened with very little cost to carry much heavier loads than are at present allowed. Five tons is the present maximum weight. It is understood that the county council has decided on this course.

NEW DAIMLER MODEL

In *The Times* of July 1 mention was made of a new Daimler model in which a revolutionary transmission combination is fitted. Reference to the construction and actual working of both the Daimler Fluid Flywheel and the Wilson half-automatically changing four-speed gearbox was omitted, as the Flywheel was fully dealt with in a special article in *The Times* of last May 1. The gearbox is similar to that used in certain models of the Armstrong Siddeley cars, and its general working is described in the review of the 20-h.p. Armstrong Siddeley in the 1930 edition of "Cars of To-day."

FATAL ROAD ACCIDENT

One man was killed and eight others were injured in a collision between two lorries and an omnibus in Bethnal Green-road yesterday. The dead man is Jack Wilson, of Collard-road, Walthamstow. His skull was fractured The most seriously injured men, who are in Bethnal Green Hospital, are:—David Leeper, of Waverley-avenue, Charles Godber, of Waverley-road, and Charles Williams, of Woodlands-road, all of Walthamstow. All the men were being taken to work in a lorry, and some of them were thrown into the road.

STUDY OF NOISES

EXPERIMENTS WITH AEROPLANES

The Report of the National Physical Laboratory for the year 1929 (Stationery Office, 11s. net) covers an enormous variety of research work.

Since the War, states the Report, investigations relating to acoustics have become of continually increasing importance: the production, reception, and analysis of sound and speech, their reproduction, transmission, and magnification for broadcasting, telephony, and similar purposes, the absolute measurement of sound intensity, the transmission, absorption, and reflection of sound by various materials, the acoustics of buildings, the measurement and reduction of noise, all these and other questions are being actively studied.

Researches on sound have been carried out under very adverse conditions. The difficulties arising from the unsuitability of the accommodation available, as well as from building vibration and extraneous electrical disturbances, have been profound, but despite this a great variety of investigations has been undertaken, the value of which has already been widely recognized. For physical research in acoustics a building of appropriate design is, however, essential, and the need of suitable laboratories is greatly hampering the work and is actually barring further advance in certain directions. The Committee report that a start will be made with the erection of an acoustics building during 1930.

MOTOR HORNS

The Laboratory has recently received requests from two different quarters to investigate noise and its measurements. For the Aeronautical Research Committee experiments are in progress having for their ultimate object the reduction, if possible, of the noise in an aeroplane. The second investigation relates to street noises, and in particular to the noise due to motor horns; some preliminary work on the measurement of such noises has been undertaken for the Ministry of Transport.

A method of measuring the intensity of noise has been developed on the principle employed by Barkhausen. Sound is produced in a telephone ear-piece by alternating current, the magnitude of which can be regulated, thus varying the intensity of the sound. With the telephone held to one ear, the current can be adjusted until the sound is judged to be equal to the noise heard by the other ear. Alternatively, the current can be varied until the telephone note is just masked by the noise.

Experiments have been conducted at Farnborough with airscrews, and the effect of variation of speed, blade section, and blade angle determined. High speed is found to contribute especially to noisiness, an increase of 1000ft. per second in top speed producing a tenfold increase of sound. For a given power and suitable airscrew speed, noise can be reduced by increasing the diameter of the airscrew, or by using four blades instead of two. Blades of thin conventional section are quieter than those of thick section. Measurements have also been made of the effect of silencers on the noise of engines. Sound transmission through cabin walls in an aeroplane has been studied. Rough measurements made during flight indicated that the noise in the cabin was of the order of 1,000 times that in an express train.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE SCHEME

SIR LESLIE SCOTT'S POSITION

It was stated by SIR PERCY SIMMONS at the meeting of the London County Council on Tuesday that the delay in announcing the name of the chairman of the Charing Cross Bridge Scheme Advisory Committee was due to the fact that it had not been easy to persuade Sir Leslie Scott to accept the position. That was not because Sir Leslie was not keenly interested, but because he felt that the time it would be necessary to devote to the Committee might interfere with his practice at the Bar. Meetings of the Committee were, however, to be fixed at times which would not interfere with his work, and a vice-chairman would be appointed to give the chairman as much assistance as possible.

NEW ZEALAND MOTOR LINERS

PRINCE GEORGE IN THE RANGITIKI

Prince George visited yesterday the Rangitiki, one of the three new motor-liners, each of about 17,000 tons gross, built for the New Zealand Shipping Company by John Brown and Co., which was lying in the Royal Albert Dock before sailing for New Zealand early this morning. He was accompanied by Major Ulick Alexander, and was received at the gangway by Mr. C. J. Cowan, chairman of the New Zealand Shipping Company, and Captain H. Barnett, commanding the Rangitiki. After presentations had been made in the first-class lounge Prince George made a tour of the ship.

He proceeded from the lounge, through the smoking room and verandah café and along the deck to the captain's room and the bridge, where photographs were taken. Then he visited the drawing room and suites of rooms, the second-class and third-class public rooms, cabins in the second-class and third-class, and the second-class and third-class dining saloons. Afterwards he inspected the very clean-looking engine room, where the engineers were drawn up to receive him, and the stewards quarters and store rooms, and saw the arrangements for dealing with cargo.

At the luncheon which followed, the company included, besides Mr. C. J. Cowan and Captain Barnett, the following:—

Viscount Glenapp (a managing director of the P. and O. Company), Lord Strathcarron, Lord Islington (ex-Governor-General of New Zealand), Admiral Sir James Fergusson, Sir Thomas Bilbe Robinson (director of the New Zealand Shipping Company), Sir James Mills (chairman of the Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand), Sir Thomas Bell (managing director of John Brown and Co., of Clydebank), Sir George Higgins (chairman of Lloyd's Register of Shipping), Sir Charles Holdsworth (managing director of the Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand), Mr. Alexander Mechie (director of the Bank of New Zealand), Mr. G. T. Hay-craft (director of J. B. Westray and Co.), Mr. G. P. Harris and Mr. Arnold A. Trinder (directors of the New Zealand Shipping Company), Mr. Percy J. Bird (director of Duncan Wallet and Co.), Mr. J. H. Silley (chairman of R. and H. Green and Silley Weir), Mr. J. L. Brown (chairman of the New Zealand Fruit Control Board), Mr. H. E. Stephens (London manager of the New Zealand Fruit Control Board), Mr. W. A. Iorns (chairman of the New Zealand Dairy Produce Board), Mr. H. E. Davis (London manager of the New Zealand Dairy Produce Board), Mr. R. S. Forsyth (London manager of the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board), Mr. H. J. Ward (chairman of J. and E. Hall, Limited), Mr. F. A. Bond (director of the Lamson Agency), Mr. Hal Williams (chairman of the New Zealand Association), Mr. J. Wilson Potter (chairman of Birt, Potter and Hughes, Limited), Mr. Cuthbert Maughan, Mr. E. Sandys Dawes (director of J. B. Westray and Co.), Mr. F. T. Sandford (New Zealand Government Emigration Officer), Mr. G. Holdsworth (manager of the New Zealand Shipping Company), Mr. H. J. F. Mills (secretary of the New Zealand Shipping Company), Captain H. Dawson (Marine Superintendent of the New Zealand Shipping Company), and Mr. A. Taylor (chief engineer, R.M.S. Rangitiki).

The Rangitiki and the sister vessels Rangitata and Rangitane represent a great advance on the type of ships hitherto employed in the regular service between London and New Zealand by way of the Panama Canal. The new ships have spacious decks, and, besides special suites, a large number of single-berth rooms. All the rooms in the first and second classes are fitted with bedsteads. The vessels are designed to carry about 13,000 tons deadweight of cargo but, owing to the existing quiet conditions of trade, the whole of the space on the outward voyage to New Zealand is, unfortunately, not filled. The cargo space, which includes large refrigerated provision for the transport of frozen meat and dairy produce from New Zealand, is so arranged as not to interfere with the passenger accommodation.

As is customary before the ships sail from London, the saloons and foyers were decorated with flowers, which will welcome the passengers when they board the ship at Southampton to-day. Special copies of *The Times* of yesterday, containing the large photograph entitled "Dockland by Night," were displayed in the lounge, and the ship shown in it was identified as the Rangitiki.

JAPANESE PRINCE AT OXFORD

Prince and Princess Takamatsu were the guests of the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University (Dr. F. Homes Dudden) at luncheon at Pembroke College yesterday. They afterwards made a brief tour of the city, visiting Christ Church, the Sheldonian, the Bodleian, and Magdalen College.

News in Brief

Mr. J. T. Judson, ticket collector at Enfield Chase Station (L.N.E.R.), has completed 50 years' service.

The Minister of Health will open to-day the sixteenth annual conference of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

When two private motor-cars came into collision at the junction of Vancouver-road and Elsinor-road, Forest Hill, on Tuesday night a fire alarm post was upset and the fire brigade turned out.

The engine of a goods train was derailed on the London Midland and Scottish Railway at Kirtlebridge, about 15 miles north of Carlisle, yesterday, and the main line from Scotland was blocked.

Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Greenock, announced yesterday that they had received an order for an oil-tanker of 14,000 tons for the Standard Oil Fuel Company, of New York.

A motor-cycle combination, on which were two men, came into collision with a petrol pump near Penllergaer, Glamorgan, yesterday morning. John Walker, of Mumbles, was killed, and John Nightingale badly injured.

Lily Feely, 29, a domestic servant, was found *Guilty* at Surrey Assizes at Kingston yesterday of murdering her two-months-old illegitimate child by strangling it at Croydon. Mr. Justice Avory passed sentence of death.

Agnes Amanda Cobb, 24, a widow, living in Durnsford-road, Wimbledon, was remanded for eight days at Wimbledon yesterday, charged with attempting to murder her daughter, Winifred, aged three, and also with attempting to commit suicide by inhaling coal gas.

Bristol Watch Committee yesterday selected for appointment as Chief Constable Mr. C. G. Maby, who has been acting in that capacity since the recent resignation of Mr. J. H. Watson. Mr. Maby, whose father was an officer in the Bristol police force, joined it in 1904 as a junior clerk.

East Cowes Council decided on Tuesday to protest to the Cunard Company against the "excessive speed through Cowes Roads recently of the liner Mauretania," and to request that orders be given to captains of the company's ships to reduce speed as much as possible through the roads.

A special jury at the Glamorgan Assizes, Swansea, yesterday awarded £2,000 damages to K. Nunsch, a German employed at the British Mannesmann Tube Works, Swansea, in respect of personal injuries received through the negligent driving of a motor-car belonging to Frederick Tarrant, manufacturer, of Newport.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

A business man is prepared to undertake a commercial survey of South Africa for a British firm. (p. 3).

The fifty-fourth annual dinner of Magdalen College, Oxford, will be held next Monday. (p. 1)

Vacancies for both mechanical and electrical engineers are announced. (p. 3)

Teachers are required for posts in Gothenburg University to lecture on English language, literature, and commercial subjects. (p. 3)

The Home Office announce five vacancies for electrical inspectors of factories. (p. 3)

Applications are invited for appointments as instructor-lieutenants in the Royal Navy. (p. 3)

The Metropolitan Water Board require a deputy pumping station foreman. (p. 3)

The Crown Agents for the Colonies announce vacancies for assistant engineers in Nigeria. (p. 3)

A general court of the governors and subscribers of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls will be held on July 10 to approve and declare the list of candidates for the election on October 9. (p. 25)

A financial institution has a vacancy for a man experienced in the handling of securities. (p. 3)

The Midland Agricultural College announces short and long courses in agriculture, horticulture, dairying, and poultry-keeping. (p. 25)

Applications are invited for the appointment of Director of the Rub

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

(*Editorial Room*), *London.*

NOTE—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.

SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

NO APATHY WANTED HERE

By CALLISTHENES

It is a serious matter for a nation when its citizens become apathetic. Not to care whether things go well or ill, to be indifferent as to whether there is progress or decay, not to be stung by defeat or made glad by victory is to have sunk towards death.

The Englishman has always, to more demonstrative peoples, appeared stolid and phlegmatic. That has been because he disliked the display of feeling. It has not been because he had little feeling. It was reserve, not apathy.

Some observers from abroad, however, who have visited many of the nations of the old and the new world recently said to a member of this Store that on their return to England after a long absence they noticed in many business quarters here a growth of apathy. "We have met people here who did not seem to care whether they got an order or not, whether their business was growing or not, and almost whether their reputation was good or bad."

If it be true that apathy is spreading in British trade and industry then it is a weakness to be fought with all our resources. Calmness, stoicism, equanimity—even silence—these are virtues to be praised in hard times. But apathy is the giving up of the fight. It is treason to the ideal. It must be treated as a mortal danger.

In this House we cherish many phrases from Stevenson, for none has written better about the love of adventure, of effort, of zest. But few of his words give us so surely the thrill of vivid truth as those in which he condemns the "sullen heart" upon which knock in vain the ordinary experiences of life, and asks to have the "spirit broad awake."

There is no apathy in this House from the Hanging Gardens on the roof down to the Bargain Basement.

Every member of this Store takes an evident interest in life, in his work, in his Firm, in his country. It is no less true of the women members than of the men. They, too, from the youngest to the oldest, find their life and their work interesting. Enthusiasm abounds, and enthusiasm is at the opposite pole from apathy.

We are glad to know that zest is infectious, that in nothing is it more true that example is forcible even if precept fails. We hope the zest and interest and enthusiasm of this Organization infect all who come to it. We have often been told that it is so. One visitor said we might have over our door the inscription: "Abandon apathy all ye who enter here." It is a pleasant compliment—but we believe it was as true as it was pleasant, and we hope it always will be.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

PALACE

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Commencing Monday Next

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—ALSO—

BAND of H.M. GUARDS
OF 50 PERFORMERS.

And other special items, including a Talking Film of Rt. Hon. J. H. THOMAS, M.P.

First Performance Monday, July 7th, at 8.30. Afterwards Daily 2.30, 5.30 and 8.30. (Sunday, July 13th, at 6 and 8.30.)

All seats bookable 2/4 to 8/6. Book at once for any of the 18 performances. Telephone: Gerrard 6834.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TOURS OF THE EMPIRE

A VISIT TO EAST AFRICA

A party of 30 public school boys will sail on August 1 for Mombasa in the Modasa, of the British India Line. They should arrive home again on November 22. The director in charge of the party is Mr. A. K. Wickham, a master at Eton, who was at Winchester as a boy and afterwards at New College, Oxford. He will have three assistants. Mr. Alastair Baillie, an old Etonian and son of the Dean of Windsor, has left for East Africa to make all preparations.

Among the schools represented are Bradfield, Dulwich, Eastbourne, Eton, Gresham's, Harrow, Malvern, Marlborough, Mill Hill, Oundle, Radley, Rugby, Stowe, Shrewsbury, Tonbridge, Uppingham, and Winchester. The boys are between 17 and 19½ years of age. The tour has the support of the Colonial Office at home, of the Governor of Kenya, and of other representatives of his Majesty in East Africa.

The party will spend four days in Zanzibar, six days in Tanganyika, 12 days in Uganda, and nearly four weeks in Kenya. They will see some of the finest scenery in the Empire, and will also make intimate acquaintance with the English residents and study native life at first hand. Owing to liberal concessions already made boys will be able to travel with all reasonable comfort. The cost should not exceed £150. This is the fifth tour of public schoolboys who have left England to visit outlying parts of the Empire.

KING ALFONSO'S NEW YACHT

The King of Spain's new eight-metre yacht Hispania VI. was designed by Mr. Morgan Giles, and built by his firm at Teignmouth. The yacht was sailed from Teignmouth to Cowes by Mr. Giles, by instruction of King Alfonso, after she had been got ready for the journey direct to Spain. She is to take part in the Solent regattas.

The Broadcasting Programmes for today and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 25.

Entertainments

ART EXHIBITIONS

TEMPERA PAINTING

There are several reasons why tempera painting, the subject of a 50 years' retrospective exhibition at the Whitechapel Art Gallery, should be popular in England. It secures purity of colour—in a decorative rather than a constructive function—it lends itself remarkably well to the native talent for romantic illustration, it is very permanent, and, even when great merits of design are absent, it supplies the interest of craftsmanship. At a time when pictorial art runs to ideas—or more properly notions—of design, it is a good corrective to have the emphasis put upon manual skill. As will be remembered, the Royal Academy this year gave official recognition to the medium, but most of the examples shown were legally rather than characteristically tempera paintings, and the Whitechapel exhibition, organized by the Society of Mural Decorators and Painters in Tempera, is much more to the purpose.

Mr. W. G. Constable, on the historical side, and Mr. P. Tudor-Hart, on the technical side, give such a full account of tempera painting in the catalogue that nothing need be added here beyond saying that, though pigment ground in yolk of egg is the strictest form of tempera, in historical practice tempera shades off by many degrees into oil painting. The exhibits here are classified according to whether they are done in egg tempera, egg and oil emulsion, or the medium including beeswax, fish-glue, and putty, known as *le Bègue*—the recovery of which is due to a retranslation by Miss M. Lanchester of the name of one of the ingredients in Cennino Cennini's famous treatise. Only the bastard form of tempera which is really gouache is excluded.

Arranged in the upper gallery at Whitechapel, the exhibition makes a very attractive general impression. As in the case of any other medium, the possible range is wide, but there can be little doubt—and there is historical support for the conclusion—that tempera lends itself best of all to comparatively small, bright, and highly-wrought compositions in colour, with the light so arranged as to bring out gradations of colour rather than plastic relief. It is true that the Florentines painted sculptural compositions in tempera, but this development of art, with the subordination of colour to form, led on naturally through fresco to oil painting. Perhaps the most successful picture of a plastic kind in the exhibition is "Sea Maidens," a composition of two figures, one strongly foreshortened, by Mr. Harry Morley. But, speaking generally, the most attractive things are in the nature of colour patterns with a greater or lesser amount of gradation, such as the romantic illustration, "Kilhwych, the King's Son" and "The Twelve Brothers," by the late Mr. Arthur J. Gaskin, the head of "Betty," by Mr. F. Ernest Jackson, "Beaupot, No. 7," by Mr. Maxwell Armfield, and the flower studies by Miss Margaret Smith and others. "North Sea," by Mr. Edward Wadsworth, has the special interest of showing the suitability of tempera for modern designs of an architectural character, and the four-panelled screen and design for tapestry by Mrs. M. Sargant Florence illustrate very well the large-scale decorative possibilities of the medium in capable hands. But the dominating impression left by the exhibition is that of a form of art in which colour for its own sake and fine craftsmanship find their due reward.

OLD MASTERS

The most remarkable thing about the present exhibition of 15 paintings by Old Masters at Messrs. Colnaghi's, 144, New Bond-street, is its variety, works of the Italian, Dutch, French, Spanish, and English schools being hung side by side. Artistically the chief interest is in the landscapes. There are three Claudes, one a very poetical "Shepherd playing on a pipe," under a pale golden sunset; and a remarkably fine "Winter Scene," by Isak van Ostade, very full in composition, and a solid view of "The Tiber, Ponte San Angelo, Castle of San Angelo and Church of St. Peter," by Canaletto—at his most like Belotto—face each other from the two ends of the room. An unfinished "Holy Family," by Fra Bartolommeo, shows to advantage—in the two children—his mastery of drawing and breadth of style, and three of the other Italian pictures have the interest of rarity. The most attractive is a "Holy Family with St. John," by the Sienese artist Girolamo del Pacchia, full of grace and tender feeling, though the strongly coloured draperies appear to have been freshened up at the expense of the flowing outlines. As its former attribution to Palma Vecchio would suggest, "The Holy Family," by Bonifazio di Pitati, is rather a dull picture, but "The Madonna and Child with Angels," by Fra Paolino da Pistoja, is a very ingenious composition in the disposition of the limbs. The seventeenth-century "Maitre de Ribaucourt" is represented by "The Guitar Player," a Hals subject, filling the canvas bravely, with nervous energy in the hand stopping the strings.

SAVILE GALLERY

Though it is hardly more than an accident of selection the present exhibition of 27 contemporary French and English paintings and nine drawings at the Savile Gallery, 29, Bruton-street, certainly gives the advantage to the native works, and at least half a dozen of them would have held their own in a stronger company from across the Channel. To refer to some of them in their order of hanging—"Vineyard in Provence," by Mr. Duncan Grant, is a very fine landscape, quite free from what it is fair to call "provincialism," though it owes something to the master of Aix in properly digested form. "Head of a Girl," by Mr. Augustus John, is an old picture, but it is welcome as showing that he can be solid on occasion. "Winter, Mornington Crescent Gardens," in a pinkish twilight, by the late Mr. Spencer F. Gore, should properly be hung beside the Duncan Grant, because it shows a similarly happy domestication of an earlier phase in the development of French painting. No sensible person will regret foreign influence upon English art when it is so completely absorbed in the native expression as it is in these two landscapes. Exactly why Mr. Sickert called his arabesque of washing and virginia creeper, somewhere up Highbury way, "Fading Echoes of Walter Scott" is not evident, but it is a very charming picture. Mr. William Roberts has a grave "Head of a Woman," with an orange scarf, and Mr. Matthew Smith a "Little Seamstress"—rather astonished at her own orange and pink impact against a deep blue background. The French pictures are rather a scratch lot. Probably the best of them are the unambitious and bustling impression of "La Gare de Montfort" and "Les Jardins du Luxembourg," by Gen Paul, though Souverbie's "Hommage à Poussin" has its dignity, and Dufy, as in "Vence, Le Balcon," is always entertaining. Among the drawings there is a very beautiful "Head of a Woman," by Maillol.

NEW THEATRE

"DÉSIRÉ"

BY SACHA GUITRY. ADAPTED BY JOHN LESLIE FRITH

Adèle Vazavoir	..	BUENA BEST
Madeleine Crapicheau	..	NADINE MARCH
Désiré Tronchais	..	OWEN NARES
Odette Clery	..	JEANNE DE CASALIS
Félix Montignac	..	EVELYN ROBERTS
Henriette Corniche	..	CLARE HARRIS
Adrien Corniche	..	D. A. CLARKE-SMITH

Alas, the propriety of impropriety when it is English! Here is Mr. Owen Nares as a French butler whose fate is to love and be beloved. Not ladies' maids, not cooks, not even the women encountered in omnibuses charm him; to them he is a courteous but unyielding stone. His doom is invariably the lady who employs him. His fate pursues him from house to house. No sooner has he acquired a new mistress, wishing only to be her loyal, discreet, obedient butler, than the word mistress begins to change its meaning before his reluctant eyes. This, with Miss Jeanne de Casalis as his fellow victim, is the history of one of his many adventures.

It begins very hopefully in the kitchen. If there are ladies' maids like Miss Nadine March, let no woman speak again; a man, observing this agonizing study of tartness and "refanement," can but tremble wonder, and be entertained. Miss Buena Bent is a cook of an older school, almost comforting by contrast. And Mr. Nares timidly, earnestly, desperately seeking a new engagement; confessing the truth of his fated past to Mme. Odette; begging her to trust him; swearing that she is safe for she is not of the type that attracts him—Mr. Nares may not be very like a Frenchman or a butler, but he and Miss de Casalis between them are good enough to make you lean back at the end of the first act and say: "This promises well and airily."

The promise is never fulfilled. When Odette begins to talk in her sleep of the butler; when the butler's dreams are full of Odette; when Mr. Evelyn Roberts, as Odette's protector whom she virtuously wishes to marry, begins a discreet investigation of her subconscious mind, still there is hope, though the hope is a little dashed by the incidental humour of deafness and by the discovery that there are parts of which even Mr. Clarke-Smith can make very little. And then the lights are lowered. Mr. Nares and Miss de Casalis find themselves sleeping by chance on adjacent divans. They awake, amazed, in a community of dreams. Is it not to this that the play has been leading us? Has not M. Guitry an ingenious surprise up his sleeve? Will not the story be somehow blown away in a final puff of merriment? Not at all. It halts; it explains itself; it blushes mildly and at last fades away in what seem to be bowdlerian mists. Is the play over? Well, the lady has gone to her room and the butler to his. It must be over, but we can hardly believe it.

SCARBOROUGH CHESS CONGRESS

NINTH ROUND

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

SCARBOROUGH, JULY 2

The ninth round of all tournaments in the Scarborough Chess Congress, which was played this morning, has done little more towards indicating who may win the prizes in the principal events, though it has sent a few competitors definitely down the lists. All the games in the Masters' Tournament were fought with a keen determination not to yield a fraction, Maroczy in particular confessing to having had a very hard game to win. He leads with 6½ points, Edgar Colle having 6 points, A. Rubinstein 5½, and Sultan Khan 5.

In the British Ladies' Championship tournament Miss Hooke has 7½ points, Miss Gilchrist and Mrs. Stevenson 6½ each, and Mrs. Holloway 5½. Considering whom they have to meet in the last two rounds the English feminine representative at Hamburg should be one of the three named first.

In the Major Open Tournament W. A. Fairhurst keeps his lead with a score of 8 points and, though he may be caught, it is hardly likely. D. Noteboom has 6½ points and J. A. Drewitt 6 points.

The pairings and results in the ninth round of the Masters' Tournament were as follows:—

WHITE	OPPONENT	BLACK	RESULT
Thomas	Queen's Pawn	Rubinstein	Adjourned
Miss Menchik	Queen's Pawn	Ahues	Adjourned
Winter	Queen's Pawn	Yates	Black won
Maroczy	Queen's Pawn	Sergeant	White won
Colle	Queen's Pawn	Michell	Adjourned
Grunfeld	Queen's Pawn	Sultan Khan	Adjourned

The adjourned games from the eighth round ended as follows:—Mir Sultan Khan beat Thomas, Colle beat Sergeant, Yates beat Miss Menchik.

In his game against Thomas, Rubinstein captured the gambit pawn and this was regained in the normal manner. The battle for position led to the exchange of the major pieces, each having rook, bishop, and five pawns at the adjournment. The bishops are of the same colour, and it is difficult to see any advantage for either. In the game between Miss Menchik and Ahues the brunt of the battle came during the struggle for control of the centre, Miss Menchik playing a combination which won a knight for two pawns. The position does not indicate that she will be able to do more than draw.

Yates defended against Winter by launching an early attack on the king's side, and he made very effective use of his centre pawns. These were the determining factor in the final combination which won for Yates in 34 moves. Maroczy had to work hard against Sergeant, who tried to neutralize the loss of a pawn by giving up his queen for two rooks. It was not enough, and Maroczy won in 38 moves. Michell played the defence very carefully against Colle, and at the adjournment material was quite level, nor did the position show any advantage for either. Mir Sultan Khan clearly worried Grunfeld for the whole of the morning, always finding the right defence to the numerous attacks. The queens have been exchanged but the rooks and a minor piece are left with nothing in the position for either at present.

British Ladies' Championship Tournament.—Ninth Round.—Miss Hutchison-Stirling beat Miss Harrison; Mrs. Stevenson beat Mrs. Michell; Miss Hooke beat Miss Eveling; Miss Gilchrist beat Mrs. Houlding. The other two games were adjourned. Mrs. Stevenson beat Miss Andrews in the adjourned game from the eighth round.

Major Open Tournament.—Ninth Round.—Noteboom drew with Drewitt; Mortlock beat Houghton; Fairhurst beat Saunders; the other three games were adjourned. The eighth round adjourned games ended as follows:—O'Hanlon beat Heath; Seitz beat Watts; Jackson drew with Fairhurst.

ART EXHIBITION IN AID OF MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL

Opening an exhibition of eighteenth-century pictures on glass at the Gill and Reigate Galleries, George-street, Hanover-square, yesterday morning in aid of the Middlesex Hospital, PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT said he understood that those lovely specimens of an old craft could never be reproduced, and he hoped the public would take advantage of the opportunity given them by the courtesy of Sir Arthur du Cros, Sir Robert Hadfield, Mr. Winkworth, and other collectors. He thanked Mr. J. H. Gill for bringing together the largest show of these pictures ever made as a means of raising funds for the hospital. "As chairman," Prince Arthur added, "I shall welcome very warmly any effort, small or great, which will help to complete the sum of £280,000 still needed for the new Middlesex." Among those present at the opening were Lord Mildmay of Flete, Lord and Lady Lytton, Mr. F. Cavendish-Bentinck, Sir Herbert Morgan, and Miss Jessie Winter.

The R.A.C. has presented a gold watch to R.A.C. Guide H. North, of Hockliffe, Beds, for helping the police to arrest an armed thief in a motor-car at Sheep-land cross-roads.

THE THEATRES

OPERA SEASON AT THE STRAND

The Carl Rosa Opera Company will open a summer season at the Strand Theatre this evening with *Cavalleria Rusticana* and *I Pagliacci*. The company numbers about 100, and Mrs. H. B. Phillips, the joint managing director, has arranged for the services of several guest artists.

Miss Gladys Ancrum will sing the part of Santuzza in *Cavalleria Rusticana*, and Mme. Ethel Ioginska will make her first appearance in this country as an opera conductor on Monday, when she will conduct *Madame Butterfly*. *Hansel and Gretel* will be given at Saturday's *matinée*, with Miss Audrey Mildmay as Gretel and Miss Rispah Goodacre as Hansel; and to-morrow night there will be a Welsh Carmen (Miss Olive Gilbert) and a Welsh Don José (Mr. Ben Williams). Mr. Isidore de Lara's opera *Messaline* will be staged during the season.

The cast of Sir Nigel Playfair's revival of Oscar Wilde's *The Importance of Being Earnest*, at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, on Monday evening, will be as follows:—Mr. John Gielgud, who will play John Worthing; Mr. Anthony Ireland, Mr. Charles Staite, Mr. Scott Russell, Mr. Richard Caldicott, Miss Mabel Terry-Lewis, Miss Iris Baker, Miss Heather Angel, and Miss Jean Cadell. The scenery and costumes have been designed by Mr. Michael Weight. Another Wilde revival is *Lady Windermere's Fan*—at the Everyman Theatre to-night—with a cast that includes Miss Kate Cutler, Mr. Ernest Thesiger, Miss Kathleen O'Regan, Mr. Eric Maturin, Miss Pamela Carme, Mr. George Merritt, and Miss Margaret Yarde. The dresses, in the fashion of 1892, have been copied from pictures in *Punch*.

"THE DEVIL AND THE LADY"

Sir Nigel Playfair has also arranged to produce Tennyson's play *The Devil and the Lady* at the Arts Theatre on Wednesday, July 16, for six performances. This is the play which Tennyson wrote at the age of 14, and which has only recently been published. Mr. Baliol Holloway will play the Devil and Miss Barbara Hoffe the Lady. In the same bill will be *The Dumb Wife of Cheapside*, by Mr. Ashley Dukes, based on a story from Rabelais. Mr. Baliol Holloway, Miss Barbara Hoffe, Mr. H. A. Saintsbury, Mr. Melville Cooper, and Mr. Richard Goolden will play in it. Another production to be given at the Arts Theatre will be Karel Capek's *The Macropulos Secret*, which will be produced next Tuesday in an English version by Mr. Paul Selver.

On Sunday evening at the Garrick Theatre the Venturers' Society will present a new comedy drama, entitled *Search*, by Mr. Ralph Stock and Mr. Terence de Marney. Its scenes are laid in a Wapping publichouse and in Mayfair. The actors are to include Mr. Emlyn Williams, Mr. Alexander Field, Miss Adele Dixon, Mr. Jack Melford, and Miss Una O'Connor. Although the two authors are young, they have had experience of playwriting.

Mr. Teddy Royce, the producer of the Ziegfeld Follies, has arrived in London from New York to cooperate with Mr. Joseph Fenston and Mr. Ernest Collins in the production in London in September of a new musical romance, *The New Eldorado*. The production is expected to be very elaborate. Miss Sophie Tucker has also arrived from America to rehearse for *Follow a Star*, the English musical comedy, in which she is to appear with Mr. Jack Hulbert at the Winter Garden Theatre in September.

The 416th performance of Mr. St. John Ervine's comedy *The First Mrs. Fraser* was reached last night at the Haymarket Theatre. Since its first production the play has been seen by nearly 400,000 people. *Lilac Time* will end its run at the Lyric Theatre on Saturday, July 12, after which it will be seen in Plymouth from August 4 onwards. *Lilac Time* will probably be followed at the Lyric by Miss Tallulah Bankhead's new play *Let Us Be Gay*.

Mr. Fred O'Donovan, of the Irish Players, will play the principal part in *The House with the Twisty Windows*, a one-act play, by Miss Mary Pakington, that forms part of the triple bill to be given on Monday by the Pakton Players at the Players' Theatre. The other plays are Mr. Bernard Shaw's playlet, *The Fascinating Foundling*, which Mr. Shaw describes as a "disgrace to the author"; and *The Madonna of the Golden Hart*, by Mr. Robert Newton.

Follow Through, the musical comedy which opened the Dominion Theatre, is to succeed *De La Folie Pure*, the Folies Bergère *revue*, which is being withdrawn from the Victoria Palace on Saturday. Performances will be given every evening, with *matinées* on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Monday will also see the production at the Q Theatre of Mr. Frederick Jackson's *The King's Messenger*, in which Mr. Frederick Ranalow and Miss Martita Hunt will appear.

Twelfth Night will be given on Saturday afternoon and evening by the Oxted and Limpsfield Players in the grounds of Hookwood, Limpsfield.

A meeting of the British Actors' Equity Association will be held at the New Theatre to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, when Miss Ethel Barrymore, Mr. John Emerson, Miss Edith Evans, Mr. Lewis Casson, and Mr. Leslie Henson will speak.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

TO-NIGHT.—*Lady Windermere's Fan*, Everyman; *Three Lovers*, Rudolf Steiner Hall.

SUNDAY.—*Search*, Garrick.

MONDAY.—*The Importance of Being Earnest*, Lyric, Hammersmith; *The Fascinating Foundling*, Players'; Shakespeare Summer Festival opens, Stratford-on-Avon.

TUESDAY.—*The Macropulos Secret*, Arts.

JULY 14.—*Love's Labour's Lost*, Maddermarket Theatre, Norwich.

JULY 16.—*The Devil and the Lady*, Arts.

ARTS THEATRE

"THE PROCURATOR OF JUDÆA"

By ANATOLE FRANCE

(Adapted by Patrick Hamilton)

Pontius Pilate	..	H. K. AYLIFF (by courtesy of Sir Barry Jackson)
Aelius Lamia	..	HENRY CAINE

"S.S. TENACITY"

By CHARLES VILDRAC

Hidoux	..	HENRY OSCAR
Madame Cordier	..	MARGARET WEBSTER
Therese	..	EMMIE ARTHUR-WILLIAMS
Segard	..	DERRICK DE MARNEY
Bastien	..	BRIAN AHERNE

Of these two plays the longer, and it happens also to be the better, a neat translation of M. Vildrac's *Le Paquelot "Tenacity,"* has already been produced in London. That was 10 years ago, and many will appreciate the chance of seeing for the second time a little play that has the veracity, though neither the brutality nor the vigour of a Maupassant short story, especially as it is no less delightfully acted now than by the Stage Society. Mr. Brian Aherne gives a very sure interpretation of Bastien, the compositor who, having a will and aspirations of his own, is dragging Ségard, the dreamer and drifter, off to a new life in Canada. And Mr. Derrick de Marney succeeds in endowing Ségard with that special quality of sensitiveness without which the piece would be deprived of its main thread of significance. Miss Emmie Arthur-Williams brings to life the waitress in the little café of the port, who bewitches Basten into carrying her off to Paris, and Mr. Henry Oscar, as the philosophic drunkard, is there to put just as much emphasis as the author permits, and no more, upon the irony of the situation in which Ségard makes the first decision he has ever made and goes to Canada.

This piece is preceded by Mr. Patrick Hamilton's gallant attempt to translate Anatole France into terms of the theatre. That he achieves only a qualified success is not to be wondered at, for no sooner are Pontius Pilate and his old crony set before us in the flesh than it becomes only too clear that their dialogue will need a good deal of patching. Mr. Hamilton has "joined his flats" not unskilfully, but his own kind of humour sits a trifle oddly on Anatole France. Mr. Ayliff, starting out with the immense advantage of looking magnificently Roman, rather whittles the advantage away by over-acting. He makes Pilate seem such a very singular old gentleman that we should not be surprised if he forgot his own name.

MISSING GIRL FOUND

A Leeds girl named Violet Larner, who has been missing since September 14, 1928, has been found by the North Riding Police at Malton, Yorkshire, and yesterday Luther Lowther, a gipsy horse dealer, for whose arrest a warrant was issued 18 months ago, was brought before the West Riding Magistrates at Leeds on the charge of taking the girl out of the possession and against the will of her father, Clifford Larner. He was remanded till next Tuesday. The girl's parents sold their home to devote their whole time to search for their daughter. They are asked now to communicate with Superintendent Harrison, of the West Riding Police, at Leeds.

"THE TIMES" WEEKLY EDITION

TEST MATCH PICTURES

Besides an account of the second Test match, *The Times Weekly Edition*, published to-day, contains a number of pictures illustrating the play at Lord's, and a full-page photograph of the presentation of the members of the Australian team to the King. A double-page illustration is given of the Royal procession leaving St. Paul's Cathedral after the recent reopening service, and other incidents of the week which are shown in pictures are the Japanese Royal visit, the Icelandic millenary celebrations, the Lawn Tennis championships at Wimbledon, the Royal Air Force display at Hendon, and a demonstration at Bombay against the Simon Report.

The news at home and abroad is fully summarized in a form which will interest particularly overseas readers, and there are articles on the Arctic Air Route expedition, on the climbing of another peak in the Kanchenjunga Range, and on "George IV.: The epitome of his age." The monthly article on the British Motor Industry gives an account of the new Austin Sixteen folding-head fabric saloon car.

All the special features are maintained, including a bridge article, a crossword problem, a chess column, book reviews, theatrical news, and the sport and finance sections.

The Times Weekly Edition is published every Thursday, price 4d. The subscription rates, post free, are:—United Kingdom and Canada, three months, 5s. 6d.; six months, 11s.; 12 months, 22s. Other countries:—Three months, 6s. 3d.; six months, 12s. 6d.; 12 months, 25s. Inquiries should be addressed to the Publisher, *The Times Weekly Edition*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

The Theatres and Music Halls Committee of the L.C.C. yesterday granted a music and dancing licence to the Windmill Theatre Company for the Windmill Theatre (formerly the Palais de Luxe cinema), in Great Windmill-street, W.1.

ENTERTAINMENTS

THE LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1930.

On the lawns of the

ALL ENGLAND LAWN TENNIS CLUB, WIMBLEDON.

PROGRAMME arranged for TO-DAY (THURSDAY), JULY 3, commencing at 2 p.m.

INTENDED ORDER OF PLAY.

CENTRE COURT.

W. ALLISON and Miss E. CROSS
v.
J. CRAWFORD and Miss E. RYAN,
followed by
H. COCHET and J. BRUGNON
v.
H. W. TILDEN and H. TIMMER,
followed by
J. C. GREGORY and I. G. COLLINS
v.
J. BOROTRA and C. BOUSSUS
followed by
Mrs. FEARNLEY-WHITTINGSTALL and Miss B. NUTHALL
v.
Miss S. PALFREY and Miss E. CROSS.

COURT 1, at 2 p.m.

Mrs. MATHIEU and Miss S. BARBIER
v.
Miss J. SIGART and Mrs. HENROTIN,
followed by
E. C. PETERS and Mrs. J. B. PITTMAN
v.
D. PRENN and Miss H. KRAHWINKEL,
followed by
E. du PLAIX v. S. W. HARRIS,
followed by
Mrs. WILLS MOODY and Miss E. RYAN
v.
WINNERS of FIRST MATCH on THIS COURT,
followed by
W. T. TILDEN and Fri. C. AUSSEM
v.
G. R. O. CROLE-REES and Miss P. MUDFORD.

All seats in the Centre Court Stand that can be booked in advance have been sold.

DAILY ADMISSION to the GROUND only 3s. (including tax), but *re-admission at this price.* Admission to the Ground and a numbered and reserved seat in one of the last two rows of the COVERED STAND SURROUNDING THE CENTRE COURT, 5s. EACH DAILY (including tax). There are about 1,200 of these seats available each day.

Admission to the Ground and a numbered and reserved seat in one of the UNCOVERED STANDS IN THE CENTRE COURT, 3s. EACH DAILY (including tax). There are about 800 of these seats available each day.

These seats cannot be booked in advance and are only to be obtained at the Ticket Offices in the North Road Entrance to the Ground on the actual day of play. These Ticket Offices open daily at 12 noon.

There is free standing room for about 3,600 persons around the Centre Court.

In addition to the above, THERE ARE OVER 600 RESERVED and NUMBERED SEATS in the WEST STAND of No. 1 COURT, PRICE 2s. EACH, which can only be purchased each day inside the ground, at the Box-office in the gangway under the North Stand of No. 1 Court. There are OVER 500 FREE SEATS in the East Stand of this Court, and there is also ample standing room.

NOTE.—The Committee of Management reserve the right to limit the number of tickets for seats issued to any one person.

AMPLE ACCOMMODATION FOR CARS is available in the MOTOR PARKS in the Somerset Road and Bathgate Road.

LUNCHEONS, TEAS, and OTHER REFRESHMENTS are obtainable on the ground.

EXHIBITIONS

THE
NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY.
GREAT SUMMER ROSE SHOW
in the
ROYAL HOSPITAL GARDENS, CHELSEA.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) and SATURDAY, July 4th and 5th.

Friday { 12 noon to 3 p.m. .. .. .. 5s. 0d.
{ 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. .. .. .. 2s. 6d.
Saturday, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. .. 1s. 0d.

BAND and PIPERS of H.M. SCOTS GUARDS.

POLAR EXHIBITION, CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER. 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission 1s. 6d. Every evening, 8 p.m., Epic Story of Captain Scott (Ponting's Film). Prices 3s., 2s., 1s.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S, Baker-street Stn. Dly., 10-10, Sun. 2-10. Latest additions W. M. Woodfull, Australian Captain; also Amy Johnson. Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, 9 a.m. till 8 p.m. Thurs. only till Aug. 28 open till 11 p.m. Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. From 7 p.m. Thurs. only after 8.30 p.m. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA and **REGAL.** Remarque's "ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT." The film that is the book itself. Cont. from 1 p.m. Sessions commence 1.0, 3.6, 6.0, 8.30.

ASTORIA. Gerr. 5528, 1-11. Warner Baxter in "SUCH MEN ARE DANGEROUS" (All-Talking). Daily at 1.0, 3.50, 6.40, and 9.30. Also "Golden Calf" (Talking). Gaumont Sound News, &c.

AVENUE PAVILION, Shaftesbury-avenue. Gerrard 3981. Continuous 2-12. Colin Clive in the Film of "JOURNEY'S END" (All-Talking). Showing daily at 2.15, 4.30, 6.45, and 9.

CAPITOL. Reg. 4455. 12-11. Betty Balfour in "THE BRAT" (All-Talking). 1.15, 4, 6.50, 9.40. Also "The Dream Waltz." Gaumont Sound News, &c. Sessions commence 12, 2.40, 5.20, 8.15.

CARLTON, Haymarket. Dly. 2.30, 6 o'c., 8.45. Suns. 6 o'c., 8.45. MAURICE CHEVALIER, Geo. Bancroft, Nancy Carroll, Clive Brook, Wm. Powell in "PARAMOUNT ON PARADE." Crescendo of Surprises! All-Talking! "P. on Parade" starts 3 o'c. 6.30, 9.15. Seats at 2s. 4d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 9d. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. Last Day. WILLIAM HAINES, MARIE DRESSLER, POLLY MORAN in "THE GIRL SAID NO." ALL-TALKING Laugh Bit—It's a Happy Show 11.30 to 1.0, any seat (except Stalls), 1s. 6d. To-morrow: RUTH CHATTERTON in "The High Road." ALL-TALKING. Also "Red Pearls."

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577.) 2 till 11. GEORGE ARLISS in "DISRAELI" (All-Talking). Rod La Rocque in "THE DELIGHTFUL ROGUE."

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. Continuous 2-11. RONALD COLMAN in his greatest dramatic romance "CONDEMNED" (All-Talking Picture). Showing daily at 3.35, 6.35, and 9.35; &c., &c.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. 2-11. Belle Bennett and Marion Nixon in "COURAGE" (All-Talking), 3.40, 6.40, 9.40. Also "VENGEANCE" (Talking), at 2.20, 5.20, 8.20. British Movietone News.

PLAZA. Last Day! GARY COOPER, Mary Brian in "Only the Brave." Heart-Thrilling Romance! All-Talking! "Roadhouse Nights." Amazing All-Talking Comedy Thriller! Admission 1s. 6d., 11.45-1. Reg. 7201. To-morrow! Geo. Bancroft in "Ladies Love Brutes." Talking Sensation.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street. Langham 1744. "Across Bolivia," photographed and personally described by T. C. Bee-Mason. Also "The Magic Clock." Daily at 2.30, 5.30, and 8.30. Not Sundays.

PRINCE EDWARD, Old Compton-street. 2.30, 8.20. Sunday, 6, 8.40. JOHN McCORMACK in "SONG O' MY HEART." Advance Bookings, 2s. 4d. to 8s. 6d. (Reg. 1527.) LAST FOUR DAYS.

REGAL, Marble Arch. To-day, at 2.30, Gala Performance. "YOUNG WOODLEY," all-talking. To-night at 5.30 and 8.30. "ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT." Padd. 9911.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily from 12.15. 'Phone, Holborn 3703. Two Talkies. GEORGE ARLISS and Joan Bennett in "DISRAELI" in the Triumph of the Talking Screen. ROD LA ROCQUE in "THE DELIGHTFUL ROGUE."

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. 12-11. Bebe Daniels in "LOVE FINDS A WAY" (All-Talking), 1.40, 4.29, 7.10, 9.50. Also "LOVING THE LADIES." Sessions 12.30, 3.10, 5.50, 8.30. 1,000 seats 1s. 6d. between 12-1.

OPERA

ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Lessee: Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Ltd.
SEASON OF INTERNATIONAL OPERA.
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.

RIGOLETTO. TO-NIGHT, at 8.30.

Ella Baller, Tamara Beltacchi, Nadia Kovacevna, Jose Malone, Edith Mason, Fernando Autori, Aristide Baracchi, Philip Bertram, John Brownlee, Luigi Cilla, Angelo Minghetti, Michele Sarnpieri.

Conductor—EDOARDO FORNARINI

L'AMORE DEI TRE RE.
To-morrow, at 8.30.

Nadia Kovacevna, Jose Malone, Rosa Ponselle; Luigi Cilla, Giovanni Inghilleri, Francesco Merli, Ezio Pinza.

Conductor—VINCENZO BELLEZZA.

PRICES (including tax):—Boxes, 10 guineas and 45; Stalls, 28s.; Circle, 24s. and 21s. 6d.; Balcony, £1; Amphitheatre, 12s.; Gallery (unreserved), 2s. 6d. Box-office, 10 to 8. Telephone: Temple Bar 7961.

STRAND. Proprietor, Kyrle Bellew.
CARL ROSA OPERA SEASON.
NIGHTLY, at 8. Mats., Sat., at 2.30.
TO-NIGHT, 8, Cavalleria & Pagliacci. Fri., 8, Carmen. Sat. Mat., Hansel & Gret

Imperial and Foreign News

INSURANCE OF WORKERS

THE NEW FRENCH LAW

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT)

The new Social Insurance Law came into force in France on July 1. Its application marks one of the rare successes of the protagonists of social reform in that country; for, in spite of its democratic and revolutionary tradition, France is singularly backward in social services. It is far behind such reputedly conservative and cautious nations as Great Britain and Germany in factory control, in public hygiene, in the regulation of wages and conditions, and even in the representation of the people, as witness the fact that Frenchwomen still have no vote.

The new law is a combined and amended version of two previous measures, passed in April, 1928, and August, 1929. It is designed to protect those who live entirely by their work against the normal "social risks" of illness, maternity, premature disablement, old age, and death. It does not provide against unemployment, except that the contributions of unemployed persons for insurance against the other risks may be paid out of the general insurance fund for a period of four months. Funds are obtained from equal contributions by employers and employed. There is no direct and proportional State contribution except in the case of agricultural workers, who are the subject of a separate scheme.

The law makes insurance compulsory for all wage-earners of both sexes whose total remuneration, excluding family allowances, does not exceed 15,000f. (£120) a year. In towns of over 200,000 inhabitants and in certain industrial areas the limit is raised to 18,000f. (£144) a year. Foreigners who live permanently in France and have been in regular employment for three months enjoy the same benefits as Frenchmen except certain family allowances and extra pensions. (Polish and Italian workers in France already enjoy the rights of French workers by virtue of diplomatic agreements.) Workers who live outside France but cross the frontier every day to go to work are treated in the same way as foreign residents, except that special methods of administration will be arranged for them.

EQUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

The scale of contributions is based on the principle that the combined premium paid by employer and employee should be 8 per cent. of the worker's wage. There are five categories, based on five different wage levels, with fixed contributions for each, as follows:—

Limits of Daily Wage.	Basic Daily Wage.	Contribution.*
Under 8f.	6f.	72f.
8f. to 14.99f.	12f.	144f.
15f. to 19.99f.	18f.	216f.
20f. to 31.99f.	24f.	288f.
32f. and over	36f.	480f.

*The contribution (annual) is the same for both employee and employer.

Thus, if an employee is paid a wage of 12,000f. a year, or 1,000f. a month, his basic wage is estimated at 36f. a day, and he and his employer will each pay an insurance premium of 480f. a year or 40f. a month. This applies only to workers in commerce and industry. The employer is made responsible for seeing that his workpeople are insured and for collecting their contributions, to which he adds his own.

The employee applies to his local insurance office, or *Caisse*, for a registration card and a contribution card. He keeps the registration card and gives the contribution card to his employer. Every time the employee is paid the employer affixes to his contribution card dated stamps equal in value to his own and the employee's contributions combined. He deducts the employee's contribution (half the total) from his wages and pays the other half himself. The money paid for the stamps constitutes the insurance fund and is administered by the central office through the local *Caisses*. For the first year of working employers will decide to what category their employees belong. Subsequently the local *Caisses* will inform themselves of the employees' wages and classify them accordingly.

The insurance scheme is intended to take the place of private charities and workers' associations, but these are allowed to assist the State by organizing employees into local and trade groups and helping in the distribution of relief. Insured persons are encouraged to join together in departmental associations (which need not be approved by their employers), and the trade unions will no doubt play their part in this.

PROVISION FOR ILLNESS

The central administration is in the hands of a department of the Ministry of Labour, which holds and administers the reserve fund, known as the *Fonds de Majoration et de Solidarité*. The object of this fund is to come to the assistance of local *Caisses* if necessary and to build up a reserve for special purposes, and it is expected to be adequate for any emergency. The local branches, where employees are registered, are known as the *Caisses Primaires*. It is with them that the insured will deal, directly or through their approved societies, and from them that they will draw relief. Insured persons may choose their local branch, and contribution cards will be valid for one year at a time.

Insurance against sickness covers medical and hospital charges, travelling expenses incurred during treatment, and surgical fees for the insured person, his wife, and their unpaid children under the age of 16, or any children of whom they may have charge under the State orphanage laws. Local insurance offices approve doctors and fix the scale of medical charges in their districts. They advance or repay 80 to 85 per cent. of the charges to the insured patient, who bears at least 15 per cent. himself. Except in special cases, medical charges must not exceed 50 per cent. of the daily wage—a provision which will probably make trouble.

If after six days (or four days if he has three children) the insured person cannot work, the *Caisse* begins to pay him half the daily wage on which he was insured in the previous year. If after six months his capacity for work is certified as being reduced by two-thirds he begins to draw a pension for disability equal to 40 per cent. of his annual wage. The minimum pension for disability is 600f. a year, increasing by 100f. a year after the second year. The pension becomes permanent after 10 years if the patient is still over 50 per cent. disabled. There are various modifications based on age, number of contributions, and so on, which cannot be gone into here.

Insured women, or wives of insured men, can draw the full sickness benefit during pregnancy and for six months after confinement on condition that they do no paid work. For nursed infants the mother can draw from 150f. to 50f. a month for nine months on a descending scale. If the child cannot be nursed the mother may receive free milk-tickets, of which the value must not exceed two-thirds of the normal payments.

The old-age pension, for which the *Caisse* creates a special fund out of contributions, is payable at the rate of 40 per cent. of the average wage earned since the age of 16, provided that contributions have been paid for 30 years. The age of benefit is 60. There are special arrangements for the first 30 years' working of the law. In case of death, the heirs or surviving parents receive a lump sum equal to one-fifth of the average annual wage. Sickness or maternity benefit is increased by 1f. a day for each child. The disability pension is increased by 100f. a year for each child, and the death benefit by 100f.

Owing to the poverty of agriculture compared with industry and commerce, a special scheme has been devised for agricultural workers. Here the wage limit is again 15,000f., plus 2,000f. for the first child, 4,000f. for the second, and 10,000f. for three or more. Contributions, still equally divided between employers and employed, are only half those paid in commerce and industry, and the State adds 80 per cent. to them for employees over 30 years old. Sickness benefit is provided for by a special payment of 5f. a month each by employer and employee; this is handed over to the agricultural aid societies and doubled by the State. Old-age pensions are the same as for other workers. Disablement pensions are calculated on a special scale, and death benefit is fixed by the agricultural aid societies with the approval of the State. This arrangement is made to meet the wide economic differences between various branches of agriculture, such as viticulture and corn production.

Besides compulsory insurance, there is a scheme of voluntary insurance for those who, without being regular wage-earners, live chiefly by their work and do not earn more than the wage-limit under the compulsory scheme. They contribute what they like and receive benefit in proportion. The unsalaried wives of insured men can be insured separately under the voluntary scheme, or under the compulsory scheme if they pay 10f. a month. They will then receive benefit on the lowest scale.

Calculations of the finance of the scheme and the extent of the organization required were based partly on statistics yielded by the existing old-age pensions system, partly on the experience of other countries. The gross income and expenditure under the scheme can hardly be estimated yet, but the annual cost to the State is expected to be about £6,000,000. In addition to the administrative organization, a *Caisse Générale de Garantie* has been set up to reinsure and guarantee the scheme as a whole.

MALTESE DISPUTE

THE VATICAN WHITE BOOK

The English translation issued by the Vatican of its White Book "Exposition of the Malta Question, with Documents (February, 1929-June, 1930)" begins by describing "two incidents of a special gravity . . . which rendered the religious situation very delicate and obliged the Holy See to take some action."

The second of these is the Micallef case, which has already been referred to in *The Times*. The first is the official visit of three Anglican Bishops to the Governor's Palace in January, 1929, when they held conferences in the Throne Room. Although a visit of Bishops of his own Church to an Anglican Governor in his own residence for the purpose of holding conferences for the benefit of members of their own Church in the British Fleet and Garrison might seem to be a very natural proceeding, the Cardinal Secretary of State in a Note on February 23 (Document II.) to the then British Minister to the Vatican took exception to the visit as having offended the religious "convictions and sentiments of the great majority of the Maltese."

This matter is again referred to on one of the 10 pages devoted to the "Pro-memoria" of January 29, 1930 (Document XXI.), "on the activities of Lord Strickland in Malta in matters concerning the Catholic Church," in which exception is taken to this and a number of things done, said or written by his Lordship in public, in the Maltese Legislature or in the Press.

Among the 37 other documents of which translations of the full text appear in the White Book are the Pastoral Letter of the Bishops of Malta and Gozo of May 1, 1930 (Document XXVII.), containing the injunction "Know, therefore, as Catholics:—1. You may not, without committing a grave sin, vote for Lord Strickland and his candidates . . .", and (Document XII.) the Report of June 16, 1929, made by Mgr. Paschal Robinson, Titular Archbishop of Tyana, to the Cardinal Secretary of State on the results of his inquiry as Apostolic Delegate in Malta, and (Document X.) the text of the Bill introduced by Lord Strickland in the Maltese Legislature for the purpose of facilitating that inquiry, but withdrawn, after being passed by the Assembly, when the Apostolic Delegate explained that he would not require the special powers, analogous to those of a Royal Commission, which the Bill proposed to confer on him.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAY LOSSES

HIT BY ROAD SERVICES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, JULY 2

As an economy measure, the Minister of Railways, Mr. Veitch, announces an extensive curtailment in the railway services, including the discontinuance of numerous passenger trains and the closing of several branch lines. A further curtailment is possible.

The Minister states that the train mileage last year was 2,938,000 miles greater than in 1924-25, but the passenger revenue was £292,000 less. In spite of the great effort of the railways to retain it, the passenger traffic was being secured by the road services. Therefore, added the Minister, it was inadvisable to continue incurring heavy losses in an endeavour to recover the passenger traffic.

HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN IN JERUSALEM

The disturbances last year in Palestine had a marked effect on the Ophthalmic Hospital, maintained at an annual cost of more than £5,350, by the Grand Priory in the British Realm of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, on the road overlooking the Valley of Hinnom, between the Jaffa Gate and the railway station of Jerusalem.

According to the Warden's Report, which has just been issued from the Chancery of the Order at St. John's Gate, there were 63,134 attendances at the hospital in 1929, compared with 94,832 the year before, and in place of ophthalmic patients several cases of riot casualties had to be treated. As a result of the Arab boycott of the Jews many Arabs who, in ordinary circumstances, can afford to consult private eye-specialists applied for treatment to the hospital, as in Jerusalem these eye-specialists are nearly all Jews. The Warden comments: "It will be no surprise to those who know Palestine and its inhabitants to learn that the total of free-will offerings of several hundreds of these better-class Arabs did not amount to £P.1." It is pointed out that in part the decrease in the number of operations performed at the hospital, 2,996 as compared with the 3,505 in 1928, was due to the absence of the Warden on leave for four months, and also to the abundance of the harvest, which kept the *fellahin* so busy at home that they had less time than usual for the journey to the hospital.

An EGYPTIAN parliamentary delegation to London, headed by Wissa Bey Wassef, President of the Chamber, arrived in Marseilles yesterday.

THE OLDEST MAN

A VISIT TO AMERICA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 2

The celebrated Turkish sesquicentenarian, Zaro Agha, has left for the United States, where he is to be exhibited. Turkey has many centenarians, but Zaro Agha is the oldest of them all. He is, perhaps, the oldest man alive, as he claims to have been born in 1774 and has papers to prove his assertion.

The other day Zaro Agha came to see me. He was accompanied by his secretary-companion, a young man of 75, who arranges his interviews, helps him along the street, and generally looks after him. The old man was in great form when he came to see me and walked quite briskly. He relished the idea of driving in a taxi-cab and being whisked up several storeys in a lift. After the preliminary courtesies had been exchanged—among other things the Agha hoped that I would live to be his age—we sat down to listen to the story of his life.

He is a Kurd, having been born in Bitlis of poor parents. He came to Constantinople as a young man, and after doing his military service became a Hamal (porter). He used to pride himself on being able to carry a piano on his back. Those days are gone, but he can still walk about with the aid of a stick. His memory is good, and he can recall historical events which occurred over 100 years ago. During his lifetime no fewer than 12 Sultans ruled over Turkey, and he was 50 when the Janissaries, who formed the Sultan's bodyguard, were very forcibly disbanded by Sultan Mahmud II. Zaro Agha is a great admirer of Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha, by whom he has twice been received. He thinks the "Republican Sultan," as he calls Mustapha Kemal, has done a great deal of good, but has been wrong to give so many privileges to women. Zaro is one of the old school, and believes that women should be kept indoors and forbidden to show themselves in public with short skirts and shingled hair.

The Agha has survived his 10 wives, and all but one, a daughter of 64, of his 28 children. As a young man he travelled extensively in Turkey, and he has also been abroad. When he was in Rome he was deserted by his companions, and found himself penniless. But, he related, the then Pope, hearing of his plight, sent him money for his return to Constantinople. He has always been a quasi-vegetarian, and now he subsists solely on vegetables, fruit and *yaghurt* (sour milk). He is quite bald, and the last of his teeth barely survived the fall of the Emperor Napoleon III.

It was inevitable that I should question Zaro about life in 1830 compared with 1930. His answers were illuminating. Nowadays, he said, men are like birds imbued with evil spirits. They rush about everywhere at breakneck speed, and never seem contented to be still for very long. In 1830, he said, men moved about slowly, taking several weeks to get from one village to another. They reflected before they did anything, or went anywhere. But, he added, men were much richer 100 years ago than they are to-day. Gold was abundant, and everything was cheap. Nevertheless, he prefers 1930, and waxed quite enthusiastic about wireless, gramophones, aeroplanes, bicycles, and the like.

There is supposed to be a very old Hoja (priest) living in the Fatih quarter of Stambul, and I asked Zaro whether he was certain that this worthy was not older than he. The Agha rose from his chair and declared indignantly that there was no one in the world, let alone in Turkey, within 20 years of his age. He confessed, however, that his own years were numbered, but cherished the hope that he would live to be 175. He receives a small pension from the Constantinople Municipality and acts as a caretaker in an old house in Galata.

Picture on p. 18.

REICH DISPUTE WITH THURINGIA

SUPREME COURT'S JUDGMENT

(FROM OUR BERLIN CORRESPONDENT)

The Reich Government has won the first round in its struggle with the semi-Fascist Government of Thuringia. The Supreme Court at Leipzig has delivered judgment against Thuringia in the first of three disputes submitted to it relating to the constitutional validity of an enabling Bill passed in the Thuringian Diet by a very narrow majority.

With this Bill the Thuringian Government sought authorization to carry out a big reduction of the number of State officials by decree. It was suspected that Herr Frick, the National Socialist (Fascist) Minister of the Interior, intended to use the wide powers thus conferred on the State Government to place prematurely on the retired list officials whose political views might lead them to oppose the general plan to turn Thuringia into a National Socialist stronghold. The Reich Government contested the validity of the Bill, and found that it was fundamentally contrary to the Constitution and had not been passed by the two-thirds majority required for a constitutional amendment. The Supreme Court has confirmed this view in all respects.

The two remaining disputes before the Supreme Court are those concerning Herr Frick's daily prayers for schools, in which the Reich Government perceives political tendencies of a National Socialist character, and the appointment of National Socialists to important posts in the State police force. In their complaint to the Supreme Court the Thuringian Government have declared that if the Reich withholds police subsidies much longer they will be forced by lack of funds to dismiss as many of the police as existing contracts will allow, and depend on the voluntary services of private citizens for the maintenance of law and order. Various Thuringian interpretations leave little doubt that this is a threat to form a sort of Fascist militia.

GRAF ZEPPELIN'S CRUISES

A TRIP TO MOSCOW

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 2

A time-table of the proposed cruises of the airship Graf Zeppelin during the next three months is issued to-day in Friedrichshafen. It includes a trip to Moscow, with a landing, from September 9 to 11, for a fare of 1,000 marks (about £50) single and 1,500 marks return.

During the world cruise the Soviet authorities were much annoyed that Dr. Eckener found it impossible for several reasons to pass over Moscow. The newspaper *Tempo* states that on that occasion Moscow talked childishly, and described Dr. Eckener as an "Imperialist." This time it will no doubt greet him as a great aeronautical pioneer.

A cruise over the Rhineland is announced for July 6; on July 15 there will be a cruise over Norway and Finland, and on July 29 a voyage to the British Isles, lasting some 50 hours. In August there are to be two more Scandinavian flights, and one to Madeira.

W. AUSTRALIAN GROUP SETTLEMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PERTH (W.A.), JULY 2

The fourth progress report of the Group Settlement Valuation Board deals with 151 holdings, bringing the total number valued to date to 802 out of about 1,950 holdings existing under the scheme. The expenditure on these 151 holdings was £2,674,678, and they are valued by the Board at £887,530, leaving £1,787,148 to be written off.

STORMS IN BELGIUM

Violent storms occurred on Tuesday in many parts of BELGIUM. Lightning struck a hay-stack, under which four persons, who had been working in the fields, near Chimay, took shelter, and three of them were killed and the other injured. Near Liège the driver of a wagon and his horse were killed by lightning. A farmer was killed as he was entering his home at Meulebeke.

THE EAST AFRICA PROPOSALS

WOMEN'S PROTEST

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, JULY 2

The discussions in Kenya on the White Papers on the future of East Africa continue with unabated intensity. The European Convention of Associations, which is meeting in Nairobi to-day, will discuss the whole position, and is expected to join with the recent Unofficial Conference in rejecting the proposals.

The views of European women were expressed at a recent conference organized by the East African Women's League, which has over 1,000 members and has branches in every settled area.

The conference expressed strong views on the Imperial Government's alleged neglect to recognize that European women and children had been encouraged to come to Kenya and make their homes there. Objection was taken to reopening the franchise question in view of Mr. Thomas's acceptance of the communal principle when he was Secretary of State for the Colonies. The women also criticized and protested against what they regarded as insinuations that the settlers were not to be trusted to deal fairly with native interests. A resolution was passed viewing with grave concern and alarm the conclusions of the White Papers. While agreeing that native interests must be safeguarded, as in past years, the resolution declared that the White Papers indicated a strong tendency on the part of the Imperial Government to destroy in practice, if not in theory, the policy which had been in force for many years of encouraging white settlement. It was felt that any attempt to enforce the new policy would seriously retard peaceful and ordered progress. The women supported the conclusions of the recent unofficial Conference.

With the exception of the Indian newspapers the East African Press is unanimous in regarding the proposals of the White Papers as unacceptable.

The *Tanganyika Standard* criticizes the doctrine of paramountcy, and says that, with a curious lack of vision, the Imperial Government has failed to realize that white settlement in Kenya and Tanganyika is bound up with, and indeed is part of, the fabric of these countries, and to ignore that fact is to foredoom to failure any scheme for the future of East Africa, political, social, or economic. The doubt cast upon the settlers' ability to deal justly with the natives is, the newspaper adds, bound to give offence.

The *Mombasa Times*, which is particularly critical of what is described as the unpractical character of the Imperial Government's native policy, also regards both White Papers as a challenge which the settlers must take up, otherwise they must agree to retrogression.

The *Times of East Africa*, which has previously been critical of the settler policy, believes that by these Papers all hope of agreement has disappeared. The newspaper takes the view that the whole question turns on native policy, and, in its opinion, the Memorandum on Native Policy oversteps the most liberal interpretation of the safeguards called for. The newspaper says that, while it has always advocated patient treatment of the native problem, it believes the present proposals are not in the best interests of the inarticulate wards. The Imperial Government, in its anxiety to play the game by the natives, has forgotten its own kith and kin, who have established their homes in East Africa. Taken as a whole, the recommendations have gone beyond the realm of wise and practical politics.

The Indian-owned *Kenya Daily Mail* welcomes wholeheartedly the definition of native policy contained in the White Papers, and holds that already there are natives capable of taking part in the Councils. The hesitancy of the Imperial Government to set up a common electoral roll is criticized, and the newspaper refers scornfully to the settlers' "Unofficial Conference of 25 Delameries speaking for the white race in East Africa." The newspaper expresses the view that sole control and trusteeship by the Imperial Government is justified by the past history of the Colony.

SCHNEIDER TROPHY RACE

REVISED ENTRY CONDITIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 2

The Fédération Aéronautique Internationale considered at its last conference a suggestion from Italy that the final date for entries in the next Schneider Trophy contest should be postponed from July 31 to December 31 next. The Italians also complained that the entrance fee of 200,000f. (£1,600) was too high, and said they would accept an entrance fee of 5,000f. (£40) if the next race were held in Italian instead of British waters. By the rules of the contest it is held in the waters of the last winner.

The British Royal Aero Club protested against the proposed alterations in the date of entry, the entrance fee, and the scene of the race. In spite of their protests the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale adopted a resolution by which the final date of entry is changed to December 31, on condition that entries made after July 31 pay the full fee of 200,000f., while entries made before July 31 pay only 5,000f. In any case, the race will be held in British waters. The question now is whether the Royal Aero Club will accept the new conditions.

THE RED ARMY

OFFICERS AND "POLITICAL GUIDANCE"

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

In connexion with the Communist Party Congress the Soviet Press is devoting much attention to the military efficiency of the Soviet Union.

Izvestia notes with satisfaction an increase in the proportion of industrial workers both among the officers and among the rank and file of the Red Army. In June the Red Army contained 129,360 members and candidates of the Communist Party, of whom nearly 60 per cent. were industrial workers and 29 per cent. peasants. Of the officers 51 per cent. were Communists. The principle of "single command," i.e., the merging of the political "guidance" with the functions of military command proper, had made great progress.

The attitude of the Red Army as a whole towards collectivization is described as entirely satisfactory, in spite of "occasional" instances of intimidation and pressure used on soldiers refusing to enter the collective farms, and other "chance abuses." Finally, a glowing tribute is paid to the "high Bolshevist fighting efficiency" manifested by the Far Eastern army in the recent conflict with China.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONALISTS

EXTREMISTS' DESIRES

CAPE TOWN, July 2.—At a meeting held at Bloemfontein, and attended by representatives from three Provinces, Dr. Steyn, ex-Mayor of Bloemfontein, said they were not opposed to conciliation between the two white races, but against a type of conciliation involving the sacrifice of national aims, ideals, honour, and pride.

Dr. Steyn accused General Hertzog, the Prime Minister, of saying to-day what General Botha said years ago, and declared that the growing tendency of the Nationalist Party to be satisfied with the present position within the British Commonwealth was opposed to the fundamental ideals of the Nationalist Party. "We say it is in the interest of South Africa now to stand alone," the speaker declared. "We want a republic apart from the British Empire, with treaties that will give us all the advantages and none of the disadvantages that we have to-day."

The meeting adopted a resolution appointing a committee representative of the whole Union to find a basis for a national conference "to be called whenever an opportunity is favourable with the object of establishing a league within the Nationalist Party in order to re-establish the original ideals of the party."—*Reuter.*

LITTLE ENTENTE POLICY

MILITARY AND ECONOMIC COLLABORATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, JULY 2

Dr. Vyskovsky, the Czechoslovak Minister of War, who attended the Sokol festivities here, left for home yesterday. Both in Belgrade and at Zagreb he made statements laying stress on the unity of the Little Entente, which, he said, had been so strikingly shown at the recent conference in Czechoslovakia. The Little Entente, he said, must be ready in all matters.

The meeting of the Sokols was the more significant, the Minister declared, in that it took place while the Little Entente Conference was sitting. The idea of full collaboration between the States was clearly felt, and such collaboration would result in the co-operation of their General Staffs, which would jointly work out plans and schemes. "We can now face with confidence even the most serious cases when either our own interests or those of the Little Entente require to be defended." They would have no aggressive intentions. They must be fit in military respects. By means of alliances within the Little Entente they would defend their common economic interests. Dr. Vyskovsky strongly urged that Yugoslavia should push forward with the settlement of her domestic problems in order to allow the most vigorous action in foreign affairs.

Dr. Vyskovsky's statements have increased the interest which is being taken here in the result of the present visit of M. Marinkovitch, Yugoslav Foreign Minister, to Bucharest. The hope is expressed that he may be able to dispel doubts which exist here about the effect which the influence of General Averescu and his pro-Italian policy might have in Rumania following the return of King Carol.

GERMAN AMNESTY BILL

FREEDOM FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 2

By 290 votes to 135 the Reichstag passed to-day an Amnesty Bill associated with the liberation of the Rhineland. The period covered, November 9, 1918, to December 1, 1924, was designed to bring liberty not only to all those sentenced in connexion with the notorious secret "executions" of the so-called Black Reichswehr, but also to participants in the Spartacist troubles in 1920, which were excluded from the *Kapp Putsch* amnesty. The only persons excepted under the new amnesty are those charged with the assassination of Ministers, so that the murderers of Erzberger, for instance, who are known to have sought refuge abroad, will still be unable to return to Germany.

The Socialists voted against the Bill on the ground that it would liberate the authors of bestial crimes, who had sought in cowardly fashion to shift the responsibility to others. The Communists, who opposed the measure on the first and second readings because it included the Black Reichswehr cases, voted for it on the third reading. They explained that they had decided, after all, to overlook this unfortunate blemish because the amnesty brought freedom to some of their own colleagues.

Prince André Obolensky and Mme. Hélène Elaguine (*née* Princess Ouroussoff) were killed yesterday morning at NICE in a motor accident. They were driving along the Promenade des Anglais when a tire burst and the car overturned on them.

SIMON COMMISSION'S REPORT

PROPOSALS CRITICIZED

As "a preliminary review of the recommendations contained in the Statutory Commission's Report," the Provisional Committee of the Indian Empire Society has drawn up a statement in which the proposed changes in the systems of Central and Provincial Government are criticized. The members of the committee are Lord Sydenham, Lord Meston, Sir Reginald Craddock, Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, and Sir Mark Hunter.

While recognizing that, on the whole, the reforms suggested in the Central Government would effect great improvement, the statement refers to "dangerous changes in the Provincial sphere," which "must be carefully examined and explained." The statement continues:—

In its Report the Commission, however unconsciously, has given more weight to the exaggerated political aspirations of a small Western-educated intelligentsia, unrepresentative of the masses and hopelessly divided among themselves, than to the interests of the 97.5 per cent. who have no votes, take no interest in the forms of government, but desire above all things the maintenance of peace, security, and impartial justice. These fruits of British government are being endangered by the rapid elimination of the small British element from the Legislature and the Administration. That elimination will be further hastened by some of the proposals.

Thus, in the Provincial Councils, which, in the future, are to have almost complete control over Provincial matters, the official members—roughly one-fifth hitherto—who could be relied upon for administrative experience and an impartial outlook, are to disappear completely.

The Commission has made wise proposals to ensure adequate representation of minority interests, but when it comes to representation of British interests—and surely British India to-day is mainly a British creation—the share of Great Britain in that great work is completely ignored.

This is the more dangerous because the Commission proposes to transfer to the control of these Councils the all-important subject of law and order, including the Magistracy and police. That proposal is opposed by the great mass of sober Indian opinion. It will seriously imperil public security, the margin of which is already dangerously narrow; it will, if persisted in, inevitably lead to the disintegration of the police force (187,000 Indian policemen, with 1,000 British officers), which has, with such loyalty and courage, held the front line in the struggle against the enemies of British rule during the last 10 years; and it will, as the Commission itself fears, tend to break up those two splendid services (the I.C.S. and Police) which are the only bulwarks of order and internal security left outside the Army.

This most rash proposal is made on the ground that it will bring home to the Indian politicians a sense of their responsibility. But is there anything in the records of the All-India and Provincial Legislatures for the last 10 years to support such a theory? And is there not a greater "responsibility" to be kept in mind, the responsibility of the British Parliament and people for law and order in India?

In regard to the "vital subject of the Army in India," the statement says that the Indianization of the Indian Army is a point "on which those with little or no first-hand knowledge seem to be peculiarly liable to go wrong"; and it adds:—

These people affect to believe that it would be a safe and simple matter to substitute Indian officers for the British officers now serving with Indian units. The truth is exactly the opposite.

Those Indians who are clamouring for this Indianization are people who come from Provinces where the inhabitants are the reverse of martial and who would never make good officers. It must not be forgotten that the Indian Army itself has never wanted to have British officers replaced by Indians, and it is doubtful, for example, if the rank and file, coming from the Punjab, would be ready to give loyal service to an officer from Bengal or Madras. It is not too much to say that the wholesale replacement of British officers by Indians would be in every way disastrous.

Telegrams in Brief

The SOUTH AUSTRALIAN drought has been broken by a fall of between 1in. and 2in. of rain.

On their way home from Iceland the King and Queen of Denmark will pay an unofficial visit to OSLO at the request of the King of Norway.

Seventy tons of cotton were destroyed by a fire in a cotton waste factory at Couillet, near CHARLEROI, on Tuesday night. A fireman was killed by the collapse of a wall and six others were seriously hurt.

Mr. T. Hook and Mr. James Matthews, who left Lympne aerodrome on June 20 in an attempt to fly to Australia, were held up at AKYAB by bad weather yesterday on their flight from Calcutta to Rangoon.

During May 358 immigrants, of whom 267 were Jews, entered PALESTINE, and 276 emigrants, of whom 189 were Jews, left the country. In May, 1929, there were 195 Jewish immigrants and 184 Jewish emigrants.

The French torpedo boat Mistral, 1,340 tons, went aground on the rocks to the east of TOULON while taking part in fleet exercises yesterday. No lives were lost. It is not yet known whether she can be refloated.

The French Governors-General of Algeria and West Africa, the Residents-General of Morocco and Tunisia, and the Governor of Equatorial Africa were present when the sixth North African Conference opened in ALGIERS yesterday.

According to a telegram from TIRANA it is reported that the alleged murderer of the Italian Lieutenant Chesti has crossed the Albanian frontier and has been arrested in a Yugoslav village. It is not yet known if he will be extradited.

Our LISBON Correspondent states that the Government is taking measures to assist and encourage the cultivation of the mulberry tree and the production of silk, which was a thriving industry in the time of the administration of the Marquis of Pombal in the eighteenth century.

The French Government has received the reply of the Netherlands Government to M. Briand's memorandum on a federal union of Europe. It is understood that the reply accepts the idea in principle, but makes certain reservations, notably in regard to Dutch colonial possessions.

Mr. Francis H. Worthington, a midshipman from the Utah, one of the United States warships which have been at Cherbourg for the last few days, died in PARIS on Tuesday from a bullet wound in the head. A letter was found beside him explaining that he had decided to shoot himself.

On Sunday, simultaneously with the ceremony of the canonization of the Canadian martyrs in Rome, Mgr. McNeill, Archbishop of Toronto, sang High Mass at Fort Sainte Marie, near Midland, ONTARIO, which was the headquarters of the first Jesuit mission in the West and the scene of some of the martyrdoms.

A car driven by a M. Bertrand, of Havre, suddenly left the road near BEAUVAIS on Tuesday and dashed into a group of four peasants, three of whom, two men and a young girl, were killed. M. Bertrand was seriously injured, and a woman passenger in the car was so badly hurt that she died soon after her arrival in the hospital.

In COPENHAGEN yesterday the members of the Dana expedition, who have returned from a cruise in all the oceans for biological and other scientific purposes, were received by the Crown Prince. Thirty-three members of the expedition, including the leader, Professor Schmidt, were decorated with silver medals for distinguished service.

FINNISH GOVERNMENT RESIGNS

HELSINGFORS, July 2.—When the Diet met to-day there was a general discussion on the Government's proposals for meeting Communist activity. The Social Democrats announced that they were strongly opposed to the proposals and they thus made it impossible for the Government to obtain the majority necessary for the adoption of its Bills in the present session.

The Government has resigned.—*Exchange.*

Other Foreign News on following page

THE SIMON REPORT

OFFICIAL VIEW

ITS VALUE AND AUTHORITY

PURPOSE OF THE CONFERENCE

The following statement was issued last night:—

In view of the uncertainty caused in the public mind by various speculative statements regarding the relationship of the Indian Statutory Commission Report, popularly known as the Simon Report, to the forthcoming Round-Table Conference, the following authoritative statement may be helpful:—

The purpose of the Conference is clearly defined in the Viceroy's statement published on November 1:—

When the Commission and the Indian Central Committee have submitted their reports and these have been published, and when his Majesty's Government have been able, in consultation with the Government of India, to consider these matters in the light of all the material then available, they will propose to invite representatives of different parties and interests in British India and representatives of the Indian States to meet them, separately or together as circumstances may demand, for the purpose of conference and discussion in regard both to the British Indian and the All-Indian problems. It will be their earnest hope that by this means it may subsequently prove possible on these grave issues to submit proposals to Parliament which may command a wide measure of general assent.

The feature of the forthcoming Round-Table Conference is that it will be a free conference, and, as such, will have the power not only to deal with the Indian Statutory Commission Report and the Central Committee Report, but to advance any other scheme it may think fit. The Government will lay no proposals before the Conference, but will go into the Conference with an open mind. To say that the Indian Statutory Commission Report will form the sole agenda of the Conference is a denial of the statement that the Conference is to be free. To say that this Report, or any other, will be excluded from the Conference is likewise a denial of this freedom. And to say, in particular, that the Indian Statutory Commission Report is now a dead letter is ridiculous. It is a document of enormous authority and intrinsic value, by far the most constructive contribution to the solution of the problem of the political situation of India that we have. But it should be noted that this Report, however authoritative and valuable, is a report only and in no sense a decision of the Government or of Parliament. This point was made clear by the Chairman of the Commission himself when in India.

CONGRESS DEFIANCE OF BAN

COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JULY 2

Mr. Vallabhai Patel arrived in Bombay this morning. He was enthusiastically greeted and was taken in procession to Congress House. He announced that the Congress Working Committee would continue to function in spite of the Government's orders declaring it to be an unlawful body. He will proceed to Gujarat on Saturday, and hopes to study the progress of events there since he was imprisoned before deciding on future plans for that district.

The *hartal* which had been declared in connexion with the arrest of Pandit Motilal Nehru was continued here to-day and was complete in the mill area, where all the mills are closed. Almost all the schools also are closed, and boys and girls are picketing those colleges which remain open. There have been several processions of students, who have indulged in boycott cries and, occasionally, "Hai, Hai, Governor" or "Hai, Hai, Viceroy," although the *Congress Bulletin* discourages that slogan. "Hai, Hai" is a form of funeral lamentation uttered by Hindus in certain parts of India.

ALLAHABAD, July 2.—Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has sent a telegram to Mr. Vallabhai Patel, Acting President of the Indian Congress, offering his services to the Congress Working Committee (which has been declared by the Government of India an unlawful association) as a member.

In his telegram the Pandit says that the Order declaring the Working Committee an unlawful association is the crowning act of a policy of repression pursued for two months. "In the circumstances of the situation," he adds, "the only suitable answer I can make is to offer my services to the Congress Working Committee as a member. Command them whenever you think fit."—*Reuter.*

VICEROY'S NEW ORDINANCE

SEDITIOUS NEWS-SHEETS

SIMLA, July 2.—The Unauthorized News-Sheets and Newspapers Ordinance, 1930, being Ordinance No. 7 of 1930, is promulgated to-day.

The Viceroy, explaining the reasons for the measure, says that since the issue of the Press Ordinance organized attempts have been made to defeat its provisions and to continue the mischievous activities against which it is directed by the issue of bulletins and news-sheets produced by cyclostyle and other simple processes. These publications are devoted without disguise to the promotion of sedition, the dissemination of false and malicious news, and the instigation of the public to defiance of the law. Experience has shown that the remedies at present available against the publication of these bulletins and news-sheets are only partial, and it has not been found possible to check effectively their output.

This, says the Viceroy, can only be done by taking power to forfeit copies of such news-sheets and newspapers which have not complied with the provisions of the Press Ordinance, and also to forfeit machines, other than declared presses on which they are produced.

The Viceroy says that he has accordingly felt it his duty to promulgate an Ordinance which will enable more effective and speedy control to be exercised in these matters.

The Ordinance will not affect in any way a press or newspaper which conforms with the provisions of the Press Ordinance and the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1867, nor does it impose any fresh restriction. It includes a simple procedure whereby those who desire to publish news-sheets of unobjectionable character may obtain the requisite authority. The new Ordinance, concludes the Viceroy, is a measure of emergency and will lapse when the Press Ordinance ceases to be in force.—*Reuter.*

CONGRESS AND POLICE

FAILURE OF EFFORTS AT SEDUCTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JULY 2

Addressing the Legislative Council to-day, Mr. J. D. Sifton, Acting Governor of Bihar and Orissa, announced two supplementary demands, one for extra police and one for counter-propaganda "to meet the flood of misrepresentation with which the enemies of the Government are corrupting the countryside."

In general, he said, the campaign of calumny and the attempts to seduce the police from their allegiance had been altogether ineffective in Bihar, but in the districts where disobedience had been practised the distraction of the police had led to criminal dacoity. The campaign had been wholly ineffective in detaching any Government servant from his duty.

A statement issued over the signatures of prominent Bengal Moslems, headed by the Nawab of Dacca, declares that the scheme of the Statutory Commission's Report has not met the demands of the Moslems for adequate safeguards. It affirms that representation in proportion to population is not always just, and that the principle should be that, while the majority community should never be reduced to a minority, the minority should always have adequate and effective representation. The statement further declares the unwillingness of Moslems to continue to be bound by the Lucknow Pact, which, it says, dooms them to perpetual dependence. It holds that statutory safeguards must be provided for the inclusion of the minority communities in the Ministry, and that Moslem majorities, where they exist, should be reflected in the Councils.

Under the presidency of Mrs. Das and in the presence of distinguished educationists like Sir Prafulla Chandra Ray and Dr. B. C. Roy, a students' convention called upon collegers to abandon their studies, absent themselves from examinations, and induce school students to suspend attendance. The result has been the closing of many schools while the students concentrate on "national service," which means picketing and the promotion of civil disobedience.

There was no attempt in Calcutta to-day to observe the promised *hartal* for the imprisonment of Pandit Motilal Nehru. The life of the city has been entirely normal.

*** The Lucknow Pact was entered into by the Moslem League and the Congress in 1916. The scheme of communal representation for which it provided was incorporated in the Government of India Act, 1919.

SEPARATION OF BURMA

PROPOSAL FAVOURED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, JULY 2

Burman opinion concerning separation from India has not yet crystallized, and leaders are averse from expressing definite opinions pending a decision by the political parties, which have the matter under consideration.

Generally speaking Burmans favour separation, provided that the Constitution to be given to Burma proves acceptable, one suggestion being that the model of the Irish Free State should be followed. Two schools of thought exist in Burma: one favours separation at almost any cost, and the other insists that separation must be linked with Dominion status. When the Burma Legislative Council meets shortly the question of separation will come to the front.

Meanwhile the complaint is made that the Statutory Commission has failed in its duty by not framing a constitution for Burma, and the Commission's plea that it had not sufficient information to warrant such a course is not taken seriously. European interests favour separation, which would tend to kill Mr. Haji's Reservation of Coastal Trade Bill [which has been introduced in the Legislative Assembly], but Indians here are solidly against separation, as it will Burmanize the civil and military services. The Separation League, which claims to have influenced the Commission to recommend the separation of Burma from India, has passed a resolution strongly favouring separation on the ground that it will enable Burma to regain her lost individuality. It urges the appointment of another Statutory Commission to frame a Constitution, which should come into force at about the same time as India receives her enlarged powers.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGRICULTURE

POLITICAL LEADERS AND CONFERENCE

Correspondence between the three party leaders relating to the Prime Minister's invitation to Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George to confer on agriculture and unemployment was issued last night from 10, Downing-street. In it Mr. Baldwin explains why he felt unable to accept the Prime Minister's invitation. The correspondence will be found on page 11.

AN ITALIAN FLIGHT TO SOUTH AMERICA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JULY 2

General Balbo, the Air Minister, is, I understand, contemplating the organization of a formation flight of Italian seaplanes to Brazil and Argentina. The number of machines to be used is generally thought to be 12, and the type employed would certainly be the S 55.

The idea has grown out of the successful Italian formation flights led by him during the last two years, first in the Western Mediterranean and later in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Black Sea. At one time General Balbo had it in his mind to take a squadron over to New York, but this project seems to have been dropped. There are, however, rumours that a non-stop flight from Rome to New York may be attempted this summer by Commander Maddalena. It will be remembered that at the beginning of last month Commander Maddalena flew in his S 64 machine for over 67 hours.

So far as this particular flight is concerned, as also concerning the formation flight to Brazil and Argentina, the greatest reticence is being observed.

THREE WEEKS IN THE AIR

CHICAGO, July 2.—The City of Chicago, the aeroplane in which the brothers John and Kenneth Hunter are engaged on an endurance flight, has completed three weeks in the air.—*Exchange.*

CONSTITUTION OF MALTA

SUSPENSION NOW IN FORCE

NEW LETTERS PATENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MALTA, JULY 2

By proclamation to-day in the *Government Gazette*, the Governor-General, Sir John Du Cane, brought into statutory effect the Malta Constitution (Amendment) Letters Patent, 1930, and the Malta (Temporary Government) Order in Council, 1930, both dated June 26. The latter will remain in effect until his Excellency shall by proclamation declare that it has ceased to be in operation, such proclamation to be issued not later than one week after the declaration of the results of the next general election in Malta.

The Secretary of State has notified the Governor that he is satisfied that the grave emergency exists in Malta which is referred to in the new Letters Patent in the following words:—

Section 41 of Our said Letters Patent [of 1921] is hereby amended by the insertion after the words "the general interests of Our subjects not resident in Malta" in subsection (1) thereof of the words—"or touching the general interests of Our subjects resident in Malta and the preservation and continuance of peace, order, and good government therein in the event of such interests and such peace, order, and good government being endangered, or the carrying on of responsible Government under these Our Letters Patent being prejudiced, by reason of any grave emergency which the Secretary of State shall be satisfied has arisen and continues to exist within the Island."

The Order in Council provides for the temporary government of Malta during this state of emergency. The Governor has full power to make laws by Ordinances. Nothing in the Order is to affect the existence of the Executive Council as existing at the dissolution of the Maltese Legislature last April, and its members will continue to hold their offices; but the Governor may consult any other persons in the island or act without such consultation, or in opposition to the advice given to him. Ordinances made by the Governor between the dissolution in April and the date of the present Order are to be deemed valid as from their date of issue, for all purposes whatsoever.

Ettore Bono, who in 1927 swore an affidavit to the effect that he had seen Lord Strickland taking part in Masonic ceremonies and was subsequently convicted of perjury, was fined £5 to-day and ordered to produce a surety in £45 for having recently threatened, while drunk, to kill Lord Strickland. He appealed, but the magistrate refused bail.

MARSEILLES, July 2.—Lord Strickland has arrived here by air and will leave early to-morrow, also by air, for Tunis *en route* for Malta.—*Reuter.*

THE BISHOPS' PASTORAL

MALTA, July 2.—A leaflet bearing the imprint of the Curia's organ was circulated over the island yesterday evening. After explaining the reasons which had prompted the issue of the joint Pastoral Letter by the Bishops of Malta and Gozo, which warned electors that by voting for Lord Strickland and his candidates they would commit a grave sin, the leaflet continues:—

The Pastoral of the Bishops can never be withdrawn, not even if England takes away the Constitution, not even if England from sea, air, and the bastions upon which our fathers died trains upon us the whole of her guns. Our forefathers remained Christians because they were never afraid of guns. The Maltese of to-day will remain Catholics. They do not fear that the Constitution is going to be taken away. Nobody is going to buy the Maltese with a Constitution—a scrap of paper—in order that they may become Protestants. —*Reuter.*

*** Extracts from the Vatican White Book on Malta are published on page 13.

FRANCO-ITALIAN RELATIONS

FRENCH ATTITUDE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 2

Whatever may be the attitude of the Fascist Press towards the Franco-Italian controversy, there can be no doubt as to the good intentions of the French Government to keep the dispute within bounds. For the time being the French Press has almost ceased to comment on the subject.

The dispute now appears to have entered the phases of interview and counter-interview, the main purpose of which seems to be to clear up misunderstandings as to the effects of Signor Mussolini's recent speeches on the diplomatic relations between the two countries. That in turn is merely a question of dates and facts, and does not affect the general attitude of conciliation which characterizes the French contribution to the dispute. The visit of Count Manzoni, the Italian Ambassador in Paris, to Italy is commented upon here as likely to assist the preliminary negotiations when these controversial matters have been disposed of.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

£500 GIFT FOR LIBRARY

The Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, has received the following telegram:—

"In memory of Sir Geoffrey Butler his Cambridge American friends wish to donate a fund of £500 to the Corpus library which Sir Geoffrey served so faithfully."

The college has gratefully accepted the gift.

ABORTIVE STRIKE AT SAN SEBASTIAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, JULY 2

An attempt to start a general strike at San Sebastian, Renteria, and Pasajes to-day failed almost completely. A few workers came out, but the authorities took all measures necessary to prevent intimidation by Communists and guaranteed liberty to work. Several people have been arrested at Bilbao, and a Turk, suspected of being a Communist, has been deported across the frontier at Port Bou.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor of Frieth, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Tom Shaw, Brigadier-General Lord Thomson, Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Dr. Addison, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. William Graham, Mr. A. V. Alexander, Mr. William Adamson, and Mr. George Lansbury.

NAVAL TREATY

PROSPECTS IN U.S. SENATE

FURTHER DELAY EXPECTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JULY 2

The speeches of Lord Jellicoe and Lord Beatty in Parliament yesterday moved Mr. Stimson, the Secretary of State, this morning to revive the argument he used in his wireless address on the London Naval Treaty as to the curious likeness between the professional critics of the agreement in the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, and the lesson this should teach. He had something to say also about the limited horizon of the sailor and the 360 degrees of horizon of the statesmen who made the treaty.

Opponents of the London Treaty are, however, far from agreeing with Mr. Stimson. Their suggestion has been, and is, that speeches like those of yesterday, or criticism like that of the Japanese admirals, are the work of masters in "the ulterior motive," a mere smoke-screen to hide from the American people a deep satisfaction in Great Britain and Japan with the terms of the contract to which Mr. Stimson and others put their hands. They profess, moreover, to be convinced that there is a dark ulterior purpose in President Hoover's refusal to transmit to the Senate all exchanges between the three Powers relative and antecedent to the treaty, and this suggestion, I am informed, will bear fruit in at least one reservation likely to pass the Senate before ratification is approved.

THE RESERVATION

This reservation will be proposed by Senator Norris (Nebraska), who is, nevertheless, a friend of the treaty. It will provide that, since the examination of all the documents in the case has been impossible, the Senate only consents to ratification on the understanding that questions possibly arising must be settled by reference to the terminology of the instrument alone. There is no indication that this will be other than acceptable to the Administration, and no assumption on the part of Senator Norris that it will meet with objection from Great Britain or Japan. As for other reservations or amendments, to come from the Opposition, these are said to be numerous, but their nature has not been disclosed.

There is so much confusion in these closing days of Congress that the leader of the majority in the House of Representatives to-day predicted that Monday would see the two Chambers still at work. If this be so, then the opening of the special Session for consideration of the treaty will be further and dangerously deferred. President Hoover will call it as soon as he can—that goes without saying. But the later it is called the more urgent will be the desire of a large group of Senators to escape to their constituencies, and there is the gravest doubt that President Hoover can hold the Senate together long enough to reach a vote. His influence at this time can only be represented by a minus sign, and if the Senate, after a week of debate, should decide to take a recess—say, until the middle of November—the President would be helpless. He could send the Serjeant-at-Arms to fetch errant members back if they adjourned, but not if they merely went into recess. The Opposition is in a high state of anticipatory delight just now, and with reason.

CHICAGO GANG AND POLICE

REVOLVER FIGHT IN BUSY STREET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JULY 2

Gang violence, which had been comparatively dormant in Chicago since the opening of the investigation into the murder of Mr. Lingle, the crime correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, broke out again last night, when an attempt to assassinate a potential witness in the Lingle case led to a revolver battle in one of the main streets of the city.

A man named Jack Zuta, together with two other men and a woman, had been arrested and taken to the police headquarters for examination in connexion with the Lingle murder. Zuta has for a long time directed the policies of the North Side gang—the chief rival to the gang controlled by "Scarfaced" Al Capone. Capone, Mr. Lingle and Mr. Russell, the former Police Commissioner, formed a close alliance partly directed against the North Side gang. It is now a generally accepted theory that members of the North Side gang shot Lingle in order to create an explosion of public indignation sufficient to blow Mr. Russell out of office, and thus break up the alliance.

Zuta, though under arrest, apparently secured his release by giving more information than the gang code permits. When discharged last night he said to a Police Lieutenant: "I shall never get home alive. Get me across the Loop, can't you?" The Loop is the business and theatre district of Chicago.

The lieutenant agreed to drive Zuta with his three companions from the police headquarters to the north side of the Loop. The car was moving slowly behind a train under the brilliant lights of State-street when a saloon car, which had been following, drew alongside. A man in a panama hat opened the door of the saloon car and began firing into the police car.

The police stopped their car, jumped out, and returned the fire. Another man then began firing from inside the saloon car. The crowd in the street scattered in all directions. The driver of a second tram, drawn up behind the police car which blocked the tracks, was hit in the neck and killed, and a bystander was badly wounded.

The police and the men in the saloon car continued to fire till their ammunition was exhausted. In the meantime Zuta and his three companions disappeared in the confusion. The police lieutenant pursued the saloon car up the street, but he was delayed by a smoke bomb thrown out of the other car to mask its escape. Finally, the police car ran out of petrol and had to abandon the chase.

"THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT"

The leading article in *The Times Literary Supplement*, published to-day, discusses the French Theatre before Corneille, illustrating, on the basis of the first two volumes of Professor Henry C. Lancaster's "History of French Dramatic Literature in the Seventeenth Century," the obscure 30 years which preceded the rise of Corneille, Molière, and Racine. Among books reviewed are Sir Richard Paget's "Human Speech"; Professor de Madariaga's "Spain"; Dr. G. H. Luquet's "Art and Religion of Fossil Man"; the New Shakespeare edition of *Twelfth Night*, edited by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch and Professor Dover Wilson; "Polish Romantic Literature," by Julian Krzyzanowski; and two books for the yachtsman—"The Handyman's Yacht Book," by C. E. Tyrrell Lewis, and "Brown's Pocket-book for Yachtsmen," by Geoffrey Prout.

SAFEGUARDING

MR. BALDWIN ON TRADE

CHOICE OF MINISTERS

The following are points from a speech made by Mr. Baldwin at Epsom last night, which is reported on p. 16:—

If my instinct is worth anything I believe the Socialist Party is coming over to protection about as fast as it can move.

The only way in which you are going to combat unemployment in this country is by a thorough-going policy of safeguarding.

In Europe the tendency of industrial countries is to make more treaties and give each other tariff concessions. We are left out of that till we have the weapon. If we do not have it people will neither listen nor do business.

I want to retaliate on people who hit us. We have taken blows first on one cheek and then on the other too long.

High tariffs interfere with business, but you will never get any country to reduce its tariffs so long as it has the freedom of our markets, into which it can dump anything it likes.

Under our unwritten constitution it is not allowed for the Privy Councillor whom the King summons and charges with forming a Government to give out the name of one single Minister until that name has been submitted to his Majesty and his Majesty has approved it.

Oats are being dumped. They are either dumped or bounty fed, but it is unfair competition, and we are going to stop it.

There is no reason why we should not put our heads together and see at any rate that the Empire markets for our common manufactures are kept as far as possible as a preserve for the Empire.

I am firmly resolved that sugar growing shall remain a remunerative proposition in this country, and that we must help at the same time the sugar-growing of our Colonies and look after it as carefully as we do the sugar-growing of our own country.

I have no doubt that the present sugar acreage in this country could be doubled if the beet growers felt confident in their security, and I think that 600,000 acres would be about the limit that could be grown to advantage.

I am not prepared, in the light of my present knowledge, to commit our party to asking the people to vote for unknown taxes on unknown articles of food until we can tell them what they are going to get for it. I have no doubt myself that if we keep together we shall win the next election and win it easily.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN CHINA

VICTORY CLAIMED BY NANKING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, JULY 2

A decisive defeat of the Ironsides and the Kwangsi forces after severe fighting near Hengchow, in South Hunan, is officially reported by Nanking. The enemy casualties are stated to be 15,000 and those of the Government forces 5,000, including a brigadier killed.

Apparently the enemy, five divisions strong, finding its opponents closing in from the North, endeavoured to break through the line of the Kwangtung forces blocking the way back to the South, but were repulsed. The Cantonese next morning counter-attacked, and on the approach of the Hupeh troops from the North the enemy collapsed.

As the Ironsides and the Kwangsi armies have been frequently annihilated during the past 12 months there is no assurance that another drubbing will finish them, but if the victory now claimed is complete, as reported, seven veteran Government divisions now in Hunan will be released for service in the North.

The District Court, formerly the Provisional Court, is refusing to hear cases brought by foreign companies on the ground that they are not registered with the Chinese Government. Under Chinese law Chinese companies are required to register, but this law does not apply to foreigners enjoying treaty privileges and any attempt to enforce it upon them is an attempt to deprive them of their extraterritorial rights.

Considering that the District Court owes its existence to an international agreement signed last February and functions within the International Settlement by the good will of the Powers, it is surprising to find the Chinese Government countenancing a manoeuvre to compel foreigners to conform to a Chinese law by making access to the Court conditional on registration, of which, by the way, the agreement in question contains no mention.

IRAQ AND THE LEAGUE

ACTION BY MANDATES COMMISSION

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JULY 2

The League Mandates Commission, which has just closed its eighteenth ordinary session, has carried a stage further two inquiries of special interest to Great Britain. The first concerns the treatment to be granted in countries which are members of the League to nationals of mandated territories, and to goods coming from those territories. On this point the Commission has drawn up conclusions for consideration by the League Council.

The second, which is the result of an inquiry raised by Great Britain last autumn, concerns the problem which may arise in connexion with the termination of a mandate. Great Britain in November last informed the Mandates Commission of its intention not to proceed with the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty of 1927, but, instead, to recommend unconditionally Iraq's admission to the League. The League Mandates Commission has now handed the problem to a sub-committee, which will report back to the Commission in November next. No answer, therefore, will be available for this year's meeting of the Assembly, but as the date proposed for Iraq's admission to the League is 1932, no delay is likely in the realization of Great Britain's intention and Iraq's ambition.

CHURCH AND EMPIRE

A BOOK OF "THE TIMES" SPECIAL NUMBER

A reprint of the Special Church and Empire Number of *The Times* will be published in book form shortly. The volume (10in. by 7½in.) consists of 128 pages in maroon cloth binding, with gilt lettering. It will contain over 60 illustrations, including five full-page plates on art paper. The price will be 2s. 6d. net.

The message which the Archbishop of Canterbury contributed to the Number will be reproduced in the book, which, divided into four parts, commemorates the reopening of St. Paul's Cathedral, serves as a guide to the Lambeth Conference, which assembles at Lambeth Palace next week, illustrates the work of the Churches in the missionary fields of the Empire, and deals with many aspects of the Church at home of particular interest to members of the Anglican Communion.

Copies of the book may be obtained from the publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4 (postage 6d. inland, 8d. abroad), or by order from all booksellers, bookstalls, and newsagents.

WIMBLEDON

TWO ALL-AMERICAN FINALS

The semi-final rounds in the two Singles Championships were played on the All England Courts at Wimbledon yesterday, and four American players won the right to play in the finals, W. T. Tilden and W. Allison in the Men's, and Mrs. F. S. Moody, the champion, and Miss E. Ryan in the Women's.

The match between Tilden and J. Borotra, of France, was the best of the year. Borotra started with a love set, and after each had won a set by six games to four Tilden, too, won a love set. The final set was a hard tussle and finally went to Tilden. Borotra at first was in his most brilliant form, his service and volleying being as fine as it ever was, and perhaps finer. Tilden was then uncertain, but kept steadily improving, and at the end had got to his best. His powers of staying through a long match of five sets were better than had been expected.

In her match with Miss Ryan the German player, Fräulein C. Aussem, fell and sprained her ankle. She rose to serve but collapsed in a faint on the ground, and had to be carried off on a stretcher. She will be unable to compete further, and Miss Ryan was given a walk-over into the final round and will meet Mrs. Moody, who had little difficulty in beating Mme. Mathieu, of France. In the fourth match, a long one, W. Allison beat J. H. Doeg by three sets to two in a prolonged duel in which the games mostly went with the service. The report will be found on page 6.

FINANCE BILL

EVASION OF ESTATE DUTY

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY

The House of Commons, in a critical but not a captious mood, concluded to-night a discussion, which had lasted through two sittings, of the clause in the Finance Bill which is intended to prevent the evasion of estate duty by forming private companies. The conciliatory manner adopted by Mr. Snowden and the Attorney-General, and a general desire on all sides to check evasion without injuring the innocent, preserved an even temper throughout the long debates. At the end the Opposition critics who had attacked earlier on detail, admitted that the amendments conceded by the Government had made for improvement of the clause, but joined in pronouncing it imperfect, harmful, and a probable source of litigation.

SIR LAMING WORTHINGTON-EVANS, while claiming that the worst features of the clause had been mitigated by the amendments secured by the Opposition, was apprehensive not only that hardship would be inflicted on innocent people, but also that future land development would be injuriously affected. As the Budget of 1909-10 arrested the building of small houses, so the Government's proposals would render the development of landed estates more difficult, for the same reason—namely, that financial uncertainty would be created.

Other members of the Opposition, while criticizing the clause from various points of view, were unanimous in declaring that it would be largely ineffective. SIR WALTER GREAVES-LORD regretted that the Government had not proceeded on the broad line of empowering the Courts to revise transactions which were evasive of taxation.

MAJOR NATHAN, from the Liberal benches, expressed doubt whether the Government had faced the real implications of their own proposals. He was so apprehensive that these would impair credit that he announced his intention of voting against the clause. MR. CROOM-JOHNSON condemned the proposals for dealing with evasion as fundamentally unsound, and pointed out that in his experience landed companies had been formed to bring efficiency to estate management. He admitted, however, that if the debate had only served to show that the law of limited liability demanded revision in the way of more effective control over company formation, it would have served a useful purpose.

MR. ATKINSON condemned the clause as so badly thought out that the means of evading it were already visible to the expert eye. MR. O'CONNOR rapidly analysed its imperfections and pointed to the danger that would be caused to private companies should the Treasury make harsh use of their greatly extended discretionary powers. As a lawyer he thanked Mr. Snowden for a clause which would be fruitful of litigation, but roundly condemned it as bristling with absurdities and as having been conceived in ineptitude and brought forth in malice.

The Government representatives did not reply to this general indictment, contenting themselves with the replies they had already made on separate amendments, and the clause was carried by 272 votes to 152.

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FLIGHT TO CALIFORNIA BEGUN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JULY 2

Squadron-Leader Kingsford Smith and his three companions on the Transatlantic flight took off from Roosevelt Field just after 8 o'clock this morning in the aeroplane Southern Cross on the first stage of a flight across the continent to Oakland, California, whence Squadron-Leader Smith started on his flight to Australia nearly two years ago. The airmen reached Chicago this evening and will spend the night there. When she reaches Oakland the Southern Cross will have completed her flight round the world.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Department of Commerce has fined Mr. Anthony Fokker, the designer of the Southern Cross, $500 (£100) for flying without a licence. Mr. Fokker was charged to-day by the authorities at Roosevelt Field, when he went up in an aeroplane after witnessing the start of the Southern Cross for Chicago. After paying the fine Mr. Fokker immediately took the medical and flying tests, passing both, and was granted a licence. It is stated that he has never held a licence, though he has been flying for 20 years.—*Exchange.*

KINGSFORD SMITH PROMOTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, JULY 2

Squadron-Leader Kingsford Smith has been promoted honorary wing-commander in the Royal Australian Air Force in recognition of his "further wonderful outstanding achievement" (the east-to-west Transatlantic flight).

*** Wing-Commander Kingsford Smith was granted the honorary rank of squadron-leader in the Royal Australian Air Force after his flight across the Pacific.

POLITICAL NOTES

MAINTENANCE GRANTS

LABOUR M.P.s' REBUFF TO GOVERNMENT

There was an important discussion on the question of maintenance grants at yesterday's meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party. The official report merely states that

A discussion took place on the question of maintenance allowances in connexion with the raising of the school-leaving age, and a resolution was carried urging the Government to reconsider the means test proposed, which it was felt might operate harshly in many cases.

This is a very ingenuous way of explaining that the Government's policy on the subject was rejected by an overwhelming majority. There were nearly 200 members present, yet not more than a dozen supported Sir Charles Trevelyan's plan for a system of maintenance grants based on the report of the committee representing the local education authorities which recently went into the matter. The report recommended that where the weekly income per head of a family after the payment of rent and rates did not exceed 9s. a maintenance grant should be paid; where the income was between 9s. and 12s. payment should be at the discretion of the local authority, and where it exceeded 12s. a week no grant should be paid. Sir Charles Trevelyan suggested that the Government might agree to one modification—that the income of the father alone should be calculated and not any extra money which might come in from other members of the family. The scheme, however, was bitterly opposed by many of the Labour members, who protested that it was contrary to their election pledges, and an alternative proposal was brought forward that the maintenance grant should be paid to the parents of all school children between the age of 14 and 15. On the face of it this suggests the abolition of any means test, but it was further suggested that if the parent paid income-tax the amount of the maintenance grant should be balanced by a reduction in the amount of the children's allowances. Though Sir Charles Trevelyan declared that this would cost an extra £2,500,000 a year and that the Treasury would not find the additional money, the back-bench proposal was carried.

The meeting of the Labour Party displayed a certain amount of irritation at the absence of the Prime Minister in view of the general desire for a discussion on unemployment. A letter was read from Mr. MacDonald regretting that he could not be present to "listen to" the debate, but the view was expressed that when the subject is tackled at the meeting next Tuesday the Prime Minister should not merely listen but should state the position of the Government. It was also suggested that Mr. Snowden and Mr. Hartshorn, the Lord Privy Seal, should be present. Mr. MacDonald has informed Sir Kingsley Wood that apart from the duties attaching to membership of the Special Committee of Ministers the Lord Privy Seal has no specific duties relating to unemployment, though, as a member of that Committee, free from Departmental occupations, he will be in a position to devote his whole time to the Committee's heavy work. It is understood that Ministers have come to the conclusion that emergency legislation to expedite work on unemployment relief schemes will be necessary before the end of the Session, and the Prime Minister and Mr. Lloyd George were in conference on the subject last night. The Government are apparently prepared, if necessary, to ask the House of Commons to sit until the second or third week of August for the purpose.

It has now been arranged that the House of Commons shall consider the House of Lords' amendments to the Coal Mines Bill next Wednesday. It was originally intended that they should be taken on Tuesday, but many Labour members will be away in North Norfolk, where frantic efforts are being made to retain the seat for the Government.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Covent Garden	RIGOLETTO	8.30
Strand	CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA AND I PAGLIACCI	8

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	INS LT	2.30 & 8.40
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	NINE TO SIX	8.30
Daly's	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	2.30 & 8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duchess	THE PLOUGH AND THE STARS	2.30 & 8.30
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Everyman	LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	THE JAPANESE PLAYERS	2.30 & 8.30
Grafton	ANNAJANSKA	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Little	JEALOUSY	9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	HERE COME THE BRIDE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric	LILAC TIME	8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	KARSAVINA AND MARIE RAMBERT DANCERS	8.45
New	DÉSIRÉ	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	2.30 & 8.30
Prince of Wales	BADGER'S GREEN	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	2.30 & 8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	2.30 & 8.15
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	OTHELLO	2.30 & 8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
Vaudeville	RUTH DRAPER	2.45 & 8.45
Victoria Palace	FOLIES BERGERE REVUE	8.15
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Palladium	2.30, 6.30, & 9

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 11 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
Astoria	SUCH MEN ARE DANGEROUS	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	JOURNEY'S END	2 to 11
Capitol	THE BRAT	12 to 11
Carlton	PARAMOUNT ON PARADE	2 to 11
Empire	THE GIRL SAID NO	12 to 12
Kensington	DISRAELI	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	CONDEMNED	2 to 11
New Gallery	COURAGE	2 to 11
Plaza	ONLY THE BRAVE	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	ACROSS BOLIVIA	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Prince Edward	SONG O' MY HEART	2.30 & 8.30
Regal	YOUNG WOODLEY	2.30
	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	5.30 & 8.30
Stoll Picture Theatre	DISRAELI	12.15 to 11.45
Tivoli	LOVE FINDS A WAY	12 to 11

THE TIMES

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate southerly to variable winds; mainly fair, but perhaps local thunderstorms later; warm.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Considerable fair periods, but perhaps local thunderstorms; warm. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Prince of Wales visited Tees-side yesterday and opened at Middlesbrough the new technical College provided for the district by the generosity of the Constantine family. (p. 11)

Sir Eric Geddes, chairman of Imperial Airways, speaking in London yesterday, foreshadowed a reduction of the time taken on the air service to Karachi from six and a half to five days, and said that the London to the Cape service would start at 11 days and would, they hoped, soon take only nine days. (p. 8)

Sir John Oakley yesterday sold three Old Bond-street freeholds for £107,000. (p. 25)

About 20 delegates to the Imperial Press Conference visited the wireless beam transmitting and receiving stations at Dorchester and Somerton yesterday. Senator Marconi spoke to them from his yacht, which is lying off Genoa. (p. 16)

Correspondence was issued last night which has passed between the three political leaders on the subject of the Prime Minister's invitation to Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George to confer on agriculture and unemployment. (p. 11)

The inquest was resumed at Epsom yesterday on the body of Agnes Kesson, a waitress, who was found in a ditch in Horton-lane, near Epsom, on the day after the Derby. (p. 5)

A report showing substantial progress in civil aviation in Great Britain during 1929 has been published by the Air Ministry. (p. 8)

A sum of £500 towards the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, has been given by Americans in memory of Sir Geoffrey Butler. (p. 14)

Last night was Call Night at the four Inns of Court. (p. 5)

The railway trade unions are considering the best policy to pursue in regard to the reductions of staff on the railways. (p. 9)

"The Chelengk" or "Plume of Triumph," given by the Sultan of Turkey to Nelson after his victory at the Nile, was unveiled at Greenwich Hospital yesterday by Lady Barclay, who has presented it to the nation in memory of her husband, Sir Colville Barclay.

Harrow School Speech Day was held yesterday. (p. 16)

Services Week was continued at Bisley yesterday. (p. 8)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the British North America Bill passed its final stages. (p. 9)

In the House of Commons further progress was made with the Finance Bill in Committee. At question time the subject of the annoyance and possible danger caused to householders by the low flying of aircraft at Hendon and elsewhere was raised. (p. 9)

A prison doctor and a prison chaplain opposed the death penalty in their evidence before the House of Commons Select Committee on Capital Punishment yesterday.

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Mr. Vallabhai Patel, who has succeeded Pandit Motilal Nehru as president of the All-India Congress, declares that the Working Committee will continue to function in spite of the Government's ban. A new Ordinance has been promulgated directed against seditious news-sheets and bulletins. (p. 14)

The Nanking Government claims that its troops in a three-days fight have decisively defeated the Ironside and Kwangsi Armies. The Government losses are given as 5,000; those of the enemy as 15,000. (p. 14)

A reservation will probably be made by the United States Senate, before ratification of the London Naval Treaty is approved. This reservation will provide that any questions arising must be settled by the text of the Treaty alone. Meanwhile, there is apprehension that the calling of the special Session to consider the Treaty may be further delayed. (p. 14)

Squadron-Leader Kingsford Smith and his three companions left New York yesterday for Chicago, the first stage of the flight to California. (p. 14)

An authoritative statement is issued on the relationship of the Indian Statutory Commission's Report to the coming Round-Table Conference. It describes as "ridiculous" any suggestion that the Commission's Report is a dead letter; it is "by far the most constructive contribution to the solution of the problem of the political situation of India that we have." The Imperial Government will lay no proposals before the Conference, which will be free to deal with the Commission's Report and the Indian Central Committee's Report, and "to advance any other scheme it may think fit." (p. 14)

A revolver fight between members of a gang and the police occurred in one of the main streets of Chicago on Tuesday night, an attempt being made to kill a potential witness in a recent case of murder. (p. 14)

The Amendment to the Malta Constitution Letters Patent 1921 and the Order in Council issued in virtue of that amendment suspending the Constitution of Malta were brought into force yesterday by proclamation in the Maltese *Government Gazette*. Lord Strickland leaves Marseilles for Tunis by air on his way back to Malta. (p. 14)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The King was present at Newmarket Races yesterday. A description of some of the dresses is published. (p. 17)

SPORT

As a result of the semi-final rounds of the All-England Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon yesterday, W. T. Tilden and W. Allison will meet in the final of the Singles and Mrs. F. S. Moody and Miss Ryan in the final of the Women's Singles. (p. 6)

Henley Royal Regatta was begun yesterday. (p. 5)

The Clyde Yachting Fortnight was continued yesterday. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Mexican and Canadian Eagle Reports; New Capital Issues; the Banking Half-Year; Industrial Company's Good Report; the Gold Standard in Persia. (p. 20)

In Lombard-street money continued plentiful, and a further amount was repaid the Bank of England. Discount rates hardened, being influenced by the further exports of gold to France, the Bank of England reporting the sale of £430,000 of bar gold. The French exchange was slightly higher. A further slight rise occurred in the New York rate. The recovery in Spanish currency continued. An advance occurred in the Argentine exchange. Silver declined ¼d. to 15 9-16d. per oz. (p. 20)

THE NAVAL TREATY

According to present anticipations in Washington, Congress will not be able to adjourn this week—which means a further postponement of the special Session to be held by the Senate for the discussion of the Naval Treaty of London. The minority of the Foreign Relations Committee, which dissented from the report in favour of ratification, have all their plans laid and all their ammunition ready to prolong their campaign of opposition. They rely mainly, of course, on the condemnatory opinions expressed by ADMIRAL HILARY JONES, ADMIRAL BRISTOL, and a whole string of other distinguished American sailors who gave evidence before the Committee, and who have declared that in their view the Treaty places the American Fleet in a position of permanent inferiority to the British and creates a dangerous situation with regard to Japan. With Transatlantic picturesqueness of phrase the dissentient Senators sum up the view of the Big Navy advocates in the United States by describing the agreement as "a billion-dollar treaty for the purchase "of naval inferiority." It is not thought likely that they will be able to dissuade the Senate from accepting the Treaty by the necessary two-thirds majority; but they have certainly been able to show that it is very unpalatable to many high naval authorities in the United States. In Japan its unpopularity with the Navy even threatened to lead to a constitutional crisis, though that danger seems now to have been safely averted. And among naval men it is condemned as soundly in Britain as it is in the United States and in Japan, though necessarily for very different, not to say directly contrary, reasons.

From the British naval side very much the most impressive onslaught on the Treaty has been that made in the House of Lords on Tuesday by LORD BEATTY and LORD JELLICOE. Representing opposing schools of naval thought, and neither disposed to be too deferential to the other's views, these two great seamen joined forces in an attack upon the Treaty, and indeed upon the whole naval programme of the Government. Their services during the War, and the respect and confidence with which they are held in the country, make it certain that their condemnation will find a wide echo and will greatly increase the uneasiness already felt with regard to our naval strength and especially with regard to our strength in cruisers. Not that any of the facts they cited or the arguments they used were new. That was not to be expected on a subject which has been so much discussed in both Houses of Parliament as well as outside. It is the fact of their agreement in condemnation that the public will find disquieting. Both pressed again on the Government the question—to which no fully reassuring reply has been made—what were the considerations which induced the Board of Admiralty to be satisfied with fifty cruisers after insisting on seventy at Geneva? And both were emphatic that this lower number was all too small to safeguard our food supplies and our lines of communication should we become engaged in a serious naval war. The official answer is that no such war is, in human foresight, at all likely during the period covered by the Treaty, which will be open to revision in 1935 in the light of the international situation as it then presents itself. We are not now in a position in any way comparable to that before 1914. If we were we should need, as LORD JELLICOE himself has repeatedly shown, not seventy cruisers but several hundreds to be at all comfortably safe. But the only fleet which could be regarded as threatening our security is now at the bottom of the sea, and there is no naval Power with which we are not on friendly terms. It is argued—and there is force in the argument—that the premium we pay for security may well be reduced in consideration of the diminished risk. LORD THOMSON in his reply to the Admirals was able to show that the late Government had acted on this principle, for when the present Government came into office it found only fifty-four cruisers with four others building. How, he asked, could the Sea Lords have tolerated such a state of things if they thought the Empire could only be safe with seventy? Indeed he might have gone farther and pointed out that, even when LORD BEATTY was First Sea Lord after the War, our cruiser strength was allowed to fall well below that number without the country running any great risk. During two years it was as low as forty-eight. The five-years' programme introduced in 1925, even if carried out in full, would not have produced a fleet of seventy cruisers, and as a matter of fact cuts were made in it by the Conservative Government with MR. CHURCHILL, another strong opponent of the Treaty, as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

LORD THOMSON was able to give a satisfactory explanation of another much-discussed point, the limitation to 91,000 tons imposed by the Treaty on British cruiser construction up to 1936 and the consequent retention on the strength of vessels over sixteen years old. It appears that this figure, so far from being forced upon Britain by other countries, was that with which the Admiralty entered the Conference, and which they calculated would enable them to adjust their future programmes to the best advantage under the accepted total cruiser strength of 339,000 tons. LORD BEATTY said in the end that he had not been satisfied with the Government's reply, and doubtless LORD JELLICOE was of the same mind. Reading between the lines of their speeches no one can help feeling that they would be dissatisfied with any arrangement that did not leave the control of the seas in the hands of the Fleet in command of which they have both rendered such invaluable services to their country, and, it is not too much to say, to the whole world. But the possibility of that vanished when, after the War, and still more emphatically after the breakdown of the Geneva Conference, the United States resolved to build a fleet at least as powerful as any other afloat. When that resolve was evident—and the necessary programme and the necessary appropriations were passed with great majorities by both Houses of Congress—the only alternative to a competition in naval construction, ruinous financially and politically disastrous, was to come to an agreement. LORD BEATTY protests that we could have disregarded United States construction as implying no menace to us, and that indeed the Admiralty never took it into account in framing their programmes. But in the long run that indifference would have proved impossible. Every increase in the American Fleet would have been answered by an increase in the Japanese, and every increase in the Japanese would have provoked a demand, especially in the Pacific Dominions, for an increase in the British. And, even without the Japanese complication, British indifference to what the United States were doing would, it is safe to say, have been more affected than real. As a matter of fact most of the speeches criticizing the Treaty begin by protesting this indifference, and then proceed to argue, with a meticulous comparison of tonnage and gun power, that the agreed programmes work out to the advantage of the American Fleet against the British. The speeches of the two Admirals, it must be admitted, will increase the anxiety felt about our meagre allowance in cruisers. They will not persuade the great bulk of responsible opinion that the elimination of competitive building between ourselves, the United States and Japan is not a benefit so great as to justify the Government, fortified by the advice of their official naval advisers, in accepting the Treaty. But the debate will have had one excellent effect if it impresses upon the nation the need of vigilance to ensure that, at all events, our construction does not lag behind the standard set in the Treaty. MR. ALEXANDER'S programme for 1930 can hardly be regarded as satisfactory, especially since it will not be seriously begun till 1931.

New Masters in Bolivia

By methods of violence which still sometimes perform the functions of a General Election in South America DR. SILES has been driven from power in Bolivia, and his place has been taken by a military directorate. At the head of it stands GENERAL BLANCO GALINDO, who appears to be animated by the most patriotic motives, and who announces that his rule is to be provisional and will in due time be handed over to a civilian Government. In the meantime Bolivia has merely passed from a personal and semi-civilian dictatorship to a purely military dictatorship; and there is no means of judging how far the change is pleasing to the inhabitants, who have received little encouragement from either régime to express independent opinions. But clearly DR. SILES had outstayed his welcome. His conduct appears to have been growing steadily more arbitrary as his tenure of office grew longer; and when the moment came for the choice of his successor in the Presidency he forbade the elections. He had shown absolutist tendencies very early in his career. Elected to office in January, 1926, in May of that year he proclaimed the suspension of certain civil rights assured to the Bolivians by their Constitution; and last year he took drastic steps against his principal opponents, banishing some beyond the frontier and confining others in those unhealthy districts which the climate of Bolivia provides. A vaguely worded decree conferred upon himself dictatorial powers; and when his tenure of the Presidential position expired he formed a Ministry of his own friends and attempted to amend the terms of the Constitution so as to make his own re-election to the Presidency possible.

His obvious determination to continue to rule the country in one way or another caused a revolution to break out. It was begun by students and workmen, soon taken up by the mob in La Paz, and consummated by the Army. DR. SILES has had to escape from the Presidential residence which stands on the edge of the great plateau dominating the city 1,500 feet below, and has taken refuge in the ex-territorial premises of the Brazilian Legation. His principal supporter, GENERAL KUNDT, is likewise reported to have escaped to the safety of the German Legation. It seems probable that the anger of the Army and of the people was directed against this former Prussian officer as much as against the EX-PRESIDENT. GENERAL KUNDT was originally lent to Bolivia by the GERMAN EMPEROR twenty years ago for the reorganization of the Bolivian Army. He did his work well; but after the War his services were not required by his adopted country, until the threat of war with Paraguay about eighteen months ago led PRESIDENT SILES to recall him and to appoint him Chief of Staff to the national forces. His Prussian methods were intensely unpopular; and, so far as it is possible to judge, his appointment did more than anything else to disaffect the Army from DR. SILES. During the fighting last week only about 2,000 of the troops are reported to have remained loyal to the Government; and it may be supposed that the adventurous career of GENERAL KUNDT has ended with the disappearance of the Cabinet of which he was the "strong man." The provisional Government of GENERAL GALINDO claims to have gained effective control of the Administration throughout the provinces; and it may be hoped that there will be no further serious disturbance of public affairs in a country which has achieved some notable progress during the present century and which is favourable to foreign, and especially to European, enterprise.

Labour and the Liberals

The correspondence which has passed between the PRIME MINISTER and the two Opposition leaders on the proposed unemployment conference is published this morning. It bears out what had been generally presumed of it. Towards the end of May the PRIME MINISTER sent letters asking MR. BALDWIN and MR. LLOYD GEORGE to join a Conference on agriculture. In a subsequent letter to each of them he expanded the purposes of the conference to include a study of unemployment generally. Later correspondence made it clear that the conference would be advisory, that the Government would retain the right and responsibility of decision, and that, while no proposals need be formally banned beforehand, it would, as the PRIME MINISTER put it, be obviously "futile" for MR. BALDWIN'S party to advance its distinctive policies. MR. BALDWIN'S reasoned reply is that his party's agricultural policy, recently declared, in fact includes the unanimous recommendations of the conference of agricultural experts already called in to aid the Government; that a conference in which it would be "futile" for him to advocate his own measures would be a two-party and not a three-party meeting; that cooperation which only entailed the acceptance of acceptable Government measures could in any case be arranged for in the House; and that in his view the relief of unemployment required the removal of the Government itself, together with all the material and psychological consequences of its programme and performance. In short a special conference with Unionist participation would be either superfluous to ordinary procedure or necessarily abortive, unless it is to be granted that politicians do not mean what they say.

No such dilemma confronted MR. LLOYD GEORGE. Conversation and correspondence between the Liberal and Labour leaders have gone forward unimpeded—MR. LLOYD GEORGE making it clear for his part that the Government bears undivided responsibility for whatever measures issue from the joint discussions, which are of course to be conducted confidentially. It would have been foolish, and it could have been represented as factious, for MR. LLOYD GEORGE to refuse. No question of principle divides him from MR. MACDONALD, and, by obtaining the condition that the Government shall not introduce any relevant measures except through and with the knowledge of the Conference, he retains a fair control of his freedom. Anticipating MR. BALDWIN'S inability to accept the offer made to him, the PRIME MINISTER assured MR. LLOYD GEORGE, in a letter dated June 19, that it need not prevent Labour and the Liberals from "conferring together." That is a sensible view which others will share. There is no blame and no praise to distribute. The three party leaders have done what the country had expected them to do, and, if there is anything in the least surprising in the whole transaction, it is that more than a year should have been needed to establish the first formalities of a Labour-Liberal understanding in the present House of Commons.

Genius Loci

When, in some rare moment of self-congratulation, the Londoner begins to praise his western parks, he does so with discrimination. He finds that he loves them all, but for different reasons. There is one glory of St. James's Park and another glory of Kensington Gardens; the Green Park and Hyde Park call to him with different voices. The direct walk from Westminster to Notting Hill is a diagonal progress from zone to zone of various charm. One park still offers the ordered beauty of flower-beds and a lake alive with painted water-fowl. Another, eschewing the refinement of flowers and water, presents the simplicity of turf and trees, unadorned as yet with any other form of enticement to the idlers and the children who seem to be satisfied with it as it is. Hyde Park, which is pre-eminently London's open space, succeeds in being all things to all men, women, and children, with its promenade, its riders, and its music; its wide areas for mass-gathering and procession; its water consecrated to feats of untutored oarsmanship and freaks of bathing rather than to birds and beauty. Destined, under its present control, to be more and more a place of popular amusement and less and less a home of quiet, reflection, and peace, it still clings, as if in desperation, to what is left of its old and gracious character—matching in this the Regent's Park, where, perhaps more severely still, the continuity of purpose and of charm is strained by fussy interference. Most sylvan of all, Kensington Gardens still succeed in combining the joys of gravel and grass, flower-walk and Round Pond, garden and playground. And it is well that a tutelary deity of each park should be obstinate in preserving its character against the gradual action of natural change and the violence done by restless busybodies.

It is not otherwise even with bricks and stone. By dint of use and wont a building may acquire a persisting individuality. That is obviously true of a great church or of the resting-place of a nation's glorious dead. It was remarked in many an Oxford and Cambridge college after the War. The characteristic spirit was there unbroken and unchanged, even though war-time exigencies had cut right across the undergraduate stream. The comparative permanence of dons could not account for it. The very buildings seemed to be possessed by a spirit apt to influence and inspire a new generation in which there was no thread of physical continuity with the collegiate past. The phenomenon may be seen in the individual life. As the man of marked personality transplants himself from room to room or from house to house, he takes with him an imponderable something which by soft degrees moulds his new environment into a familiar shape. He stamps his individuality upon room, house, or garden. There need be no wonder at it. For it is only a poor half-truth to see man as an organism responding to the stimulus of a material environment. He does not stop short at that. His creative spirit reaches out into his surroundings, shaping and inspiring them in turn. He is not merely a part of all that he has met, but also a fashioner of it into something more nearly akin to himself. It is his destiny to pour the new wine of his personality into old bottles of circumstance, and to find that they do not spill it, but themselves become newer in the process. He cannot help breathing into his physical surroundings something of the spirit which informs himself. That is at once his inalienable privilege and his high responsibility. And it is by the right discharge of that responsibility that eventually

the whole round world is every way
Bound by gold chains about the feet of God.

GRAND OPERA IN ENGLAND

FUTURE OF COVENT GARDEN

AN EXTENSION OF LEASE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Another Opera season is almost over, and the lease of the house has only two more seasons to run:—

The moving Finger writes; and, having writ,
Moves on.

I wrote in your columns just a year ago that a new Opera House was in the "land of dreams." I fear I was right. In the present deplorable financial condition of the country, such an enterprise is out of the question. Those who in happier days might safely have been approached to help are scarified by ever-increasing income-tax, supertax, death duties, and many other taxes. The papers are full of famous estates up for sale to satisfy the death duties, and the evil grows, and seems likely to grow. We are much the highest taxed country in the world. This is no time for "pulling down barns and building greater." The capital of the country is being drained to the dregs to pay for the ever-increasing dole and other wild commitments. It is absurd even to think of trying to raise perhaps £750,000 for the necessary central site and an up-to-date Opera House. Neither the Imperial League of Opera nor any other league can raise such a sum, or anything like it. The project can be wiped off the slate.

A well-founded rumour reaches me that the freeholders of Covent Garden Market and the Opera House may not improbably change their plan of pulling down the house when the lease ends in February, 1933, as there is some hitch about enlarging the market. If that is so, I gather they might be willing to prolong the lease, on terms to be arranged. This, in all the circumstances, would be a happy issue if the present Syndicate is still willing to continue to bear such a burden, for a burden indeed it is.

Grand opera lasts for only 10 weeks in the year, and if it makes the ends meet it is considered to have done very well. The other 42 weeks are run at a loss, and in my experience always have been. Though the house is old-fashioned it is in good structural repair, and has lots of life in it yet, and it possesses, as I have often written, a wonderful auditorium and unrivalled acoustics, and all opera-goers nowadays ought to be thankful if such a house is allowed to remain. Otherwise grand opera in London will have to find a very much more modest home if it is to remain in London at all.

I learn on the best authority that the Covent Garden Syndicate is unlikely to run opera in the provinces this autumn. The northern cities and towns which were visited last autumn are suffering much too greatly from the scourge of unemployment to make such an undertaking anything but a financial loss. So that field will be clear for the Imperial League of Opera, if it runs that risk.

The German season at Covent Garden has, on the whole, been as good as ever, I hear, which was sure to be the case with such fine artists, such conductors, and such an orchestra. The all-round team work was wonderful. Strauss's *Die Fledermaus* was a welcome stranger in the august Wagnerian programme, and filled the house; the famous "Blue Danube" waltz must have made all old hearts flutter and old feet twitch with many memories. It seems to me that if a longer German season could be arranged and a shorter mixed one it would be much more satisfactory. The mixed season is made up of mixed artists; a few stars, but many dimmer lights. The artists are assembled in a hurry, and never have a chance of really getting together.

Perhaps the two most successful operas of this part of the season were *Otello* and the always welcome *La Traviata*. Zanelli as Otello, though knocking up against recollections of Tamagno, has come on greatly as an actor since he was last here, although the top notes of that tremendous part are not really suitable for his baritone tenor register, and I am told that the voice showed signs of wear and tear. Rosa Ponselle as Violetta in *La Traviata* made a decided success, but the peerless Adelina Patti in that role can never fade from the memories of old opera-goers, and she reigns in their hearts alone. Gigli is a fine robust Italian tenor, but his voice lacks sympathy and his acting is not attractive.

Last season ended with the great Chaliapin. This season goes out on a much smaller note. But on the whole, though unequal, it has certainly been a successful one, and the Syndicate has cause to be well satisfied with its efforts and deserves our hearty thanks.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WITTENHAM.

Northgate Hall, Avenue-road, N.W., July 1.

THE AGE OF OAKS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Gladstone asked my father what he thought was the age of some of the oaks in Stoneleigh Deer Park. "Fifteen hundred years," said my father, his reason being that in an adjoining wood there was an oak, still alive, that was known as a Gospel Oak. My father argued that for an oak to be a tree under which the Gospel was preached it must have been already of great size and great age, probably of not less than 500 years.

A thousand years at least have gone by since the Gospel was preached under trees. The two dates together made the 1,500 years to which my father referred. Mr. Gladstone agreed with my father's conclusion.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
LEIGH.

31, Grosvenor-square, W., July 2.

THE SIMON REPORT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The suggestion made by Mr. Reilly about translating the Simon Report into Indian vernaculars will be welcomed by every one interested in the political enlightenment of the Indian masses. The teeming millions of India have no knowledge of English, and there can be little success in working the machinery of self-government without educating the Indian villagers about present conditions of their country and the changes recommended by the Commission. It is, after all, they whose welfare and progress should be the main duty of the Government. The translation of this lucid and comprehensive State document will enable millions of people to understand the reality of the situation, and will also encourage the educational reformers who are looking forward for the progress of popular education of the Indian peasantry in vital questions affecting their everyday life.

May I also include Pushtu in the list of vernaculars? The N.W.F. Province will have, for the first time, its legislative council, and the sincere and sympathetic representation of their case by the Simon Commission will go a long way to create healthy feeling among the Frontier tribes.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
ABDUL QADIR KHAN, Lecturer in Pushtu.
School of Oriental Studies, July 1.

THE OUTER CIRCLE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—To bear out the very genuine complaints of your correspondents regarding motor traffic in the Outer Circle of Regent's Park, a recent census taken at one entrance alone records that 615 motors entered in the space of half an hour. These were simply rushing through the park, to the grave danger of children and adults, and thus hopelessly spoiling the quiet and rest the park was originally intended for.

I submit it is high time for the Office of Works to adopt some other course than police traps: they are quite inefficient. As the Borough Council of St. Marylebone have widened Marylebone-road, Park-road, and Allsopp-place there is no reason why this traffic should not be diverted to the main thoroughfares.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ERNEST POULTER.

16, Cornwall-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1, July 2.

SION COLLEGE

A GUILD OF THE CLERGY

THREE CENTURIES OF FRATERNITY

(From a Correspondent)

On Thursday, July 3, the day before the Lambeth Bishops pass into a brief retreat at Fulham, Sion College will be keeping high festival. The occasion is the three hundredth anniversary of the dating of the operative charter granted to them by Charles I. In the Public Record Office there is an earlier grant of incorporation, which bears date March 7, 1626, but which was recalled. The terms of this grant were felt (perhaps Laud, with an eye to his future, felt them) to be prejudicial to the status, jurisdiction, and episcopal dignity of the Bishop of London. Anyhow, though the clergy empowered by the first grant got to work in accordance with its terms, and the foundation is therefore rather more than three centuries old, the court are on sure ground in fixing their celebration for July 3, 1930.

The occasion will include a Latin sermon *ad Clerum*, which is a partial revival of a custom that has long passed into desuetude. The directions of the founder were that such a sermon should be preached quarterly. The first was preached by the President of the college on May 14, 1633, and his text, appropriately enough, was *Benigne fac, Domine, in voluntate sua Sion*; but the four fell first to two a year, and then to one. The place was mostly the Church of St. Alphage, London Wall, and, with whatever interruptions through plague or fire or through soldiers being quartered in the college, the annual *sermo* was thus given till 1878. The preacher on the present occasion will be Dr. White, Dean of Christ Church, who bears the founder's name without being, so far as he knows, founder's kin, but who is the head of the college and chapter in which the founder held a canonry for many years. The Dean, moreover, presides over a college linked for centuries with Westminster School, and it is worth remembering that 130 years ago the court turned more than once for a Latin sermon to their colleague, William Vincent. If Vincent could not leave Little Dean's-yard, let him at least send his "copy," and they would read it to one another, as being at once more Ciceronian and more Hieronymian than anything that they could produce without him. "The whole to conclude," as the founder would wish, with a banquet in the college hall, which was built for them on the Victoria Embankment by Sir Arthur Blomfield in 1886.

THE FOUNDER

And now about the founder, who is worth some notice and who is better known by name than is often supposed. At Oxford they spell him "Whyte" and attach his name, as in gratitude they should, to the professorship of Moral Philosophy, which had a glorious revival in the "seventies" in the person of Thomas Hill Green. At St. Paul's Cathedral they spell him "White," and from time to time they appoint a Dr. White Theological Lecturer. This Thomas White or Whyte was born about 1550 in Temple-street, Bristol, the son of a clothier. Ever since his will took effect, Sion College has been kept in friendly touch and financial agreement with Bristol city. Dr. White founded there another hospital for the benefit of Temple parish and one or two of its neighbours; and his Bristol trustees have by consequence enjoyed an extensive and peculiar acquaintance with the clergy of London city; for instance, his manor at Bradwell-on-Sea in Essex—so he directed—was to have its clear rent divided yearly into 103 parts—70 to the Bristol foundation, 28 to Sion College, and five to the lectureship at St. Paul's; and an audit luncheon at the college, seasoned with this arithmetic, was the jolliest function, especially if the late Lord Winterstoke could attend.

To some extent Thomas White is a mystery, because we cannot find out much about him. He was twice married, but he left no seed, and death duties did not diminish his capacity to endow things. He must have been ordained about 1573, and it is certain that within three years he was preaching a fiery and interminable sermon at Paul's Cross before the Mayor and Aldermen, whom he assured that "the stuncke of London is come up before" the Lord. Already he was vicar of St. Dunstan in the West by Temple Bar, and so remained till his death half a century later. That he added to his benefice a prebend of St. Paul's and canonries of Christ Church and of Windsor hardly explains the wealth of his benefactions. Perhaps his father did well out of cloth; perhaps he himself did something to earn his reputation as "a great usurer." Our concern is with the result to the City of London, and the result is Sion College.

A TRUCE TO FACTION

Let us assume that at the end of his long life his incumbency of St. Dunstan, Fleet-street, seemed to him to have been its prevailing feature. He had been before all things a City clergyman. As he moved among his parishioners and fellow-citizens he found that most of them according to their trades were attached to City Guilds by patrimony or by service. Why not a Guild for the City Clergy and their immediate neighbours? He would call it a "college," but the intent was the same. It should receive by annual election a president, two deans (elsewhere called wardens), and four assistants; with this difference, as compared with most livery guilds, that at the close of his period the president should go hence and be no more seen on the court. Dr. White, or, if not Dr. White, the charter, would have no tyrannizing over juniors by those who had "passed the chair." These elections have taken place annually since 1631. Sometimes it has been necessary to resort to "fines" because of unwillingness to serve; mostly, and for a good while past, a general willingness causes spirited elections, at all events to the one vacancy of each year.

A complete list of presidents can be readily compiled from the college books. If it is not full of distinguished names, the Puritans are well represented—Cornelius Burges, William Gouge, Edmund Calamy, Lazarus Seaman, Edward Reynolds; the scholarship of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries acknowledged the prowess of Beveridge, W. Sherlock, Samuel Bradford, and Daniel Waterland; a dozen or more of them found their way to the head of English dioceses; and between 75 and 80 are remembered, for good or for ill, in the Dictionary of National Biography. But what counted with Dr. White was not eminence but "love in converseing together." He had given hard knocks in his time, especially to Papists. Let there be a truce to faction.

THE HOSPITAL

Now nothing binds such a truce so firmly as some definite philanthropic duty. White was doubtful if his "college" would be allowed. These parsons, it might be said, are even now as thick as thieves. Why give them a guild? But, if an almshouse is in question, the thing may pass—"a convenient Almeshowse for Twenty persons—viz., tenne Men and tenne Women." And it came to pass that his trustees, searching about for an eligible site in the City, came in 1627 upon the home of the disbanded and disused Elsing Spital in London Wall. So the City clergy substituted themselves on that spot for the prior and his five Augustinian canons, whose similar work had come to an end a century earlier. The almsfolk need not detain us now. It is

many years since they ceased to occupy their little tenements and began to "live out." It is enough to say that this part of the foundation has long passed within the purview of the Charity Commission, becoming at once efficient and uninteresting.

THE LIBRARY

Brotherly love; relief; and truth. The library has been left till last because it seems to have been no part of Dr. White's plan. Someone—it is said to have been his relative and executor, John Simson, of St. Olave, Hart-street, at the suggestion of his colleague, Thomas Wood, of St. Michael, Crooked-lane—suggested that the almshouses on the ground floor would bear up a fine, long library on the first floor. If Dr. White did not intend it, he would surely approve, for he delighted in the aggravating display of learning which marked the erudite clergy of his period. The court appointed a librarian in 1631, and have had one ever since.

Moreover, his duties have steadily increased with time. To-day the college possesses a collection which counts not far short of 150,000 volumes. Its catalogue is based on the catalogue of the Bodleian. Its resources in theology and in humane letters and in science are constantly increasing under the selecting guidance of a library committee, who have at their back the assurance that the State will keep its bargains with a "privileged" library. There are treasures for the bibliophile—Bibles, primers, breviaries, Caxtons. But its chief merit is that it provides a quiet place of study for the clergy and—what is sometimes of scarcely less consequence—it enables them to borrow books for use at home.

It is true that the actual fellowship of the college is confined within the limits of the charter; there are about 100 fellows. But the wisdom of the court has long extended the privileges of the library to any incumbents and assistant curates, not only of the rest of the London diocese, but also of the eight dioceses that are within easy distance of the Victoria Embankment, at the cost of a guinea and half a year, or less. These welcome associates may not have a statutory right to the modest hospitalities of the college, which in any case do not cost a third part of what the treasurer has to pay in rates; but their run of the unique library provides them—and their congregations—with more permanent pabulum. Indeed, at one of these modest festivities a wag did not hesitate to boast that

> Solid joys and lasting treasures
> None but Sion's children know.

The celebration of the tercentenary is, no doubt, intended to add to the modest number of these subscribing members, and all those who desire that the clergy should be more studious will wish it every success.

SPEECH DAY AT HARROW

DR. NORWOOD AND SCHOLARSHIPS

Harrow School Speech Day was held yesterday, when a large gathering of visitors assembled.

The following were among the guests who accepted the invitation of the Headmaster, Dr. Cyril Norwood, to be present:—

The Greek Minister, the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne, Marchioness Townshend, Lord and Lady Ernest Hamilton, Lord and Lady Dudley Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Amery, Lord and Lady Tomlin, the Hon. George and Lady Cynthia Colville, the Hon. Mrs. Lyon, the Dowager Lady Cowan, Sir Henry and Lady Bucknill, Sir Robert and Lady Connell, Major-General Sir Percy and Lady Cox, Sir Arthur and Lady Hurst, Sir Charles and Lady Halbert, the Bishop of Gibraltar and Mrs. Hicks, the Bishop of Argentina, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Grenfell, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Kemp, the Headmaster of Haileybury and Mrs. Talbot, Major and Mrs. Isidore Salmon, Mr. Du C. Du Pontet and Miss Du C. Du Pontet, Mr. N. K. Stephen and Miss Stephen, Mr. and Mrs. Trevor Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Apcar, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Astley-Rushton, Captain and Mrs. Gordon Munro, the Rev. William Hudson and Mr. and Mrs. R. Stewart-Brown, the Vicar of Harrow and Mrs. Stogdon.

The HEADMASTER presided in Speech Room, and before distributing the prizes invited the Greek Minister to present the Byron Memorial Medal to R. D. Stewart-Brown, Head of the School.

The GREEK MINISTER said that the Greek Byron Committee, of which he was chairman, had decided, with the approval of the Governors of the School, to award every year a gold medal to the Harrow boy who should distinguish himself in Greek history or literature of every period. Greece had long since placed Byron, once a Harrow boy, to rank among her most noble and cherished national heroes. Byron was more than a chapter in modern Greek history. He was part of their national legend. He hoped the recipients of the medal would consider it not only as a stimulus to Greek studies, but as an encouragement towards lofty and noble ideals in life.

The HEADMASTER, after the prize distribution, gave a review of "Harrow events among Harrovians." He first of all pointed out that scholarships of good quality had been won direct from the school. They could congratulate R. D. Stewart-Brown on winning a scholarship in Classics at Trinity College, Cambridge, and C. B. I. Willey on gaining a scholarship in Science at Balliol. Other notable scholarships had also been obtained, as well as many honours at Oxford and Cambridge. It encouraged him to say that those who would benefit and strengthen the school and who had money to give or bequeath could perhaps benefit it most by endowing entrance scholarships of the value of £100 or £150 a year. One of the great weaknesses of the public schools, to which they had been forced by circumstances entirely beyond their control, was that they cost too much. There ought not to be so high a financial bar against entrance; and he knew of no way that that financial bar could be overcome save by liberal endowment of scholarships.

Alluding to honours conferred upon Old Harrovians, Dr. Norwood mentioned that of the Order of Merit bestowed on Professor G. M. Trevelyan. There were now three Old Harrovians who held the Order, a record which he thought was unequalled or surpassed by any other school. The unsolicited testimonials of Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook had exalted Mr. Stanley Baldwin to such a height that in one short moment of time he had been made Chancellor of St. Andrews University, Chancellor of Cambridge University, and Governor of Harrow School. (Cheers.) Dr. Norwood hoped that the policy of safeguarding would be applied to all those positions. He thought he had said enough to prove that Harrow was not a decaying industry. (Laughter and cheers.)

Dr. Norwood spoke of the various activities of the school, and paid tribute to the work of R. D. Stewart-Brown, the Head of the School, and W. M. Welch, captain of Rugby and Harrow football. He regretted that the toll of death in Harrow circles had been heavy, and he mentioned the passing of Mr. C. H. P. Mayo and Mr. L. M. Moriarty, former masters of the school; Mrs. Middleditch; Lord Horne and Archbishop Lord Davidson, two of the Governors. Several members of the staff had retired since last Speech Day: Mr. Wyatt Smith, Mr. J. F. Rowland, Mr. A. Begouën de Meaux, Mr. C. G. Pope, and the Rev. J. W. Coke Norris.

There was less variety than usual in the speech programme, which consisted of an oration and three scenes from *Julius Caesar*, produced under the direction of Mr. A. P. Boissier and Mr. T. F. Coade. T. M. Rattigan played the part of Julius Caesar with dignity, and others who distinguished themselves were P. E. L. Lyon as Marcus Antonius, A. M. L. Ponsonby as Brutus, and P. Stephenson as Cassius. R. D. Stewart-Brown delivered as an oration a selection from Burke's "Conciliation with America."

The traditional custom of cheering Old Harrovians on the steps was followed, and later in the evening Speech Room was full for the school songs. During the day there was an exhibition of drawing in the Art School, and the band of the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers played on the terrace during the afternoon.

RIVER WEAR BRIDGES SCHEME

A scheme for the provision of a new through road and the building of two bridges over the River Wear at Durham, at a total estimated cost of £100,000, was approved by the Durham City Council yesterday. The sanction of the Minister of Transport is to be sought forthwith.

Kodak, Limited, distributed yesterday £76,000 among its employees—£50,000 as wage dividend and £26,000 in annuities.

MR. BALDWIN ON TRADE

BARGAIN POWER OF SAFEGUARDING

PROCEDURE IN CHOOSING A CABINET

Mr. Baldwin addressed a mass meeting of Epsom Conservatives last night in the paddock on Epsom Downs.

Mr. BALDWIN said:—I want to try to make you realize here, down in Surrey, living in a population predominantly Conservative, what those immense areas of the country are like where those who carry our flag have got their backs to the wall and have got to fight every inch of the way. If you ever want to see a Government in power of the party which you support you can never get into power unless you win seats north of the Trent and in Scotland. Whoever leads our party has got to look after the whole army, and those who live in the South and around London often fail to realize what the difficulties are that we have to fight against in districts where Socialism is strong, where unemployment is at a figure of which you can have no conception, and where life has been for the last two years hard.

SOCIALIST YEAR OF FAILURE

The Socialist Government has been in power for one year. I do not think there has ever been in this country such a year of failure—failure to keep promises, failure to act, and a failure to continue one single thing that will be of the faintest use to either industry or the agriculture of this country. (Cheers.) The last election was won largely on promises. Promises were no use down here among you. They did not take you in. But if you had an unemployment figure of 20, 30, or 40 per cent., if half of you had been out of work or on short time for years, if you had seen no improvement, you might then, well, have been swung off your feet and believed or hoped that you believed the promises that were held out to you. Nothing went so far to lose the election in the North as that feeling of despair; that they might as well turn to those who said that they alone had a cure for unemployment, people who played on every emotion that they had, and taught them to expect that something, at all events, would have been done beyond the power of any Conservative Government to do, and that life would be a better, easier, and sweeter thing.

They had their chance in the last 12 months and, in spite of all the promises, we find that the unemployment in the country has risen to figures approaching 700,000 increase. The increase has been steady, winter, spring, and summer alike—(hear, hear)—and it is largely the result, not entirely as they allege, of world causes, but of that confidence, that tender plant which was reviving by May of last year—a confidence throughout industry which has been shattered—shattered, I say, almost beyond recall. What has tended to shatter it? The action of the Government themselves—(hear, hear)—and it has been shattered in two or three directions.

I remember the day before the election addressing meeting after meeting in Lancashire in some towns of 20,000 and 30,000. They all listened to me, and they all voted against me. (Laughter.) I told them all the same thing. I said: "Unemployment is falling"—and it was falling, and "I can see the end of the tunnel"—and we could. But I said: "Industry wants only two things, in fact only one thing—to be let alone." And that is just what they could not do, and by interference with industry in such legislation as the Coal Bill, by the immense extra taxation which has been put on in the Budget, by their inability to decide what they are going to do with regard to safeguarding and the McKenna duties, they have created a spirit of want of confidence throughout the whole industrial community. That has done more than anything else to lead to the depression in industry and the consequent unemployment.

THE COAL BILL

Referring to the Coal Bill, Mr. Baldwin said that people thought that if the Government thought right to interfere with the management and production of one great industry there was no guarantee that other industries would not be interfered with. The reason for the Coal Bill (he said) is exactly the same reason as that which induced them to put on extra taxation, and it is this:—They have been trying, not to fulfil their pledges, because they cannot do that, but they have been trying to fulfil enough of their pledges to make their followers feel that they may be trusted to fulfil the rest, and in the meantime they will keep quiet. No single back-bencher in the Socialist Party is satisfied with what has been done—not one of them. No word of thanks have the Government got from their own people for imposing new taxation of a total amount of 40 millions next year.

When the Chancellor of the Exchequer, conscious that he had struck a blow at industry by this taxation, said that we might look for no higher taxation next year, the whole industrial community looked at what had been done this year, and they feel, not unnaturally, that if the rank and file can force so much out of the Government in one year, it may well be that they can force much more out of the Government another year. We can feel no certainty in the power of the Chancellor to refuse the demands of his own people. It is not a case that some rich people are going to pay more taxes. Nothing of the kind. It is that forty millions of money, which would be much more valuable to the country in the pockets of private people, where it could be used for financing the industry of the country, is to be swallowed up by the Government for their own expenditure. That is why Mr. Snowden's Budget is a dangerous Budget. We want more capital in industry, and to see that capital taken for revenue and not for production makes everyone apprehensive, and that is the danger of the Budget. (Cheers.)

It will take a long time to recover from the blow struck at productive industry. We have learned a good deal in the course of the last year. We have learned that many of the accusations hurled against us last year, and all the time we were in office, were either not meant at the time, or were false. For instance, during the last debate on unemployment during my Government in April or May of last year, I remember very well a member of the House of Commons, now in the Cabinet, rising in his place and calling us "Murderers." He either meant that, or he did not. (Laughter.) Then, we had little over 1,000,000 unemployed. We are getting on for 1,750,000 now. He has not used that word since, and nobody looks happier or more pleased with himself than does Mr. Lansbury.

Mr. Baldwin referred to his policy of transference of labour, for which "we were soundly abused during my government." Continuing, he said:—Now it is being followed, advocated, and praised by the present Minister of Labour and her associates.

As soon as the Socialist Party came in they said they would sweep away the McKenna duties. They have not swept away one of them. They have taken off one safeguarding duty—on lace—which expired by the efflux of time. They lost the Nottingham election on that, and they will lose a good many more. (Cheers.)

SOCIALISTS AND PROTECTION

Another duty will come off if it is not renewed. I shall watch with great interest what happens, because if my instinct is worth anything I believe the Socialist Party is coming over to protection about as fast as it can move. (Cheers.) No single idea has been contributed by this Government to industry or agriculture for the assistance of either. We have seen a fall in real wages since they came in. We have seen a rise in unemployment, and we have seen more time lost in trade disputes than has been the case for many years, except in the disastrous year of the general strike.

There is one more thing about their record of which I wish to speak. Some of you, even in happy Surrey, have read a paper called "Labour and the Nation" at the time of the election. There were some observations about housing in that. It said, "The Labour Party is the party of the worker's home. In 1924 it revived the power policy of building houses to be let and not to be sold." It held out all kinds of hopes with regard to housing.

The present Minister of Health when we were in office said that there was no reason why there should be a single operative in the building industry idle. That gentleman is now in office, and according to the official returns there are 32,000 more building operatives out than there were when we went out of office. Double the number of carpenters, treble the number of bricklayers, and double the number of plasterers, and the number of State-assisted houses has fallen considerably.

STATE HOUSING CHECK

The output of State-assisted houses has been definitely checked, and nothing has been done to reduce the costs. Four years ago the average parlour house cost £448. In the spring of last year that price had come down to £336. The average price is now stationary, indeed, it is up a couple of pounds, and far fewer houses are being built, and the only relief is that private enterprise and the enterprise of the great building societies have come to the rescue and reduced that deficit which the Government have caused.

That is a shocking record for one year's domestic work. Nothing to show in the way of constructive work, everything to show in the way of destructive work. Difficult and hard as the situation was industrially a year ago it is infinitely harder to-day. The leeway to be made up might depress the stoutest heart of any who might be called upon to take their place. But somebody will be called on, and before long, and we must see what the problem is and how we are going to attack it. (Cheers.)

Some of you will have been told that we have no policy. You have been told that, but it is not believed in the North of England or in Scotland. They know there what our policy is and are supporting it with fervour because they believe it is the only one that will help unemployment in those areas. There is no doubt in my own mind that whatever Government succeeds this one—I know there is only one that will (cheers)—the first task of that Government must be rigid economy and no further spending until the productive resources of the country once more make it possible for advances to be made in social legislation.

That is obvious, and I am equally convinced that the only way in which you are going to combat unemployment in this country is by a thorough-going policy of safeguarding. (Cheers.) It is perfectly clear that in an age like this after a war, when practically every country in the world has been protecting itself by higher and higher tariffs and making it more difficult for us to introduce our goods into their markets, when some of our competitors have rationalized their industries owing to events since the War, when they are going in for mass production and have only our markets into which they can pour their surplus without difficulty, there can be no doubt that you cannot fight them without using that weapon of safeguarding. (Cheers.)

TARIFF TREATIES

That weapon I want not only to use in that way; I want it for two or three other purposes. I want it for use in making treaties. We have nothing to give in making treaties. I am quite clear in my own mind that in Europe the tendency of industrial countries is to make more treaties and give each other tariff concessions. We are left out of all that till we have the weapon. When we have that weapon people will listen to us and do business with us. If we do not have it they will neither listen nor do business.

I want to retaliate on people who hit us. We have taken blows first on one cheek and then on the other too long. It is time that came to an end. I want it for another reason. Tariffs in Europe and in America and in the rest of the world are too high. High tariffs interfere with business, but you will never get any country to reduce its tariffs so long as it has the freedom of our markets into which it can dump anything it likes. When we are armed like the other countries, I believe they will be ready enough to listen to us, and nothing will suit this country or the world better than to get these high tariffs reduced to something like equality among the countries. We are still in the forefront of the manufacturing nations. We have still much to do, I know, but many of our works are admirably equipped, our men are second to none, and on equal terms I am not afraid of any competition. (Cheers.) So that is the last reason why I want this weapon of safeguarding—to protect our own standard of living, to use for retaliation, to use for the making of treaties, and to try to use in bringing down the high tariffs existing in the world to-day. (Cheers.)

AGRICULTURE

Turning to agriculture, Mr. Baldwin said that one of the great difficulties of the rural country was that England to-day was predominantly industrial. People of the towns knew hardly anything about agriculture or country life, and knew nothing of the difficulties of those engaged in agriculture. If one could not persuade them to understand agricultural difficulties there was nothing doing, because they controlled the House of Commons.

Continuing, he said:—One of the difficulties of agriculture is that it is a very composite industry. There is no one thing you can do unless it is a thing like taking off the rates which is going to benefit the whole of agriculture. Agricultural problems differ in different counties, in different districts, in different parishes, and even in the same parish. One of the reasons why agriculturists themselves have, up to now, been so backward in framing for themselves any agricultural policy, is because of those difficulties. We decided that we would go straight for wheat, that great arable crop, the food crop and one of great importance. We decided that we would tackle that question by guaranteeing the price at a figure which would enable wheat to be grown as remunerative prices on the ordinary wheat land.

REPLY TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE

Mr. Baldwin caused loud laughter by saying that he would now come to some matters of a trifling nature. Don't let your spirits be depressed, he said, if you see so many people abusing me. I don't mind it, and there is no reason why you should. (Cheers.) You may have read a very vigorous onslaught on me by Mr. Lloyd George. (Laughter.) I do not propose to answer it. I was glad to see it, because it shows that he is in excellent health and spirits, and having read in his paper "the gloves are off," he said, "I am in that fight" (laughter), I will only make one observation. Last time I was in Scotland I went to a very beautiful building called Rosslyn Chapel, and in that building there is a very beautiful pillar called the Prentice Pillar, because it was carved by an apprentice. The master mason who had done the others gave this young man the job to try his hand on the pillar, and the apprentice did so well that the master mason killed him through jealousy. (Laughter.) When I used that phrase which hurt Mr. Lloyd George's feelings so much I said to myself as I uttered it, "The master will be pleased with this phrase"—(laughter)—and when I read the *Star* newspaper two nights after they were very pleased with my speech. They said it was very good, and they said "Mr. Baldwin is speaking with the voice of Criccieth, and not Bewdley," and I thought, "Now I have done the trick, how pleased Mr. Lloyd George will be!" And the master turns and rends me, and my heart is broken. (Laughter.)

CHOOSING A CABINET

I feel I must make one more observation on a controversy raging to-day, bored as I am with the subject, and then dismiss it from my mind. There is a question being asked, "Have the public a right to know what Cabinet is coming into power?" The noble lord who asks that question has changed his ground. He wanted to be privy alone to that secret. Now he is bringing the public in. I would only make one observation, not to the people who are writing and saying the public ought not to know and whose letters will never appear—(laughter)—but to the ladies and gentlemen who are trying so hard for the prizes. (Laughter.) Under our unwritten constitution it is not allowed for the Privy Councillor whom the King summons and charges with forming a Government to give out the name of one single Minister until that name has been submitted to his Majesty and his Majesty has approved it. (Cheers.)

And let me add this, for I am a tender-hearted man. Much as I should like to oblige Lord Rothermere and submit a list to him, of course on condition that Mr. MacDonald does the same and Mr. Lloyd George, too—if I were to try to submit a list my colleagues would come to me and say, "This is all very well, but what guarantee have you that his lordship would continue to support us in six months' time?" (Cries of "None.")

I should have to say, "I don't know what guarantee I can give." But after all, his lordship did say on January 4, "I am entirely against any duties on foodstuffs of any kind," and he said on February 19, "I have come to the conclusion wisely imposed and carefully applied taxes on foreign foodstuffs may achieve the results every true patriot desires." And on May 2 he wrote, "I do not like food taxes," and on June 24 he wrote to Lord Beaverbrook that he thought they were economically desirable and electorally possible.

And on March 5 he said, "Mr. Baldwin has agreed to a referendum on the question of food taxes. This sensible arrangement will enable the electors to decide at first hand one of the most momentous issues that could possibly be placed before the people." On June 23 he called it "a dangerous political device."

On May 14 four years ago he wrote of somebody: "Indeed, the qualities he has revealed have established his position as one of the greatest British Prime Ministers who ever held office" (loud cheers); and on February 8 this year: "Mr. Baldwin is a competently incompetent person," who by an accident of post-War politics got into high office. (Laughter.) If I put that before my colleagues and say, "That is all the guarantee I can give you," they will say, "Nothing doing." I have finished with the matter. I am bored with the whole subject, and I am going on to serious business. (Cheers.)

In some further references to industry and agriculture Mr. Baldwin said that when people talked about protection for wheat they were apt to forget that the protection wanted to-day would be something in the neighbourhood of £1 a quarter. That was not practical politics in the towns of this country. And so they had to approach it by guaranteeing a price, which meant that the farmer got his price, but there could be no question or fear that the price of food, because of that, was going to rise.

Mr. Baldwin referred to the dumping of oats. It began in our time in a small way, he said. It has increased rapidly. Oats are being dumped. They are either dumped or bounty fed, but it is unfair competition, and we are going to stop it.

It was necessary, said Mr. Baldwin, to increase the area of wheat grown, and it could be increased considerably, but if nothing was done for the wheat-grower he lost heart and got knocked out. If he was quite broke he went out of business. If he was not, he gave up wheat-growing, but entered some other branch of agriculture and competed with his fellows. He grew barley, for instance, and helped to maintain the glut of barley, or he grew potatoes and went in for dairying. Potatoes and dairying had their own problems. By encouraging the wheat-grower to go on producing wheat they would lessen the danger of a glut occurring in other branches of agriculture.

SUGAR BEET

Speaking of sugar, Mr. Baldwin said that he rejoiced that in the last few years we had been able to produce 300,000 acres of sugar beet. Our farmers like it, he said, and they are learning to do it with great skill. They grow far better beet than they did, and it is an industry which I hope has come to stay, but there must be no uncertainty about it, and while it is impossible to say what assistance may be required for that industry, it is some time yet before the bounty expires. I am firmly resolved that sugar-growing shall remain a remunerative proposition in this country, and that we must help at the same time the sugar-growing of our Colonies and look after it as carefully as we do the sugar-growing of our own country. (Cheers.) I have no doubt that the present sugar acreage in this country could be doubled if the beet growers felt confident in their security, and I think that 600,000 acres would be about the limit that could be grown to advantage.

Mr. Baldwin said that where we had safeguarding we should couple our safeguarding with preference to our Dominions. Since the War our Dominions had increased their manufacturing, particularly Canada, which would become one of the greatest manufacturing countries in the world. There was no reason why we should not put our heads together and see at any rate that the Empire markets for our common manufactures were kept as far as possible as a preserve for the Empire. (Cheers.) The Dominions were masters of their own fiscal system, and they could do what they liked. He thought there was a danger that we in our eager advocacy of any particular policy should say without full knowledge "the Dominions want this or that," or that they will do this or that, because that method of talking did not appeal to them.

NEXT ELECTION

I am not prepared, he said, in the light of my present knowledge, to commit our party to asking the people to vote for unknown taxes on unknown articles of food until we can tell them what they are going to get for it. I have no doubt myself that if we keep together we shall win the next election and win it easily. (Cheers.)

UNIVERSITY NEWS

ELECTIONS TO SQUIRE SCHOLARSHIPS

OXFORD, JULY 2

The following elections have been made to Squire Scholarships:—B. R. KEY, Rossall School; C. J. EDWARDS, Magdalen College School, Oxford.

LONDON, JULY 2

A meeting of the Court was held, the chairman (Lord Macmillan) being in the chair. The offer of Professor S. Smiles, F.R.S., and Professor A. J. Allmand, F.R.S., to found a Medal to commemorate the services rendered to King's College and to chemical education by Professor John Millar Thomson, LL.D., F.R.S., has been accepted with thanks by the University.

Professor Thomson first became a member of the staff of the Department of Chemistry at King's College in 1871, and retired in 1914, after having served for 27 years as Daniell Professor and Head of the Department of Chemistry. The medal will be known as the John Miller Thomson Medal for Chemistry and will be awarded annually to the student of King's College who most distinguishes himself in the final year of the Special Honours Course in the Department of Chemistry.

The thanks of the University were accorded to the Kestner Evaporator and Engineering Company, Limited, and to their Chairman and Managing Director, Mr. J. A. REAVELL, for their gift to King's College of a still of works pattern for use in the Chemical Engineering Laboratory. The still has been specially designed for the college for experimental purposes and is particularly adapted for research work.

The Court accorded thanks to the Education Committees and County Councils of Buckinghamshire, Middlesex, and Surrey for the renewal for 1930-31 of their grants of £100, £5,000, and £2,500 respectively. The thanks of the Court were also accorded to the West Ham County Borough Council for the renewal of their grant of £35 in aid of the University Tutorial Class at Plaistow.

BIRMINGHAM, JULY 2

The following appointments have been made:—

Miss S. WEITZMAN, M.A., Ph.D., Assistant Lecturer in History (Department of Education); Mr. RAYMOND VIGNÉ, Licencié-ès-Lettres, Assistant Lecturer in French; Miss M. STUKT, B.A. (Oxon.), Lecturer in Education.

THE POLAR EXHIBITION

RELICS OF EXPLORERS

The Polar Exhibition, which is being held for a fortnight at the Central Hall, Westminster, in aid of the Scott Polar Research Institute at Cambridge, was opened yesterday morning by COLONEL SIR CHARLES CLOSE, the President of the Royal Geographical Society.

SIR CHARLES CLOSE, who was welcomed, by ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM GOODENOUGH, the President of the Exhibition, pointed out that the display had a threefold object—to illuminate the great deeds of the past, which began so far as British Polar exploration was concerned nearly 400 years ago; to illustrate the possibilities of modern exploration, especially through aerial methods; and to benefit the Scott Polar Institute, apart from which no organization existed to give advice to young men engaging themselves on Polar expeditions.

On the platform, together with these speakers and Commander L. C. Bernacchi (Physicist to Captain Scott's Discovery expedition and organizer of the present exhibition), was Admiral Sir George Egerton, who served in the British Arctic expedition of 1875. Among others present at the opening were:—

Sir Eccles Snowden (Agent-General for Tasmania) and Lady Snowden, Rear-Admiral Sir Charles and Lady Royds, Engineer Vice-Admiral Reginald and Mrs. Skelton, Lady Shackleton, Major Tryggve Gran (a member of the Scott Expedition), Rear-Admiral H. P. Douglas (Hydrographer of the Navy), Sir Percy Cox, Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, Captain J. D. Nares, R.N., the Maharajah of Burdwan, Sir Frederick and Lady Ponsonby, Mrs. Edward Wilson, and Lady Hilton Young.

The personal kit and notebooks of individual explorers occupy the widest space and hold the greatest immediate interest. The visitor can pass among them from the compasses, chronometers, and candles of the early nineteenth-century explorers, Scoresby, Parry, and Ross, to the diversified array of objects which commemorate the voyages of Franklin and the unsuccessful relief expeditions which followed him. With the Union Jack of the Nares Expedition of 1875, the sleeping-bags, goggles, and match-boxes lent by Sir George Egerton, one enters the period of still living explorers, and a very complete series of diaries, drawings, clothing, and equipment from the various Scott and Shackleton Expeditions brings the exhibition up to the practically contemporary sledges and medical equipment of Mawson and Wilkins.

But the objects of the exhibition are principally associated with the name of Scott. Lady Hilton Young has lent his famous diary, and there is the letter he wrote to Mrs. Edward Wilson, wife of Dr. E. A. Wilson, when both men knew they had only a few hours more to live. The topographical and personal drawings made by Dr. Wilson, his diaries and his scientific observations are shown, two drawings being on loan from the King's yacht. The large Antarctic camp scene designed by Commander Bernacchi, with the Discovery in the background, is companioned by a large group arranged by the Hudson's Bay Company and the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum to illustrate Arctic Canada. The work of trawlers and whalers is shown both by ship models and equipment, and the economic side of Polar exploration has its place well demonstrated by the exhibits of the Imperial Institute and the Discovery committee of the Colonial Office.

Last night Commander Bernacchi lectured at the Central Hall upon the South Polar Regions. Mr. Stefánsson will deliver a companion lantern lecture upon the Arctic Regions on July 10 at 8.30. On other evenings at 8 p.m., and Saturday matinées, Mr. Ponting's Scott film will be shown.

PRESS DELEGATES IN THE WEST

VISIT TO WIRELESS STATIONS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

TAUNTON, JULY 2

Although the Empire Press Conference has ended, many of the delegates are extending their stay in England, and a group of about 20 members to-day visited the wireless beam transmitting and receiving stations of Imperial and International Communications, Limited, at Dorchester and Somerton. When they were gathered this afternoon within a grey stone building surrounded by tall latticed masts in a field in Somerset they had the novel experience of talking with Senator Marconi, who spoke from his yacht Elettra, off Genoa, 1,000 miles away.

The telephone conversation had been arranged so that Senator Marconi could offer a welcome to the visitors. Messages were first exchanged between the yacht and Admiral of the Fleet Lord Wester Wemyss, and then the company, some of whom listened through headphones while others assembled around a loud-speaker, heard Senator Marconi explain that while he was a long way from Somerton he was glad that radio-telephony afforded him a rather novel opportunity of greeting members of the Empire Press Conference together with some of his own fellow directors of Imperial and International Communications, Limited.

SIR AUGUSTO BARTOLO, of Malta, expressed the thanks of the delegates and had a conversation in Italian with Italian journalists on board the Elettra.

The delegates had an interesting and instructive day. They travelled this morning to Weymouth, where they saw the battleships Emperor of India and Marlborough riding in the bay and the town decorated in preparation for the visit on Friday of the Duke of York.

LORD WESTER WEMYSS, speaking at a luncheon at the Royal Hotel of the importance of communications, said that he thought the delegates would see to what extent they had progressed and how much farther they hoped to get in an organization by which they hoped to increase the happy relations which existed within the Empire.

The party afterwards motored to Dorchester and the Beam transmitting station. The station consists of two main buildings, one containing the power plant and the other seven wireless Beam transmitters giving communication with the United States, South America, Japan, and Egypt. Messages come to Dorchester from Radio House, London, by land line and are there put into the air by three aerial-reflector systems. The largest, which has five masts, each 277ft. in height, is used for transmission to the United States on the one side and Egypt on the other. A second system, with three masts, transmits to the Far East, Argentina, and Brazil, and South America is also served by the third system.

During the conference sessions in June some of the most closely followed discussions were on the subject of communications, and the delegates showed keen interest in the technical details of the Beam station. The capacity of the transmitters is well in advance of their present use, as for telegraphy each of the seven can send out messages at a speed of approximately 200 words a minute.

From Dorchester the party motored to Somerton through the beautiful country of Dorset and Somersetshire, and then after inspecting the receiving station and having the wireless talk with Senator Marconi travelled by road to Taunton, and from here returned to London.

NEW ZEALAND DELEGATES

The New Zealand delegates to the fourth Imperial Press Conference were the guests yesterday of Sir Thomas Wilford, High Commissioner for New Zealand, at a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel.

SIR THOMAS WILFORD welcomed the delegates on behalf of the New Zealand Government, who, he said, realized the importance of the visit of the representatives of the Press to this country, and the value to the Dominion of the exchange of ideas between the members of the conference. He had had the honour of being given an audience by the King, and he was impressed by his Majesty's intimate knowledge of New Zealand. The King took a real interest in the economic development and the growth of the Dominion and in its aims and aspirations. (Cheers.)

With regard to trade, although the price of produce in New Zealand was low and people were pessimistic as to the results of the coming 12 months, they would be pleased to know that in the first five months of this year the total of the exports of New Zealand compared with that of the five months last year, notwithstanding the decrease in value, showed an increase of £6,000,000. With the new arrangement between the Meat Board and the shipping companies there was a possibility of further profit to the producers. Visitors to this country from New Zealand must have been struck by the high appreciation of the Dominion shown in Great Britain. In New Zealand they must live up to that.

Mr. W. R. WILSON, in reply, said the delegates owed a debt of gratitude to the leaders of the Press of Great Britain, headed by the chairman, Major Astor, and they would take back to New Zealand recollections of a memorable visit.

DUKE OF MONTROSE'S ESTATES

NO BIDS MADE AT AUCTION OF 25,000 ACRES

No bids were forthcoming at the auction in Glasgow yesterday, when 25,000 acres of estates belonging to the Duke of Montrose, and including hotels and farms, were offered for sale. The Duke had expressed his intention of selling the estates to provide money to pay death duties.

The auctioneers stated that two lots had been disposed of by private treaty before the sale. These were Inversnaid Hotel, on Loch Lomond, bought by the present tenants, and three sheep farms at Fintry, Stirlingshire, bought by the Government. With the Inversnaid Hotel sale go the four-in-hand coaching rights on the Duke's private road connecting Stronachlachar on Loch Katrine with Inversnaid, on the famous Trossachs tour. The other private road from Aberfoyle to Achray—the connecting link on the picturesque tour—goes with the Bailie Nicol Jarvie Hotel, at Aberfoyle, which is also for sale.

The Duke is also parting with Ben Lomond, divided equally between the Rowardennan (5,800 acres) and Inversnaid (9,180 acres) estates, which also come into the catalogue. The Duke offers Inchmurrin, the largest island on Loch Lomond, and practically the whole of his Loch Lomondside estates, which have been in his family for 400 years. Rowardennan Hotel, also for sale, is the starting point for the ascent of Ben Lomond.

The Government's purchase amounts to about 7,000 acres, and includes the highest point on the Campsies Range in Stirlingshire, from which the sea can be seen on both sides of Scotland.

The auctioneer has received private offers for every lot, and all will be disposed of in due course.

AN ANGLO-CATHOLIC ON CHURCH DISCIPLINE

THE MALTESE DISPUTE

The Second Session of the Anglo-Catholic Congress was held at the Albert Hall last night, when Canon E. G. Selwyn, editor of *Theology*, read a paper on "The Holiness of the Church."

Dealing with Church discipline, DR. SELWYN said that Catholic and Protestant alike had erred, and they needed to make it overwhelmingly plain that, in claiming for the Church jurisdiction over her members, they repudiated utterly the use of cruelty and force. Neither might that jurisdiction be used, as it was in the Roman Church in the days of the *Risorgimento*, and was to-day in Malta, as an instrument of ecclesiastical policy.

On the cooperation of Church and State, Dr. Selwyn said that the root principle of the differentiation of function between Church and State regarded as bodies exercising authority, lay in the rejection by both parties alike of any absolutist claims. The absolute Church and the absolute State were alike inconsistent with Christian principles; the first was illustrated in their own day, by the amazing assertion of political claims by the Protestant bodies in America and by the Papacy in Malta.

The BISHOP OF NASSAU stated that £6,211 had been given or promised through the forms distributed on the previous day.

At the Brighton Quarter Sessions yesterday the appeal of the Rev. Claud Williams, 60, of Bradford Rectory, Brandis Corner, North Devon, against a conviction by the Brighton magistrates for being drunk and disorderly on May 7 was dismissed by the Recorder (Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C.).

THE WEATHER

MAINLY FAIR: WARM

Meteorological Office, July 2

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—A depression off our south-western coasts is remaining stationary and filling up. Weather will be fair, quiet, and warm generally, apart from a tendency for local thunderstorms in the southern half of the country to-morrow.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.E., MIDLANDS, E., SCOTLAND, S.E.—Moderate southerly to variable winds; mainly fair, but perhaps local thunderstorms later; warm.

ENGLAND, S.W., N.W., MIDLANDS, W., N., WALES.—Moderate southerly winds; mainly fair, but perhaps local thunderstorms later; warm.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Considerable fair periods, but perhaps local thunderstorms; warm.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Light or moderate variable winds; considerable fair periods, perhaps local thunderstorms later; mist early; sea slight or moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London - Paris - Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind south-west to variable, 5 to 10 m.p.h. at surface, 10 to 15 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Local thunderstorms on the Continent, fair elsewhere. Visibility 500 to 1,000 yards inland on the Continent early, improving by 10 a.m. to 5 to 10 miles generally.

Sun rises, 4.50 a.m.; sets, 9.18 p.m.
Moon sets, 12.41 a.m.; rises, 1.42 p.m. First quarter, 5.3 a.m.
Lighting-up time, 10.18 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 8.12 a.m. and 8.19 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, JULY 2, 7 P.M.—Bar., 1009.8mb. (29.82in.), steady; temp., 73.5deg.; humidity, 48 per cent.; wind, S.W., light; weather fine.

Tuesday, 7 p.m., to Wednesday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 61deg.; rainfall, nil.

Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 77 deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 10.4 hours.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—

Clacton, 8; Lowestoft, 8; Margate, 6; St. Andrews, 3½; Torquay 6½; Ventnor, 15.

PARIS.—Sunny; very warm.
BERLIN.—Very warm.
MILAN.—Changeable, some rain; cooler.
GENEVA.—Sunny; very hot.

THE STAR AND GARTER HOME

HANDIWORK OF DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN

The sixth annual exhibition of work done by the patients of the Star and Garter Home for Disabled Sailors and Soldiers at Richmond, Surrey, was opened yesterday by Lady J

REST, Sea and Sunshine

The P. & O. VICEROY OF INDIA, "the most beautiful ship in the world," sails July 26 from Southampton on a 13-days' cruise around the British Isles.

Restful days on sunny summer seas, as the vessel slips through the clear, salt foam, with a landing ever and anon at some beauty spot on Britain's coast line.

In the VICEROY OF INDIA, 19,700 tons, are broad decks for sports and games, dancing, a first-class orchestra, Pompeiian swimming pool, excellent cooking unequalled service.

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This very minute thousands of deaf people, even those who are severely deaf and have been so for many years, could be enjoying listening to and joining in conversation; extracting as much fun and amusement from the wireless as anyone; travelling alone with absolute safety; meeting strangers with serenity and confidence. For there is now available an extremely ingenious hearing aid which is smaller than a sixpence and next to invisible. It is the most modern, neat, powerful and beautifully made aid you ever saw or ever tried.

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The famous Church Acousticon is installed in the Royal Albert Hall, London, for the use of Delegates attending the Anglo-Catholic Congress. They will hear perfectly.

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, JULY 2

The Prince George, attended by Major Ulick Alexander, inspected the New Zealand Shipping Company's Royal Mail Vessel "Rangitiki" at the Royal Albert Docks, this morning.

The Earl of Haddington will leave 19, Cowley-street to-morrow for Scotland. He expects to be away for a fortnight.

The Earl of Powis will leave 45, Berkeley-square to-morrow for a brief visit to Powis Castle.

Lord Alastair Innes-Ker, who recently left 4, Gloucester-square for Norway, expects to be away for the next two months.

Viscount and Viscountess Cecil of Chelwood returned to 16, South Eaton-place on Tuesday from Geneva.

Viscountess Milner expects to leave 14, Manchester-square on about July 10 or 11 for Great Wigsell, Bodiam, Sussex.

Lady Joan Villiers, who has been in Malta for the past two months, will return to Pitt House to-morrow night.

Lord Berners returned to 3, Halkin-street on Tuesday from Italy, where he has been staying since April.

Lord and Lady Carson, who returned to 5, Eaton-place on Tuesday from Cleve Court, Minster-in-Thanet, will leave London on Sunday for Harrogate. They expect to be away for about 10 days.

Lady Arundell of Wardour and the Hon. Isabel Arundell, who have been staying with Mrs. A. Pitt-Rivers since the middle of May, will leave 9B, Wilbraham-place on Tuesday for the New Century Club.

Lady Foley has left Claridge's for the Hôtel Meurice, Paris.

The Hon. Lady Schuster expects to return to England at the end of next month from India.

Sir Courtenay and Lady Leucha Warner have returned to 34, Grosvenor-gardens from Bretteniham Park, Ipswich, where they have been staying for the last few days.

Sir Grey and Lady Skipwith have arrived at 149, Gloucester-road, South Kensington, which in future will be their permanent address. (Telephone, Kensington 7273.)

Mr. James Speyer, who arrived in the Olympic, has left London for the Continent.

Mr. Carr-Ellison has left Hedgeley for July and August and letters will not be forwarded.

Lady Lawrence, chairman of the Ladies' Imperial Club, received the guests last night at the dance given by the political committee for the "Flying Squad" and Canvassing Corps of the club. Sir Cyril Cobb, M.P., was the guest of honour.

A ball and bridge tournament in aid of St. Vincent's League of Charity was held at Grosvenor House, Park-lane, last night. The Embassy band played, and there was a *cabaret* arranged by Lady Foley and Mr. Sidney Stern. Lady Winefride Elwes received the guests, and among those who gave dinner parties for the dance were:—Vicomtesse de la Panouse, the Hon. Lady White-Thomson, Baroness Furnivall, Mrs. Alec Waley, Mrs. Rechnitzer, and Miss Ann Hutchinson (the secretary of the ball).

DINNERS

THE ITALIAN AMBASSADOR

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Henderson were the principal guests at a dinner given last night by the Italian Ambassador at 20, Grosvenor-square.

Other guests included:—

The French Ambassador and Mme. de Fleuriau, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe and Countess Jellicoe, Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby and Viscountess Allenby, Viscount and Viscountess D'Abernon, Lord Thomson, Evelyn, Lady Allington, Sir Lionel and Lady Rodd, the Hon. George and Lady Cynthia Colville, the Hon. Edward and Mrs. Stonor, Lady Lister-Kaye, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John and Lady Leslie, Sir William and Lady Maxwell, Mrs. Ruby Lindsay, and Jonkheer W. P. Roell.

MRS. CAMPBELL OF SUCCOTH

The King of Greece, attended by Major Levidis, honoured Captain and Mrs. Campbell of Succoth with his presence at dinner on Tuesday evening at Gloucester Lodge, Regent's Park.

Among those present were:—

Sir Malcolm and Lady Robertson, Mrs. Winston Churchill, Lord and Lady Edward Hay, Marjorie Lady Nunburnholme, Lord and Lady Weir, Major and Lady Clementine Waring, Mrs. McEwen, and the Hon. Caryl Baring.

SERVICE DINNERS

THE ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS

The annual dinner of The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's) was held at the Army and Navy Club on June 30. The following were present:—

Major-Generals Sir Alexander Wilson, Sir Neill Malcolm; Brigadier-Generals Cavendish, Cuthbertson, Herbert; Brigadiers Kennedy, Laird; Colonels Mackenzie of Ord, Sessile; Air Commodore MacEwen; Lieutenant-Colonels the Hon. G. Aitken-Douglas, Wade, Sprot; Majors Campbell, Cooper, Mewburn-Watson, Patten, Purvis, Ritchie, Wilson; Captains Anderson, Allies, McAlister, MacIntyre, Maclean, MacMillan, Methuen, Price, Robertson, St. Clair, Spiers; Messrs. Aitken, Cockburn, Dickson, Gairdner, Purdey, Robertson, and Colonel Ian Campbell (guest).

R.N.E.C., KEYHAM

The following retired engineer officers who entered the Royal Naval Engineering College, Keyham, when it was first opened on July 1, 1880, dined together at St. Stephen's Club on Tuesday evening:—

H. E. H. Ash, R. B. Ayers, S. G. Drake, H. T. Garwood, W. F. Hinchliffe, C. J. Huddy, J. H. H. Ireland, W. G. Lodgate, G. H. Morris, H. W. Metcalfe, W. R. Parsons, T. H. Pounds, J. A. Richards, M. Sennett, G. M. Simmons, J. H. R. Steed.

Engineer Captain W. G. Ludgate, the captain of the old Fourth Sub, was in the chair, and the guest of the evening was Engineer Vice-Admiral R. W. Skelton, Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet.

MADRAS PIONEERS

The dinner of the Madras Pioneers was held at the Trocadero Restaurant last night. The officers present were:—

Major-General Sir Charles Mackenzie-Kennedy; Colonels G. D. Bruce, S. M. Rice; Lieutenant-Colonels A. M. Anderson, J. A. Bald, J. A. Bliss, R. E. Breithaupt, R. J. Malet, R. G. Peel, A. Rouse, C. S. Scott-Elliott; Majors F. O. M. Burn, J. M. R. Ford, C. W. Wilkieson; Captains A. J. Daldy, E. M. Garnet, H. J. Haslet, I. Massey, K. E. Redley, C. E. Roberts, R. Thorburn, and Mr. T. J. Barnes.

CHRISTENING

The christening took place at St. James's, Spanish-place, on June 23, of the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. Guy Elwes. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Northampton officiated, and the child was named Jenny Mary Gloria. The godparents were Mr. Richard Elwes, Mrs. Simon Elwes, Mrs. Brock, and Miss Alice Lindley.

MIDNIGHT REVUE

Sacha Guitry and Yvonne Printemps will fly to England on July 10 to take part in Lady Louis Mountbatten's Midnight *Revue* in aid of the Prince of Wales's Personal Fund for the British Legion. This will be their only appearance in England during the season. The Prince of Wales and Prince George will attend the *revue*.

Among those taking part in Lady Louis Mountbatten's Picture Gallery are:—

Lady Plunket, Lady Anne Wellesley, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond, Viscountess Furness, Lady Moira Combe, Lady Patricia Moore, Mrs. Armstrong Jones, Miss Diana Fellowes, Miss Peggy Gordon Moore, and Mrs. Albert Van den Bergh.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. SEYMOUR AND LADY KATHARINE HAMILTON

The engagement is announced of Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald Seymour, C.V.O., Equerry to his Majesty the King, and Lady Katharine Hamilton, youngest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn.

MR. R. N. CHRISTIE AND MISS ELSMIE

The engagement is announced between Richard Norman Christie, The Gordon Highlanders, only son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. E. J. Christie, of Hoddesdon, Herts, and Norah, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. F. Elsmie, of Pigeon House Meadow, Beaconsfield.

DR. R. BURGESS AND MISS MIDDLETON

The marriage arranged between Dr. Robert Burgess and Miss Esmé Middleton will take place at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday, August 7, at St. Mary's, Birnam. There will be no reception, but friends will be welcome at the church.

MR. J. W. WEBB-JONES AND MISS B. B. MOODY

The engagement is announced between James William Webb-Jones, only son of Mr. E. W. Jones, of Mumbles, Glamorgan, and of the late Mrs. Jones, and Barbara Bindon Moody, 42, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7, youngest daughter of Mrs. Moody and of the late Colonel R. S. H. Moody, C.B., late The Buffs and The Royal Irish Fusiliers.

MR. G. KITCHINGMAN AND MISS MARTIN

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place in August, of Mr. G. D. Kitchingman, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Dawson Kitchingman, of Langford, Somerset, and Mary, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. J. F. Martin, of Latham House, Chester.

MR. R. N. HAWES AND MISS I. B. KNOWLES

The engagement is announced between Robert Norman, second son of Mr. George Hawes, Eastwood, Rochampton-lane, and Isla Betty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. R. Knowles, Cheyne House, Chelsea, and granddaughter of the late Sir Arthur Pearson, Bt., G.B.E.

MR. C. A. CHOPE AND MISS LEEMAN

The engagement is announced between Christopher A. Chope, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Chope, of Glengyle, Carlton-road, Putney, and Josephine Leeman, only child of the late Mr. W. J. Leeman, O.B.E., and Mrs. Leeman, of 8, Carlton-road, Putney.

MR. G. S. HOMEWOOD AND MISS WOODS BALLARD

The engagement is announced between Graham Spencer, only son of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Homewood, of 81, Knightsbridge, W., and Shelagh Woods, only daughter of the late F. G. Ballard and Mrs. Ballard, of 31, Redcliffe-square, S.W.

MR. A. T. K. GRANT AND MISS H. F. NEWSOME

The marriage arranged between Alexander T. K. Grant, eldest son of the late Mr. Harold Grant and Mrs. Grant, Ham Lodge, Shirley, Croydon, and Helen Frances, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Newsome, Heywood, Easton-in-Gordano, Somerset, will take place quietly in London on July 19.

MR. J. H. COOLING AND MISS M. MULLETT

The marriage arranged between Mr. J. H. Cooling, Bond-street, and 4, Frognal, London, and Miss Mae Mullett will take place at St. Simon's, Toronto, on July 5.

MR. J. GRAHAM AND MISS M. BATEMAN

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in the autumn, between John Graham, of 111, Warwick-road, Carlisle, and Madeline, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Bateman.

MR. R. KLEAN AND MISS COHEN

The engagement is announced between Roy, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Klean, 21, Frognal, N.W.3, and Nan, only daughter of the late Arthur Cohen and of Mrs. Cohen, 8, Upper George-street, W.1.

RECEPTIONS

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS

The Royal Academy of Arts held a reception last night at Burlington House, Piccadilly. The guests were received by the President, Sir William Llewellyn, and members of the council. The staircase was decorated with palms, pink hydrangeas, and pink and red roses, and the Royal Artillery band played in the Sculpture Gallery.

MRS. AMERY

Mrs. Amery was at home at 112, Eaton-square yesterday afternoon to members of the Colonial Office Conference. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

The Turkish Ambassador, the Belgian Ambassador, Kathleen Viscountess Falmouth, Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Furse, Lady (Rhys) Williams, General Sir George Kirkpatrick, Sir Benjamin Morgan, Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred and Lady Codrington, Mr. Theodore Fink, Lady Burghclere, Mary Countess of Minto, the Countess of Hardwicke and Lady Elizabeth Yorke, General the Hon. Sir Neville and Lady Lyttelton, Major-General Sir Percy and Lady Howse, Baroness de Knoop, Lady Kylsant, Lord and Lady Carson, the Dowager Countess of Jersey, Countess Stanhope, Sir John and Lady Lavery, Sir Henry and Lady Birchenough, Chief Justice of Canada and Mrs. Anglin, Lady Beatrice Ormsby-Gore, Canon and Mrs. Carnegie and Miss Carnegie, Lady Katherine Hamilton, Lady Gould-Adams, Lady Northcote, Viscountess Elibank, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Bromley, Vice-Admiral Sir William and Lady Fisher, Lady Cave, the Hon. Mrs. Simon Rodney, Sir Harry and Lady Batterbee, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Murray Anderson, Sir Douglas and Lady Powell, Sir Thomas and Lady Augusta Inskip, Countess Soames.

The High Commissioner for South Africa and Mrs. Te Water, the High Commissioner for Australia, Lady Eyrie, and Miss Eyrie, the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, the High Commissioner for the Irish Free State and Mrs. Smiddy, the Agent-General for Queensland and Lady Macartney, the Agent-General for South Australia and Lady Barwell, the Agent-General for Western Australia, Mrs. Angwin, and Miss Angwin, the Agent-General for Alberta and Mrs. Greenfield, the Agent-General for Ontario and Mrs. Noxon, the Agent-General for Quebec, Mrs. Walter Leitch, Sir John and Lady Power, Sir Kingsley and Lady Wood, Sir Joseph and Lady McConnell, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, Captain and Mrs. Ian Fraser, Mr. J. F. Galbraith, Major and Mrs. W. H. Carver, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Ruggles-Brise, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Thomas, Sir Cooper and Lady Rawson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Hennessy, Sir Edward and Mrs. Croom-Johnson, Lady Struthers, Major and Mrs. Ronald Ross, the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Mond, Sir Harry and Lady Brittain, Mr. and Mrs. William Stewart, Sir Frederick and Lady Thomson, Lord Passfield, Mr. and Mrs. John Tinne, Sir Philip Sassoon, Major and Mrs. Brunel Cohen, Sir Victor and Lady Warrender, Captain Sir William Brass, Mr. and Mrs. Morcom, Mr. and Mrs. John Buchan, Sir Harry and Lady Hope, Major and Mrs. Colfox, Sir Burton and Lady Chadwick, Major and Mrs. Tryon, Lieutenant-General Sir Aylmer and Lady Hunter-Weston, Lady (Hilton) Young, Lord Fermoy, Sir Robert Horne, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Duggan, Miss Grier, Lieutenant-General Sir Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Lambert and Lady Ward, Samuel Samuel, Mr. Skelton, Colonel and Mrs. Josiah Wedgwood, Sir John and Lady Withers, Commodore and Mrs. Douglas King, Mr. and Mrs. Wardlaw Milne, Lady Dawkins, Sir Nicholas and Lady Gratton Doyle.

The Duke and Duchess of Atholl, the Acting High Commissioner of Canada and Mrs. Parsons, Commander and Mrs. A. D. Cochrane, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Major and Mrs. Colville, Mrs. Richard Wardle, Mr. and Mrs. Crookshank, Sir George Jones, Mrs. Herbert Lane, Mr. C. Granville Gibson, Sir Arthur and Lady Steel-Maitland, Major and Mrs. Colville, Mrs. Richard Wardle, Mr. and Mrs. Crookshank, Sir George Jones, Mrs. Herbert Lane, Mr. C. Granville Gibson, Sir William and Lady Clark, Major-General Sir Alfred and Lady Knox, Mrs. James Mackenzie, the Bishop of Calgary and Mrs. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Sandback Baker, Major Leighton, Sir Bertram and Lady Yale, Sir Philip and Lady Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Haslam, Lady Hood, Mrs. Carey-Hill, the Countess of Antrim, Lady Pilditch, Lady MacDonald, Mr. C. C. Lake, Mrs. G. J. Howard, Mr and Mrs. Charles Sale, Mrs. Wilson Fox, Lady Sims, Mrs. Woolrych Perowne, Dr. and Mrs. Graham Little, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Bryce, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson, Colonel and Mrs. Wiltrid Ashley, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Tripp, Sir Herbert and Lady Nield, Viscount and Viscountess Falmouth, Sir James and Lady Connolly, Captain and Mrs. Harold Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. Somerville, Mr. John and Lady Sandeman Allen, Mr. F. J. Hannon, Colonel Sir Newton and Lady Moore, Major Sir Charles and Lady Orr, Sir George and Lady Fuller, Sir Alfred Law, Mrs. Carruthers, Mr. J. T. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hemmant, Sir Henry Gollan, Sir Charles and Lady Cayzer, Sir Boyd and Lady Merriman, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Atkinson, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Wayland, Sir William and Lady Robertson, Lady Shuckburgh, Sir Gilbert Grindle, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Hubball, the Hon. Mrs. Bede Clifford, Sir Ransford and Lady Slater, Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Beattie, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. St. Johnston, Sir Herbert and Lady Stanley, Sir Ronald and Lady Storrs, Sir James and Lady Maxwell, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Davidson Houston, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Stewart and Lady Symes, Brigadier-General Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson, Sir Herbert and Lady Read and Miss Read, Sir William Gowers, Major Sir John and Lady Burdon, Dr. Stanton, Mr. Winstedt, Sir Edward and Lady Harding, Major and Mrs. R. D. Furse, Sir John and Lady Risley, Mrs. Kyffin Thomas, Mrs. Clifton Brown, Mrs. C. E. Deans, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. H. de Saige, Mrs. Fielden, Mr. Louis Smith, Major Richmond Palmer, Mrs. and Miss Alexander, Miss Gladys Pott, Mr. and Mrs. Macquisten, Mrs. Henry Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Hunnerford Pollen, Commander and Mrs. Southby, Sir Reginald and Lady Antrobus, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Antrobus, Mrs. Maurice McMillan, Mr. Owen Clough, Mrs. Harington Stuart, Major Sir John and Lady Birchall, Lady Margaret Duckworth, Mr. and Mrs. Rockey, Mrs. Pirie-Gordon, Mrs. Hannyngton, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Smith, Sir Oswyn and Lady Murray, Lady Buckingham, Mr. Crawford Greene, the Countess of Selborne, and Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Peto.

MRS. D'ARCY ADDISON

The Agent-General for Tasmania and Mrs. D'Arcy Addison were at home at 8, Cranley-place yesterday afternoon to meet the Bishop of Tasmania and Mrs. Snowden Hay. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

Lord and Lady Forster, the Dowager Countess of Jersey, Sir Francis and Lady Newdigate-Newdegate, Sir Henry and Lady Galway, the High Commissioner for Australia, Lady Eyrie and Miss Eyrie, Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Pitcairn Campbell, the Agent-General for South Australia, Lady Barwell and Miss Barwell, the Agent-General for New South Wales and Lady Fuller, the Agent-General for Queensland and Lady Macartney, the Agent-General for Western Australia, Mrs. and Miss Angwin, the Agent-General for Victoria and Mrs. Leitch, Mr. and Mrs. James Ashton, Sir Arthur and Lady Dunham, Sir Harold and Lady Downer, Prince and Princess Melikoff, the Bishop of Bendigo, Sir Frederick and Lady Young, Mr. J. P. Pigrot, Mrs. and Miss Pigrott, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Beal, Colonel and Mrs. Cameron, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. H. V. de Satgé, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Eric Murray, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Kemp, Colonel Williams and the Misses Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Cummins, and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Rolph and Miss Rolph.

MARRIAGES

MR. P. E. GIBBONS AND MISS J. GRANT

The marriage took place at St. James's, Spanish-place, yesterday, of Mr. Paul Ellis Gibbons, second son of Mr. Francis Gibbons, Penn Hall, Staffordshire, and the late Mrs. Gibbons, and Miss Joyce Grant, youngest daughter of Admiral Sir Heathcoat Grant and Lady Grant, Boath, Nairnshire. The Abbot of Ampleforth officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of gold and parchment lamé, with a train of the same material. Her parchment tinted veil was held in place by a golden wreath, and she carried a bouquet of gardenias. The trainbearer was Master Martin George Hubbard, and the other child attendants were Miss April Pollard, Miss Eileen Maunder, Miss Jane Goldsmith, and Miss Moira Hubbard. The page wore gold-coloured taffeta trousers, with a crêpe de Chine blouse to match, and the little girls wore gold-coloured taffeta dresses, with frilled bodices, and short full skirts. They wore net caps and cream socks and shoes. Mr. A. B. Gibbons was best man, and a reception was held at Durrant's Hotel, Manchester-square. Among those present were:—

Lady Grant, Mr. F. J. J. Gibbons, the Hon. Ralph and Mrs. Beaumont, Sir Charles and Lady Maunder, Sir James and Lady Grant, Captain and Mrs. Lumsden, Lady Fowke, Sir Alexander and Lady Grant, Colonel the Hon. Ian and Mrs. Campbell, Lord and Lady Warrington of Clyffe, Major Hugh B. C. and Mrs. Pollard, Mrs. Frank Grant, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Moreton Gage, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Graham Nicholson, Miss Diana Grant, Mackinnon of Mackinnon and the Hon. Mrs. Mackinnon, Miss Mackinnon, Rear-Admiral Sir Godfrey and Lady Paine, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Ewin Grant, Mr. A. B. Gibbons, Father Jack Gibbons, Father Bernard Gibbons, Miss Clare Gibbons, Miss Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Adeney, Mr. Harold Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Latham, Lady Constance Cairns and Miss Cairns, Lady Dormer, Mr. and Mrs. Sargent, and Mrs. R. S. Wyndham.

MR. H. J. SHOLTO DOUGLAS AND MISS C. FYERS

The marriage took place at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, yesterday, of Mr. Henry James Sholto Douglas, King's Dragoon Guards, only son of Colonel and Mrs. H. M. Sholto Douglas, of Hemingford Abbots, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, and Miss Cynthia Armorel Emily Fyers, younger daughter of Major and Mrs. Hubert Fyers, of Minley Lodge, Farnborough, Hampshire. The Rev. Eric Hamilton officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gold dress, with a gold and white brocade train, which was carried by Miss Rosemary and Miss Pamela Turnor, and a gold head-dress. The grown-up bridesmaids, Miss Enid Fyers (sister of the bride), Miss Gabrielle Ritchie, Miss Rosabelle Perowne, Miss Katharine Vane, and Miss Sheelah Reade, wore turquoise-blue chiffon dresses, with wreaths of blue and gold leaves. Mr. Ferdinand Fairfax was best man, and a reception was held at 5, Wilton-crescent (lent by Mrs. Vaughan Morgan). Among those present were:—

Mrs. Hubert Fyers, Captain Fitzroy Fyers, Major Evan Fyers, Mr. and Mrs. H. Whateley, Colonel and Mrs. H. M. Sholto Douglas, Mrs. Angus Douglas, Miss Helen Douglas, the Hon. Mrs. FitzRoy Stewart, Albertha Marchioness of Blandford, Lady Norah Spencer-Churchill, Mrs. Ivor de la Rue, Mrs. Archibald Home, Miss Esther Home, Mrs. Astley Cooper, Miss Astley Cooper, Mrs. Wendell, Mrs. Percival Griffiths, Mrs. Mounsey Heysham, Mrs. Arthur Balfour, Mr. R. F. Luck, Mrs. Philip Carr, Mr. Bernard Bevan, the Misses Chichester, Mrs. Arthur Wendell, Miss Eleanor Wendell, Mr. A. C. H. Bircham, Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan Morgan, Mr. Arthur Reade, Miss R. Reade, Miss M. Chichester, Mrs. Earle and Miss Earle, Mrs. Horace Peel, Mrs. Charles Chichester, Mrs. Emery Reade, Major Campbell, Mrs. Gilliatt, Mrs. Sperling and Miss Sperling, the Hon. Mrs. Max Townley, Mrs. Horace Wilkinson, Miss Evelyn Boyle, Mrs. Frank D'Arcy, the Hon. Frederick Wallop, the Hon. Dorothy and the Hon. Frances Tollemache, Mrs. Charles FitzClarence and Miss Joan FitzClarence, Mrs. Mummery.

Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne, the Countess of Carnwath, the Misses Guggisberg, the Hon. Mrs. Herbert Stourton, the Hon. Mrs. Stanhope Tollemache, Miss Sheila and Miss Rhosa Tollemache, Miss Stourton, Mrs. Henry Cowell, Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Watson, Mr. J. Wilder, Lady Gloria Fane, Miss Spedding, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Sykes, Miss Douglas Murray, Mrs. Arthur Macdonald, Mrs. Claude Lambton, Commander and Miss Henry Paget, Mrs. Trotter, Mrs. Edward Henley, Mrs. Wild, Colonel Hamilton Bell, Colonel F. Talbot, Sir Robert Gresley, Mrs. Ernest Pease, Captain and Lady Enid Turnor, the Hon. Lady Hill-Wood, Mrs. William Muir, Mr. Alan Berkeley, Lady Luke and the Hon. Enid Lawson-Johnston, Brigadier-General and Mrs. H. R. Kelham, Miss Margaret Bertie, Major and Mrs. John Daniell, Lady Wyndham, the Countess of Darnley, Mrs. Curtis, Mr. W. O. E. Beck, Colonel and Mrs. Luck, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Law, Mr. and Mrs. Hervel, Mrs. Ernest Raphael, the Hon. Lady Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe and Miss Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe, Mr. and Mrs. Rhuvon Guest and Miss Pamela Guest, Mr. and Mrs. Roderick Brunner, Mr. Wilfred Miall, Baron and Baroness Bentinck, Mrs. Claude Hawker, Mrs. Robert Peel, Mrs. J. W. Ritchie, Viscount Stopford, Lady Wharton, the Hon. Elizabeth Kemeys-Tynte, Lady Sinclair, the Hon. Patricia St. Clair, Captain Richard Ford, Miss Audrey Grenfell, Mrs. Hamilton Stephenson, Lady Graham-Harrison, Mr. H. W. Lethbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bousfield, Mrs. Seymour Hughes, Mrs. Newby Robson, Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert Heath, Colonel and Mrs. Douglas Grant, the Hon. Hilda and the Hon. Violet Douglas-Pennant, Mr. Sidney Holland, the Misses Grenfell, and Mr. A. K. Guest.

The honeymoon is being spent at Mirehouse, Keswick (lent by Miss Spedding), and the bride travelled in a green and white crêpe de Chine dress.

MR. D. J. FROST AND MISS A. E. UNDERDOWN

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, of Mr. Dudley James Frost, only son of Captain J. D. Frost and of Mrs. Frost, of Dunster, Somerset, and Buenos Aires, and Miss Audrey Elizabeth Underdown, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Underdown, of 88, Onslow-gardens, S.W. The Rev. Lumley Green Wyvill-Howse, Baroness de Knoop, Lady Kylsant, Lord and Lady (Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury) officiated, assisted by the Rev. G. Mostyn Prichard.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of deep cream tinted satin duchesse, the full fluted skirt of which fell to the ground, and was decorated at the waist with pointed bands of the material. A fan-shaped frill of satin at the back of the waist secured the long satin train, which fell in three sections mounted on cream net, while the long ivory tulle veil fell over the bride's face from a wreath of upstanding white buds and orange blossom. A bouquet of white roses was carried. The seven attendants were Miss Jean Underdown (sister of the bride), Miss Ursula Serocold, Miss Diana Orred, Miss Aileen Furse, Miss Babe Orr-Dickson, Miss Cynthia Bridge, and Miss Margaret Ingall. They wore frocks of floral chiffon in shades of blue, green, yellow, and mauve, with short coats to match, and blue straw hats with clusters of cream roses on the brims. They carried bouquets of cream roses tied with yellow tulle. Mr. C. E. Underdown (the bride's brother) was best man. A reception was held afterwards at 31, Elm Park-gardens (lent by Major and Mrs. John Daniell), and among those present were:—

Mrs. Harry Underdown, Mrs. J. D. Frost, Major and Mrs. John Daniell, the Misses Daniell, Margaret Lady Parsons, Mrs. Henry FitzClarence, Miss O. N. Gilling-Lax, Mrs. Lambart, Miss Herschell, Lady Tennent, Mrs. Tom Drysdale, Mrs. Beauchamp Tufnell, Miss Grimston, Colonel Des Voeux, Major Seymour, Major the Hon. Robert Bruce, Major Grizz, Major Godfrey Miller, Colonel C. Walmsley, Brigadier-General Rennie, Major H. Moss, the Hon. Mrs. Aubrey Hastings, Mrs. Calley, Mr. D. Shortrocke (representing Mr. Martin Hartland), Mr. George Wilson, and Major R. Forsyth-Forrest. Also there were present many tenants on the Littlecote estate, and stable lads from the training quarters at Everleigh, the latter being in racing dress with Sir Ernest Wills's racing colours.

MRS. NEELD

The funeral of the Hon. Mrs. Neeld took place at Kilverstone, Thetford, yesterday. The rector, the Rev. F. W. Bidwell, officiated. The chief mourners were Lord and Lady Fisher (brother and sister-in-law) and Admiral and the Hon. Mrs. Blackett (brother-in-law and sister).

FUNERALS

BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. A. LAMBART

A funeral service for Brigadier-General Edgar Alan Lambart, late Royal Artillery, was held yesterday at noon at St. Andrew's Church, Ashley-place, Westminster. The Rev. E. St. G. Schomberg (the vicar) officiated, and the chief mourners included Mrs. Edgar Lambart (widow), Mr. Julian Lambart (son), Miss Lily Lambart (daughter), Colonel and Mrs. Percy Lambart (brother and sister-in-law), Mrs. Alfred Legge (sister), Miss Muriel Gordon (niece), and Mrs. Alfred Lambart (sister-in-law). Among others present were:—

The Rev. W. G. and Mrs. Pennyman, Mr. G. Thomas, Miss St. Aubyn, Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour Campbell-Johnstone, Mr. Sladen Wing (representing the Chelsea Branch of Toc H) and Mrs. Sladen Wing, General the Earl of Cavan, Lady Maud Barrett, Miss G. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stedall, Major C. P. Stedall, Mr. F. Thomas, Mr. Bertram J. Walker, Mrs. Arthur Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Walter, Captain Conway Campbell-Johnstone, Mr. C. Wright, Mrs. Paget, Colonel Henry Fortescue, Colonel Hugh Fortescue, Captain G. F. Alexander, Lady Ellen Lambart, the Hon. Mrs. Grant-Duff, Miss Green-Wilkinson, Mr. Nall-Cain, Miss Tarleton, Colonel Peronne, Mrs. Jeffs, the Rev. H. C. Harland, and the Rev. L. G. Appleton (representing Toc H).

MR. G. S. DE WINTON

The funeral of Mr. G. Seton De Winton took place at Froxfield, near Marlborough, on Tuesday. Canon Helps officiated, assisted by the Rev. H. P. Margesson. Among those present were:—

Miss De Winton, Mr. Nurse, Sir Ernest and Lady Wills, Captain and Mrs. Vachell, Mr. Edward Wills, Mr. George Wills, Captain and Mrs. Kyffin, Mr. and Mrs. T. Fairhurst, Captain and Mrs. Fuller, Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Thwaites, Count René D'Adhemar, Colonel J. A. Fairhurst, Mr. Allan Pilkington, Colonel Des Voeux, Major Seymour, Major the Hon. Robert Bruce, Major Grizz, Major Godfrey Miller, Colonel C. Walmsley, Brigadier-General Rennie, Major H. Moss, the Hon. Mrs. Aubrey Hastings, Mrs. Calley, Mr. D. Shortrocke (representing Mr. Martin Hartland), Mr. George Wilson, and Major R. Forsyth-Forrest. Also there were present many tenants on the Littlecote estate, and stable lads from the training quarters at Everleigh, the latter being in racing dress with Sir Ernest Wills's racing colours.

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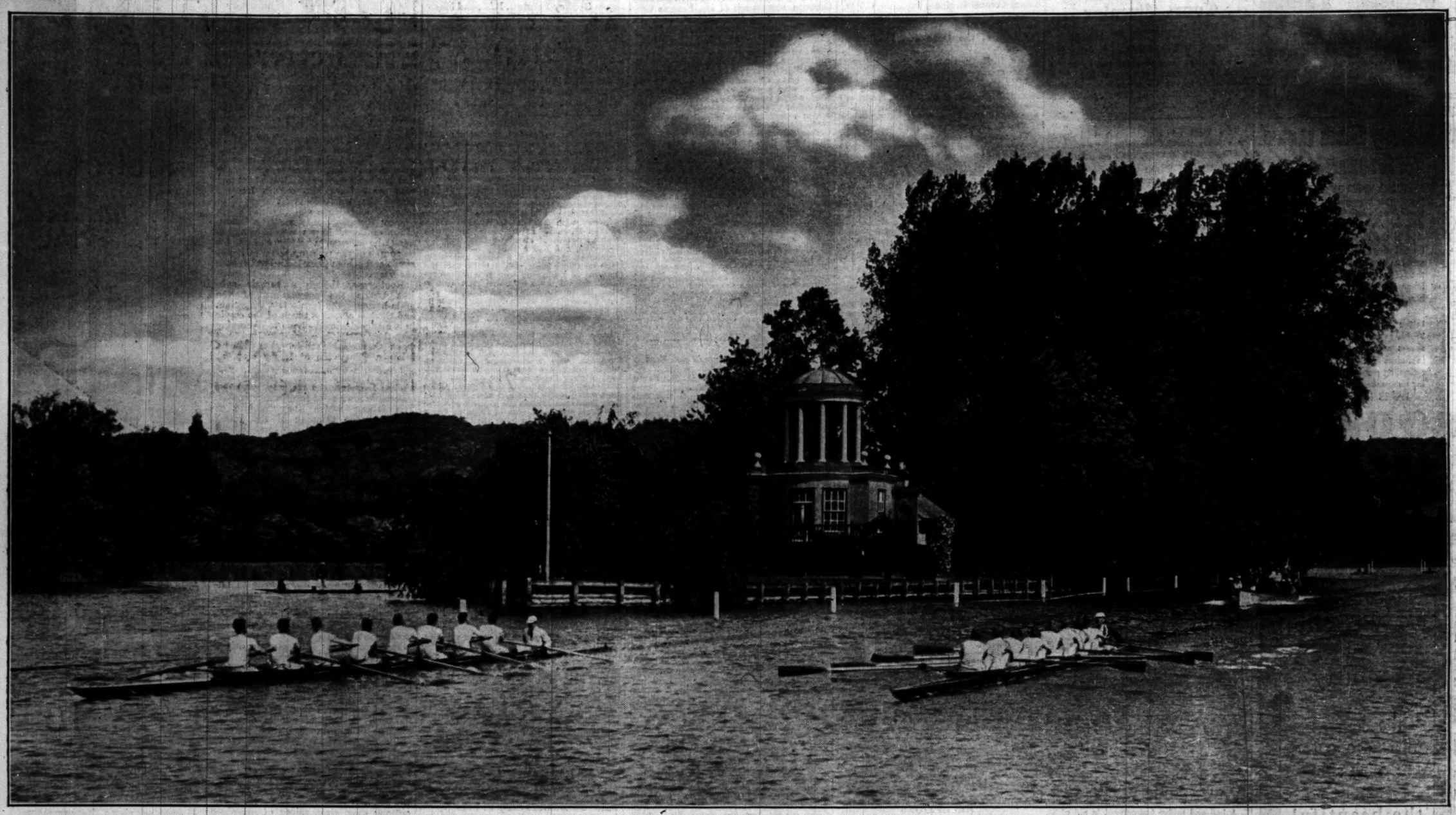
NEWMARKET RACES

THE KING PRESENT

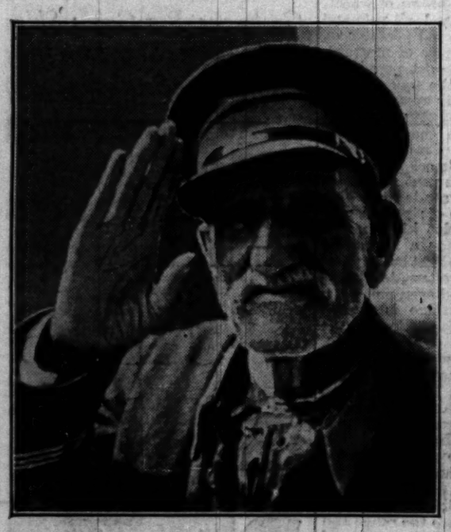
The King, attended by Captain Sir Bryan Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., and Major the Hon. Alexander Hardinge, was present at Newmarket races yesterday. Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, was also present, and came over with the Earl of Harewood from Egerton House. She wore a pink-and-white figured chiffon dress, with a skirt trimmed with two rows of pleats, one at the hem and one just below the waist-line. She had a Tuscan straw hat and carried a tapestry handbag.

The weather was perfect, the hot sun being tempered with a cool breeze, and the small, shady course made an attractive setting for racing on such a day. The Earl and Countess of Lonsdale were present, the latter wearing a navy blue and white checked flannel coat with a tomato-coloured skirt and a blue hat, and Lady

HENLEY ROYAL REGATTA OPENS

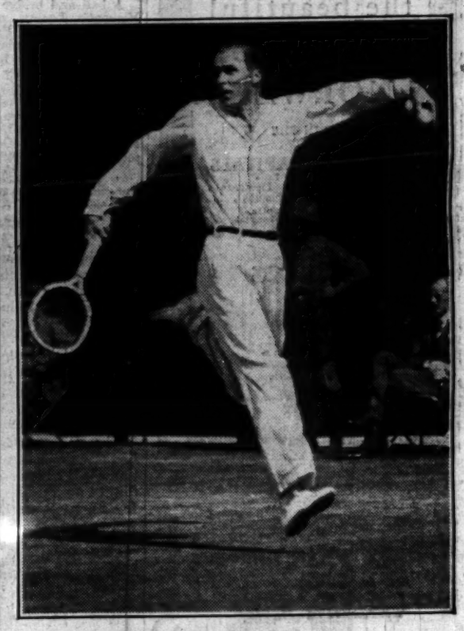


BY TEMPLE ISLAND.—The opening day of the Henley Royal Regatta, which continues until Saturday, was favoured with fine weather, and many interesting races were seen by a good-sized crowd on the river and in the enclosures. Though the total number of entries is less than last year it is well up to the average. Our photograph shows a heat in the Thames Challenge Cup, which this year has attracted a record entry of 30, including four foreign crews. Quintin B.C. are seen leading Kingston R.C. near the Temple Island. They won the race by 2½ lengths.



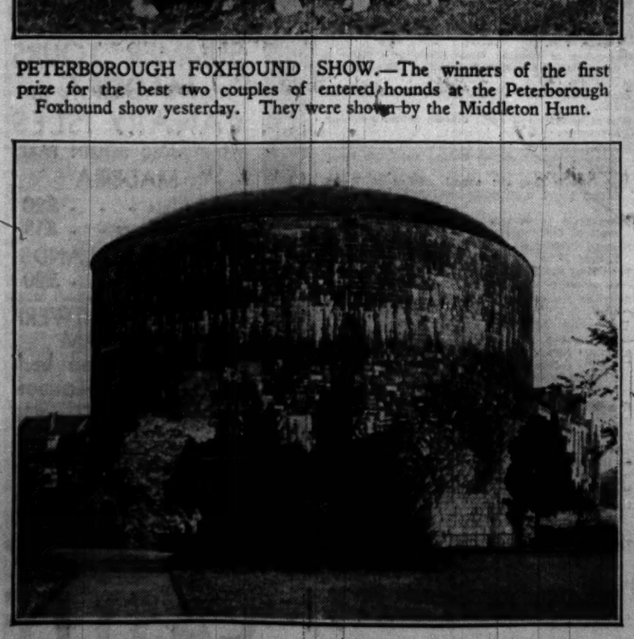
THE OLDEST MAN.—Zaro Agha, who claims to be 156 years old and can produce papers to support his claim, has left Turkey to be exhibited in America.

AT THE FINISHING POST.—The gay scene at the finishing post at Henley. Eton College are seen beating Bedford School by half a length after a hard race in the Ladies' Challenge Plate. There are 20 entries for the Plate, the same number as last year.

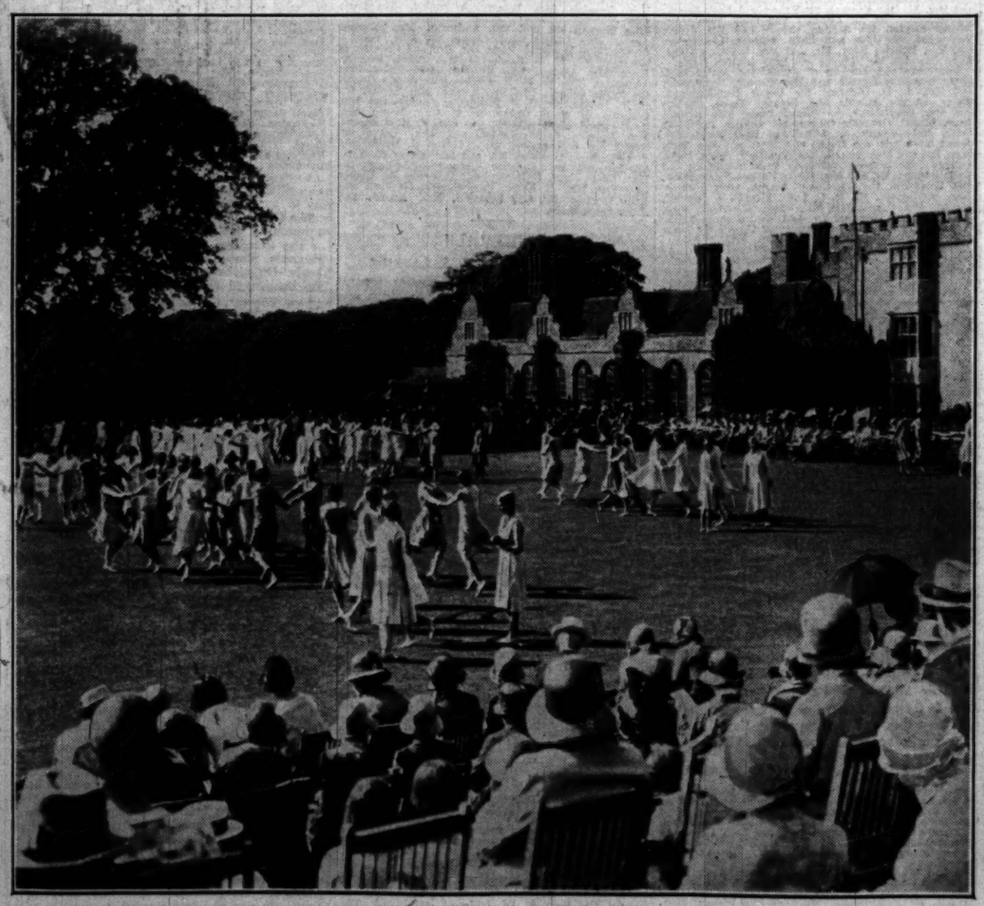


TILDEN IN THE FINAL.—W. T. Tilden, who won the Men's Singles in 1920 and 1921, beat J. Borotra, the champion in 1924 and 1926, in the semi-final round at Wimbledon yesterday.

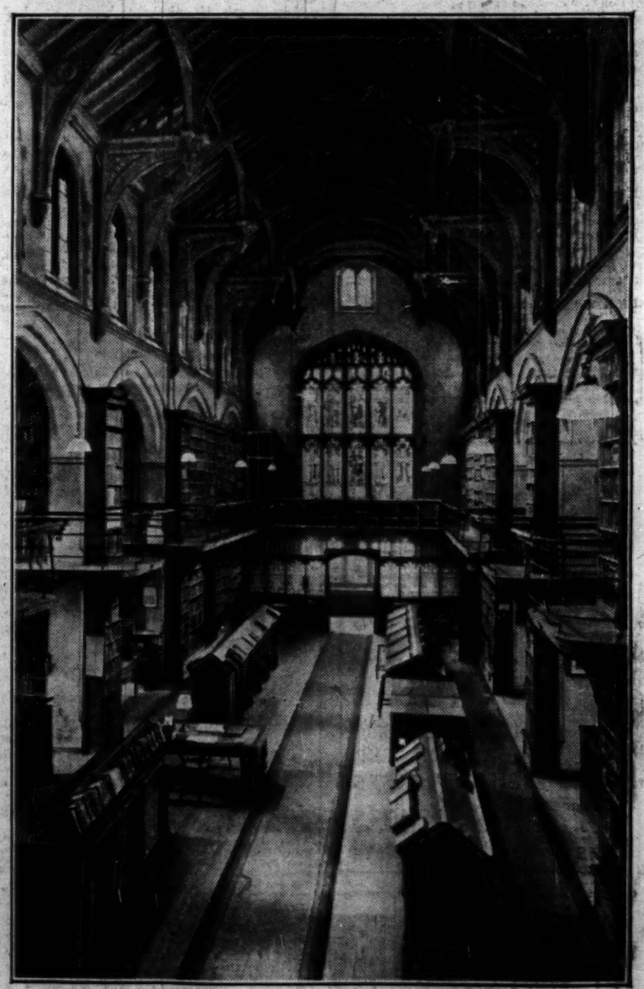
PETERBOROUGH FOXHOUND SHOW.—The winners of the first prize for the best two couples of entered hounds at the Peterborough Foxhound show yesterday. They were shown by the Middleton Hunt.



HENRY VIII. AT TOURNAI.—The "Tour Henri VIII." at Tournai, which has been turned into a military museum. On another page we publish a letter from the curator appealing for souvenirs of Henry VIII.'s associations with the town and of the liberation of Tournai by the British Army in 1918.



FOLK DANCE FESTIVAL.—The scene in the gardens of Lord Sackville's seat, Knole Park, Kent, during the festival of the Kent branch of the English Folk Dance Society last evening. The historic mansion of Knole is seen in the background, with one of the general dances in progress.



SION COLLEGE.—The library of Sion College, which is celebrating today the tercentenary of its foundation. The college was originally in London Wall, but was removed to its present home on the Embankment in 1886.

ALDERSHOT SHOW

RECORD HORSE AND HOUND ENTRY

COACHING CLUB MEET TO-DAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALDERSHOT, JULY 2

Apart from a record entry in the horse and hound classes, the Aldershot Show, which opened to-day at Rushmoor arena, offers an even greater and more diverse array of attractions than in previous years. If the sun shines for the next three days as it did for the opening the big attendance of to-day should be doubled on each of the remaining days. To-morrow the chief attraction will be a meet of the Coaching Club, which is a unique distinction for the Aldershot Show, and on Friday and Saturday 137 couple of hounds are to be judged. This year the hound-judging will take place under cover, and over 500 tiered seats have been provided in the marquees. The entry is good, not only in numbers but also in quality.

The entry of horses, totalling 800, is the best yet received. Hacks have returned to favour again at the show, and a good entry includes Lord Slane, a prize-winner at the Richmond and the International. The entertainment side is certainly better than ever. Perhaps the Empire display may be included in this category, yet it is something more than an entertainment; it is an education and serves a twofold purpose. This big display of the resources of the Empire is an object-lesson and also emphasizes the advantages of oversea settlement, particularly for the ex-soldier. A special feature is being made of National Mark produce, among which are some exceptionally fine strawberries. The practical demonstrations by students of the Army Vocational Centre, Aldershot, in an adjoining marquee is arousing a great deal of interest.

One striking feature is the complete transformation of the show ground since the Tattoo ended. What has been accomplished in those four days is almost as great a triumph for the organizing abilities of the Command as was the Tattoo itself. The chief show ring has a beautiful setting that is largely natural, and the effect has been enhanced by the liberal use of flower beds. Trick riding displays by teams of the 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars and 14th/20th Hussars provided many thrills, with a liberal dash of comedy in the former team's ride; human triple bars, a human arch, and other jumps composed of men were cleared successfully. Another popular feature was the slow marches and music played by the massed drum and fife bands of the 1st Guards Brigade in full-dress uniforms.

To-day's judging was confined almost entirely to military and produce classes. In the Cavalry Inter-Squadron competition alone there were 150 horses in the ring at the same time. Riders in the handy hunter competition had a much more difficult course to negotiate than in previous years, and many of the horses had to retire at a formidable double bush fence. An open water jump, ditches, walls and post and rail jumps, were also included in the course. The second Grenadier Guards figured prominently in both classes for infantry officers' chargers, taking two firsts and a second. Some indication of the nature of the handy hunter course is given by the number of faults recorded against the Royal Military Academy and Royal Military College in their annual team jumping competition. One of the college riders almost collapsed while going round, but was able to complete the course.

AWARDS

To-day's awards were as follows:—

Infantry officers' chargers over 15 hands, ridden by infantry officers of the Aldershot Command in uniform, with regimental saddlery (53 entries).—1, Major C. R. Bettien, 2nd Grenadier Guards, Marigold; 2, Major C. H. Greville, 2nd Grenadier Guards, Isabell; 3, Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Long, 2nd Norfolk Regiment; r., Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Holmes, a Court, 2nd K.S.L.I.; Lady, and Captain O. B. Hall-Hall, 2nd Grenadier Guards, Gerald.

Infantry officers' chargers under 15 hands (12 entries).—1, Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Rasch, 2nd Grenadier Guards, Toper Tarvy; 2, Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Brooker, 2nd D.C.L.I., Timothy; 3, Major J. F. Wyatt, 2nd The Rifle Brigade, Lady be Good; r., Lieutenant R. J. Jerram, 1st Royal Warwick Regiment, Babs.

First lady hunter competition open to the world (65 entries).—Prize-winners in first bool.—1, Lieutenant R. N. Foster, R.E., Hugo; 2, Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Blackrock (ridden by Cadet A. D. Taylor); 3, Lieutenant A. J. Somerset, R.A.S.C., Golden; 4, Mrs. F. M. Broomfield, Hindhead, Armistice.

Brood Mares (seven entries).—1, Brigadier-General F. C. More-Molyneux, Losely Park, Guild.ord, Rosemary; 2, Cantabi J. B. Scott, Rothenfield Park, Alton, Wasp; 3, Charles Leveraush, New Farm, Evershot, Duchess; r., Florence M. Dunsper, Runfold, Farnham, Lady Gay.

Foals (six entries).—1, Brigadier-General F. C. More-Molyneux, bay colt, by Archduke; 2, Charles Leversuch, Kingsley's Hero; 3, Captain J. B. Scott, bay filly, by Brigand.

Troop horses, open to the Army (17 entries).—1, Third Brigade, R.H.A.; 2, 3, and r., 14th/20th Hussars.

Troop horse, R.H.A., Cavalry, &c., excepted (24 entries).—1, 1st Divisional Signals; 2, 5th Light Brigade, R.H.A.; 3 and r., 11th Field Brigade, R.A.

Unit team jumping, teams of three Government horses other than officers' chargers, Cavalry, and R.H.A. excepted (12 entries).—1, 6th Field Brigade, R.A.; 2, 11th Field Brigade, R.A.; 3, 2nd Divisional Signals.

Yearlings foaled in 1928 (10 entries).—1, Mrs. C. E. Chapman, Lower Old Park, Farnham, Fort Loyal; 2, C. Cox, Frimley, Surrey, Speed Boat; 3, Walter E. Hall, Farnborough, Hart's dark brown colt, by Longboat; r., W. G. Lowles, Newton Valence, Alton, bay filly by Tantamount.

Cavalry Inter-Squadron Competition, open to sabre squadrons of regiments of the First Cavalry Brigade (four entries).—1, A Squadron, 14th Hussars; 2, B Squadron, 8th Hussars.

Royal Artillery Light Gun Teams.—1, 13th Light Battery; 2, 14th Light Battery; 3, 1st Light Battery.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S CATTLE

In readiness for the sale at Nottingham next week a trainload of cattle from the Prince of Wales's farm at Callington, Cornwall, reached Nottingham on Tuesday. It comprised 36 cows and heifers, 15 calves, and eight bulls. Mr. George Masson, the Prince's manager at Nottingham, said that his Royal Highness is ceasing to keep Shorthorns at Callington, though he is not necessarily giving them up at his other farms. This consignment is composed of Scots-bred Shorthorns, "dual purpose" cattle, and includes a two-year-old bull for which the Prince has refused £1,000 during the past fortnight. Another notable animal is Climsland Golden Ray, which has won championships in all parts of England. Stoke Climsland is to be exclusively the home of the Prince's Devon herd in future. Included in next week's sale, which has been fixed for the day before the opening of the Royal Show at Manchester, are nine beasts from Grove Farm.

FOXHOUND SHOW AT PETERBOROUGH

AWARDS FOR HUNTERS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

PETERBOROUGH, JULY 2

The second day of the Peterborough Show had its attractions, both spectacular and instructive, but to visitors from the hunting districts the event of the day was the Peterborough annual foxhound show.

Nineteen packs were to have been represented at to-day's show, but at the last minute the entries of the Cleveland and the Heythrop were cancelled. The show, however, was a capital one and compared favourably with last year's, at which 18 packs were represented. The competing hounds were from the following packs:—The Avon Vale, the Duke of Beaufort's, the Braes of Derwent, the Burton, the Cambridgeshire, the Cattistock, the Cheshire, the Middleton, the North Warwickshire, the Oakley, the Portman, the Puckeridge, the South Dorset, the South Durham, the V.W.H. (Cirencester), the West Somerset, and the Worcestershire.

The dog hounds were judged by Mr. A. Paget Steavenson, M.F.H., and Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. B. Wingfield-Digby, M.F.H., and the bitch hounds by Lord Southampton, M.F.H., and Captain Edward Ramsden, M.F.H., except in the cases of two classes in which Lord Southampton was interested. In these cases Captain Ramsden was joined by Colonel W. H. A. Wharton, M.F.H.

The dog hounds were of a high standard of quality and were unusually difficult to judge. A feature of the show was the success of the Cheshire pack in the dog classes. The Champion Cup for the best dog hound was won by the Cheshire's Galway, which is by Villager 25 and was entered in 1928. He beat last year's champion, Hospodar, shown by the Oakley, and also won the first prize for the best stallion hound not less than a two-season hunter. The second prize in the class went to the Duke of Beaufort's Chimer. The Cheshire also won the first prize in the class for couples of unentered hounds with Homer and Syntax, and Homer was adjudged the winner of the special prize for the best single hound in this class.

The Avon Vale pack secured the first prize for unentered hounds from a pack that has not won a first prize at Peterborough since 1920, with Ragtime. In the class for the best two couples of entered hounds the Middleton secured the first award with Groomsman, Wellington, Vandal, and Wombwell, and the second prize winners were Conrad, Trojan, Hospodar, and Playfair, shown by the Oakley. Bitch hounds also made a very fine show. The champion cup was won by Wakeful, a beautiful bitch from the Portman pack. She was also placed first in the class for hounds not less than two-season hunters and the dam of living puppies. The second in this class was Wanton, exhibited by the Worcestershire. The first prize bitch in the class for unentered hounds from a pack that has not won a first prize at Peterborough since 1920 was Ruinous, shown by the Burton pack.

In the class for unentered couples, the Middleton won with Vigil and Violent, the second prize going to the Braes of Derwent, for Durable and Speedy. The special prize for the best single hound in the couples class was also won by Speedy. The class for two couples was a very fine one. The leading winners were Partial, Hasty, Rinsdove, and Foliage, from the Duke of Beaufort's pack, and the runners-up were the Middleton's Breswing, Venus, Vengeance, and Verity. The show was held under the presidency of Mr. Douglas Crossman, M.F.H., and was highly successful.

The agricultural show had a strong, popular appeal to-day. The programme included a military display by the Inniskilling Dragoon Guards and piping and dancing by members of The Gordon Highlanders pipe band, and, in addition to class judging, there were parades of prize animals. The riding classes included a number of prize-winning horses. The class for ladies' hunters ridden side saddle was a particularly strong one, and was headed by Miss Dorothy Paget's brown gelding Bloodstone. The second prize went to Mr. John Drage's Diana, which was a leading winner at the International Horse Show, and Gales Special, another of Mr. Drage's exhibits, was placed third.

The champion prize and the Maxwell Challenge Cup for the best hunter in the riding classes were won by Lord Rosebery's Black Magic, and Mr. John Drage's Diana and Messrs. William Young and Sons' bay gelding Robert were both placed reserve. First prize in the class for hacks of the hunter type, not over seven years old, was won by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. G. Weigall's White Owl, a six-year-old grey mare, and another grey, Major R. M. Stewart Richardson's Shasta, was placed second. The third prize went to Mrs. Philip Fleming for her grey mare Pegity.

In the class for weight-carrying cobs Major Stewart Richardson won the first award with his chestnut gelding Sandy, and Sir A. G. Weigall's Tom Tit was second. Bridget, shown by Messrs. W. Young and Sons, was placed third. The children's pony class was headed by Mr. W. Benson's six-year-old grey mare, Quicksilver; Mr. C. Noel Newton's Affable Jane was second and Miss A. McDougal's Bernax was third. La June, shown by Mr. William Whitehead, was placed fourth.

SHOW OF PEKINGESE

CHALLENGE CERTIFICATES FROM THE KENNEL CLUB

So much progress has been made by the Pekingese Reform Association that Kennel Club challenge certificates were allotted to this year's show, which took place yesterday in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park. These awards went to Miss M. L. Heuston's dog, T'Quen of Greystones, and Mrs. C. Cowell's bitch, Yang San of Newnham. Each was also first in its respective limit class. In the open, T'Quen of Greystones had to beat Mrs. R. K. Bevington's Chien Lung of Wybournes (second), and Mrs. D. M. Stains's Manstone Pan (third). Second place in open bitches was occupied by Mrs. S. Whitehead's Biddee of Field, and the third was Miss E. Sutherland Fraser's Chinian San H'Si.

The puppy classes filled fairly well, the best of the dogs being Mrs. P. L. Townsend's Yung Ki of Lawnfield (first), Mrs. Bevington's Tang of Wybournes (second), and Mrs. E. M. Downey's Kio Vah of Ta Jen (third). The first three bitch puppies were Mrs. E. M. Thomas's Hei Chu T'zu of Aranmore, Mrs. Kennedy's Nanking Siva, and Miss J. Heaton's Lacquer Lady.

There was a strong special open class for white dogs, in which the first was Miss Vaughan Stevens's Pukka White Hope. Mrs. Elkan was second with White Boi, and Mrs. Goad third with White Knight of Wai Tou. They have improved much in type during the last few years.

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THE SALE ROOM

BREITMEYER COLLECTION

Messrs. Christie resumed yesterday the sale of the late Mr. L. Breitmeyer's collection of furniture, objects of art, and tapestry removed from 11, Connaught-place, and Rushton Hall, Kettering. The total was £7,734.

The highest price, 2,250 guineas, was paid by Mr. L. Harris for three panels of Flemish tapestry, woven with subjects from classical history in wide borders of garlands of flowers, the largest panel 11ft. by 14ft. A panel of eighteenth-century Beauvais tapestry, with children playing with a swing, 9ft. by 15ft., fetched 840 guineas (H. Simmons). The decorative furniture included six Louis XVI. fauteuils, covered with Aubusson tapestry, which realized 360 guineas (Semail Moens). Four fauteuils of Louis XV. design, with Aubusson tapestry, brought 225 guineas (M. Harris); and a Chippendale arm-chair of Regency design, upholstered in Beauvais tapestry, 180 guineas (H. Simmons). Among the Chinese porcelain, a vase and a pair of beakers, enamelled with flowers and birds in *famille-rose*, 19in. and 13in. high, Kien-Lung, sold for 250 guineas (Reid); and a *famille-rose* cistern, enamelled with peonies and other flowers and birds, 22in. diameter, Kien-Lung, for 200 guineas (Franculla).

MANUSCRIPTS AND BOOKS

The third day's sale of books, manuscripts, autograph letters, and historical documents fetched £4,451 at Sotheby's yesterday. A first edition of Keats's "Poems," 1817, with autograph inscription on title, "John Keats to his friend G. F. Mathew," to whom the "Epistle" in verse, occupying pages 53-8 of the volume, is addressed, sold to Mr. Spencer for £490. A presentation copy of C. Dickens's "Sketches by Boz," 1839, first octavo edition, inscribed by the author to William Upcott, fetched £175; and a set of his "Works," 1866, in 30 volumes, inscribed by Dickens to Frederic Ouvry, his solicitor and intimate friend—£72 (both lots bought by Messrs. Maggs). A series of 24 letters from Charles Dickens to John P. Hullah, musical composer, who set Dickens's *Village Coquettes* to music, which was produced at St. James's, 1836, the property of Miss Arinette Hullah, daughter of John P. Hullah, mostly dated from Furnival's Inn, were offered in one lot and fetched £430 (Maggs).

Among the property of Mr. A. F. B. Sheridan, of Frampton Court, Thomas Moore, "Memoirs" of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, to which were added the autograph letters printed in that work and many others unpublished, fragments of essays, unfinished plays and poems, and other manuscripts of R. B. Sheridan, inlaid in four volumes folio, brought £300 (Spencer); R. B. Sheridan, *The Duenna*, 1775, a portion of the manuscript, in the hand of Mrs. Sheridan, with numerous additions and corrections by the author, 182 pages quarto—£135; R. B. Sheridan, *Pizarro*, in the handwriting of the author, in one quarto volume—£70 (both bought by Mr. Kahn); W. M. Thackeray, a very fine three-page octavo letter, dated January 5, 1847, to Mrs. Norton, with an amusing pen-and-ink sketch in the letter of Thackeray drinking out of a large glass at a banquet—£270 (W. Hill, of Chicago).

VIEWS OF OLD LONDON

Messrs. Foster's sale yesterday at 54, Pall Mall included an unusually interesting pair of views of Old London by Adrient Leprieur, 1718, Old Westminster Bridge, and Twickenham-on-Thames, with numerous figures, 26in. by 36in., illustrated in Colonel M. H. Grant's "The Old English Landscape Painters," and from Sir H. M. Vavasour's collection. The pair were bought by Mr. Parsons for 540 guineas. A picture by D. Wolstenholme, the property of Admiral Sir Walter Cowan, "Full Cry," a landscape with huntsmen and hounds, on panel 13in. by 19in., fetched 240 guineas (Ackermann).

OBITUARY

CANON J. W. HARTLEY

The death is announced, from a fall, of Canon John William Hartley, vicar of St. James's, Whitehaven, and one of the best-known clergymen in the diocese of Carlisle. He was 65 years of age. Graduating from Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, he was ordained deacon in 1890, and for the past 24 years had been vicar of Whitehaven. Three years ago, in recognition of his services on behalf of the Church and Church schools in the diocese, the Bishop of Carlisle conferred an honorary canonry upon him. He was the chief official of the English Church Union in the diocese.

LADY MORRISH

A correspondent writes:—

Lady Morrish, whose death was recently announced, was born in 1844. She was a daughter of Mr. Christopher T. Gabriel, of Streatham, a well-known member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, from whom she inherited the generous and beneficent instincts which characterized her so markedly throughout her long and honoured life. In 1866 she married M. T. Buxton Morrish, who was knighted in 1908, and whose keen interest in educational progress she fully shared. While her husband was chairman of the Council of the British and Foreign School Society, an influential member of the Girls' Public Day School Company, and a liberal supporter of the development of technical education at the Borough Polytechnic, Lady Morrish was a member of the Ladies' Committee of Stockwell College, a manager of the college schools, and, later, an elected member of the council of the British and Foreign School Society.

Though Lady Morrish gave so much time and attention to educational work, it is probably true that the needs of the sick poor stood first in her thoughts. She was one of the original presidents of the League of Mercy, served as chairman of the ladies' committee of Ranyard House, and was a member of the special committee that was called to discuss the district nursing arrangements in London. During the War, after the death of her husband, Lady Morrish gave up her London residence, and Langhurst became her permanent home. She was thus able to give fuller help than had been previously possible to the neighbouring village of Warnham, and she became president of the Girl Guides, one of the vice-presidents of the Kingsfold and Warnham Women's Institute, and a member of the committee of Horsham Cottage Hospital and of the District Nursing Association.

MR. GRAEME FORRESTER

Mr. Graeme Birkley Forrester died at 34, De Vere-gardens, W.8, on Sunday, at the age of 64. He was chairman of the firm of Eggar, Forrester, and Parker, Limited, chairman of directors of the Albion Steam Coal Company, Limited, and of the Penarth Pontoon, Slipway and Ship Repairing Company, Limited, and a director of the Great Western Railway Company and the West London Extension Railway Company.

MOTHERS' UNION PAGEANT

The Mothers' Union will present, on July 17, 18, and 19, at the Albert Hall a pageant entitled *The Golden Ring*, written and produced by Mr. Henry Millar, two performances being given each day. Six hundred members have come from every part of the country, and the choir, which will number 200, has been trained by Mr. Stanley Stubbs; the orchestra will be under the direction of Miss Rosabel Watson. Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, has consented to be present at the evening performance on July 17. A reception will afterwards be held at the Albert Hall, at which the oversea Bishops who are attending the Lambeth Conference will be received by Mrs. Boustead, the central president of the Mothers' Union.

TRANSPORT HORSES INCREASING

The EARL of YARBOROUGH, presiding on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the Home of Rest for Horses at Cricklewood, said that, notwithstanding the great increase in mechanical transport, the horse was holding his own. The horse was found to be more economical for short distances and was on the increase. Lord Yarborough added that the Duchess of Portland, patroness of the Home, had purchased an ex-War horse that helped to save the guns at Mons, and was giving it a permanent home there. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. C. MOORE, M.P., said 8,000 horses were being used by the L.M. and S.R., and Mr. HERMAN TISNE stated that a census taken by the Metropolitan Cattle Trough Association showed an enormous increase in use of the troughs.

Arthur J. Newton, of Albion-road, Westcliff, was ordered by the Marlborough-street magistrate yesterday to pay a fine of £10 and £5 5s. costs for breach of the Lotteries Act, 1823, in connexion with a scheme called the Dominions Private Derby Sweepstake. No fraud was alleged by the police.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

SIR F. ECKSTEIN'S ESTATE

SIR FRIEDRICH GUSTAV JONATHAN ECKSTEIN, first baronet, of Whitehall-court, S.W., of London-wall-buildings, E.C., and of Oldlands Hall, Uckfield, Sussex, diamond merchant, largely interested in various cotton and coffee undertakings, who died on June 10, aged 73, left estate for the purposes of the English grant provisionally valued at £1,000,000 in net personalty "so far as at present can be ascertained." The duties on the property at this valuation, and according to the dispositions of the will, will amount to about £310,000, but it appears to be probable that the total sum eventually payable will be much greater. He left:—

£5,000 to King Edward's Hospital Fund for London for the augmentation of the capital of that fund; £3,500 to "my devoted secretary," Charles Julius Bush; £1,000 to his valet, Frederick Haddock, if still in his service and not under notice; £500 similarly to his head gardener, G. Scragg; £300 each similarly to his housekeeper, Mrs. E. Grant, and his butler, Joseph Savage; £100 each to his chauffeur, E. Weston, and his engineer, A. Ecott; 12 months' wages to each other indoor servant at Oldlands Hall, if similarly qualified and of between one and three years' service, or two years' wages if of over three years' service; and £1,000 to the executors for distribution as they in their discretion may see fit among his clerks at 1, London-wall-buildings.

SIR JAMES READHEAD, first baronet, of Westoe Hall, South Shields, engineer and shipbuilder, lately chairman and managing director of John Readhead and Sons, Limited, who died on March 18, aged 77, left estate of the gross value of £711,133, with net personalty £689,437. The duties on the property at this valuation, and according to the dispositions of the will, will amount to about £205,000. He left:—

£2,000 to the Ingham Infirmary, South Shields, stating that "the heavy burden of taxation and of death duties causes me to give a smaller legacy to this institution than I otherwise should have given, and to omit legacies to other institutions"; £50 to his housemaid, — Wynn, if still in his service, but if she should not be still in his service owing to infirmity or ill-health he left to her £25 and an annuity of £57 4s. for five years, and to be continued thereafter as his trustees may see fit; £50 to each female servant in his service at his decease if of 10 years' service, £35 to each of those of between seven and 10 years' service, and £25 to each of those of between four and seven years' service; £50 to each male in or outdoor servant if of 10 years' service, or £25 to each of those of between five and 10 years' service; and £50 each to his coachman, Harding, and his maidservant, Curran, in each case in addition to the above bequests, "as a particular recognition of their long and faithful service."

Mr. EZEKIEL CHARLES SHAPERRO, of Peveril House, Peveril-drive, The Park, Nottingham, cinema proprietor, who died on February 4, aged 50, left estate valued for probate at £111,312, with net personalty £27,213. He died intestate.

The REV. OLIVER SUTTON WALFORD, M.A., of The Barn, Beech-road, Haslemere, Surrey, died on May 14, leaving £31,106, with net personalty £29,022. He gives:—

£500 each to the Society for the Promotion of the Gospel, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Charterhouse Mission, in Southwark; and £300 to the rector and churchwardens of Lyne for keeping the fences of the churchyard in good condition.

Mr. EDWARD CHARLES STEBBING, of Highlands Lodge, St. Leonards-on-Sea, retired Civil servant, who died on May 22, aged 87, left £26,319, with net personalty £24,307. He gives:—

£100 to the Oriental Club Staff Provident Fund.

Miss HANNAH MARIA LONGSHAW, of The Haven, Westcliffe-road, Birkdale, Lancs, who died on March 16, aged 88, left estate of the gross value of £15,967, with net personalty £14,704. She left:—

£1,000 to the persons named and referred to as "The Memorial Trustees" in the first codicil to the will of her late sister, Mary Jane Longshaw, and Gerald Claude Scott, to be held upon like trusts and subject to like powers and provisions as are declared and contained therein concerning a sum of £7,000 "bequeathed by my late sister to such persons, and I declare that I have bequeathed £1,000 only for the purpose of such memorial instead of the larger sum bequeathed by my sister as I am satisfied that if I should bequeath the larger sum my relations would not (owing to the heavy payments involved for death duties and to the present unsettled financial position) receive the benefits which it was contemplated by my late sister and me that it was right and proper that they should do," and she also left £100 to the Governesses' Convalescent Home, Southport.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BUSHILL, Mrs. Ann (96), of Rochester-road, Coventry, widow of T. Bushill (net personalty £15,191)	£17,021
CLEEVE, Mrs. Jane Horsford, of Rosetor, Chestnut-avenue, Torquay, widow of F. Cleeve (net personalty £14,528)	17,174
CROKE, Mr. Wentworth (59), of East-street, Bridport, Dorset, for some years a theatrical manager (net personalty £554)	595
FITZER, Mr. Arthur Farnes, of East Cliff, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Central Market, Smithfield, E.C., meat salesman (net personalty £7,867)	18,335
HYAMS, Mr. Henry David, of Lavalla, Sheen-road, Richmond, Surrey (net personalty £10,629)	10,772
LEVASSEUR, Mr. Eugene Frederick, of Frinton, Marsh-road, Pinner, Middlesex, and of E. Levasseur, Limited, furniture manufacturers, Poland-street, London, W.1 (net personalty £7,217)	7,699
LISLE, Mr. George, of Bentham-buildings, Side, and of the County Hotel, Newcastle-on-Tyne, merchant (net personalty £10,967)	11,044
LOCKE, Mr. Walter William (66), of Lodore, Lexden-road, Colchester, partner in the firm of T. M. Locke and Co., house furnishers and carpet factors (net personalty £4,686)	12,544
LOCKHEAD, Mr. Harry (65), of Tresco Lodge, Middleton Hall-road, King's Norton, Birmingham, manager of the Salt Union salt works at Stoke Prior, near Bromsgrove (net personalty £4,935)	5,295
MCCLINTOCK, Mr. Samuel Alexander, M.D., of Hough-green, Chester (net personalty £14,305)	14,375
MCGHIE, Mr. William, of Seamill Hotel, West Kilbride, Scotland, retired engineer (personal estate)	14,898
MASON, Mr. William (81), of The Old Manor House, St. Owen-street, Hereford, formerly for 26 years organist and choirmaster at St. Peter's Church, Hereford, and from 1905 to 1920 organist and choirmaster of St. Nicholas's Church, Hereford (net personalty £90)	10,914
MAUNDER, Captain George Henry, M.C. (44), of Rydalmount, Grove-avenue, Yeovil, Somerset, surveyor (net personalty £358)	1,847
RICHARDSON, Mrs. Hester Louisa, of Whitegate, Bromyard, Herefordshire, widow of H. Richardson (net personalty £6,648)	12,514
SAUNDERS, Miss Mary Emma, of Holmside, Elm Grove-road, Salisbury (net personalty £7,834)	8,292
SMETHURST, Mr. Henry, of Mount-avenue, Hemsworth, Yorks, builder (net personalty £48)	11,434
STEVENS, the Rev. Percy Farrar, of The Vicarage, Castle Donington, Leicestershire (net personalty £5,555)	5,662
ST. JOHN, Mr. Charles Dennis (86), of Colebrooke-avenue, West Ealing, W.13 (net personalty £29,281)	33,093
THOMSON, Mr. Charles Fox, of Cranham Lodge, Upminster, Essex, market gardener (net personalty £287)	10,843
WALLER, Colonel Edmund Augustus, R.E., retired, of Ennerdale-road, Kew-gardens, Surrey (net personalty £1,502)	1,601
WYNNE, Mr. Edward Griffiths, of The Gables, Creighton-avenue, Muswell Hill, N., accountant (net personalty £5,695)	5,814

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

HOUSE OF LAITY ELECTIONS

The following have been elected to the House of Laity for the Diocese of Leicester:—Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Martin, of Woodhouse Eaves; Mr. W. J. Pilgrim, of Hinckley; Mr. E. F. Jeffries, of Market Harborough; and Mr. S. K. Daniels, of Syston.

CHURCH APPOINTMENT

The REV. P. H. L. BRERETON, rector of Moulton, has been appointed Rural Dean of Newmarket, in the diocese of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich.

NOTES

As a tercentenary memorial to Archbishop Harsnett, a native of the town, who died in 1631, a stained-glass window is to be placed in St. Botolph's Church, Colchester.

The Bishop of London is giving a garden party in Fulham Palace Gardens on Saturday, July 19, for the Bishops of the Province of Queensland. Invitations are obtainable by those interested from Miss Gibson, 29, Lindengardens, Bayswater, W.2.

In order to perpetuate the memory of the late Canon Blaxland, who was for several years Senior Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, Mrs. Blaxland has presented a sum of money, the interest of which will be given annually to the candidate for priests' orders who is, in the opinion of the Examining Chaplains, most deserving of encouragement in his reading and has made the greatest efforts in that direction.

The Rev. P. N. Waggett is making a good recovery from serious illness, but is advised by his doctors to take a complete rest for some months, and has therefore resigned the vicarage of St. Mary the Great, Cambridge.

NO MEETING SINCE 1924

At the Mansion House Justice Room yesterday, before Alderman Sir Charles Batho, the TORONTO (RHODESIA) SYNDICATE, LIMITED, of College Chambers, Cannon-street, were summoned for failing to hold a general meeting during the year 1929. Mr. ISAAC ZALIC DAVIS and Mr. SAMUEL NORMAN SOLOMON, directors, were summoned for being parties to that default. It was stated that there had been no general meeting since 1924. Mr. H. W. M. Potter, who appeared for the defence, said the company came to the end of its resources some years ago, and that was why no meeting was called. SIR CHARLES BATHO fined the company £5 and the two directors were ordered to pay a fine of £20 and £5 5s. costs each.

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GEORGETTE

Harrods famous Super quality Georgette is a sheer yet firm fabric, with a lovely crêpey finish. It makes charming Wraps, Dresses, and Lingerie. 38ins. wide. Usually per yard 9/11. *Harrods Sale* 7/11

PURE DYE CRÊPE-DE-CHINE

A smooth supple Crêpe of exquisite texture and quality, offered in a wonderful range of delicate shades for Lingerie or Evening wear. Recommended to wash and wear perfectly. The shades include: Ivory, Pink, Shrimp, Nil, Salmon, Yellow, Turquoise, Banana, Champagne, also Black. 38ins. wide. Usually per yard 14/9. *Harrods Sale* 9/11

ALL-SILK CHIFFON VELVET

Rich Chiffon Velvet with an unusually deep Silk pile, noted for its supple texture and remarkable wearing qualities. An excellent opportunity for securing this lovely fabric so fashionable for both short and long Evening Wraps. In Black, and a wide range of beautiful colours. 38ins. wide. Usually per yard 21/9. *Harrods Sale* 15/9

TINSEL BROCADES

The whole of Harrods wonderful stocks of Tinsel Brocades and Ninons are offered at remarkable reductions. These Fabrics, heavy, supple, and enriched with gold and silver tissue are perfect for Coatees and Evening Gowns. 38ins. wide. Usually per yard 35/9, 29/6, 25/9. *Harrods Sale* 15/- and 20/-

WRITE OR CALL FOR FREE PATTERNS. *Silks, Ground Floor.*

LINEN BARGAINS

Replenish your Linen Cupboard at Bargain Prices!

HEMSTITCHED LINEN SHEETS

Harrods are confident that nowhere in the country will you find such remarkable value in Linen Sheets. Made from Pure White Linen Sheeting, soft in texture and thoroughly reliable. Single bed size, Irish Manufacture, 2×3yds. Usually per pair 27/6. *Harrods Sale* per pair 21/-

LINEN SHEETS. Double bed size, about 2½×3yds. Usually per pair 37/6. *Harrods Sale* per pair 27/6

PURE WOOL BLANKETS

Superior quality Pure White Wool, bound at each end with rich Satin. Size 63×83ins. Usually 49/6. *Harrods Sale* per pair 39/6

Size 80×100ins. Usually 69/6. *Harrods Sale* per pair 59/6

CHRISTY'S TURKISH TOWELS

A splendid bargain which should on no account be missed. Superior quality White Turkish Towels with hemmed ends. Large size 30×54ins. Usually each 4/6. *Harrods Sale* 2/11

Postage 6d. extra.

KITCHEN RUBBERS

Durable All Linen Twill with the word 'Kitchen' lettered down the centre in Red.

Size 24×34ins. *Harrods Sale* per dozen 12/9

Size 27×36ins. *Harrods Sale* per dozen 18/6

Size 24×36ins. *Harrods Sale* per dozen 15/9

Size 34×34ins. *Harrods Sale* per dozen 21/6

Linens, First Floor.

IRISH DAMASK SUPPER CLOTHS HALF PRICE!

Fine quality Pure Irish Linen Damask in a pretty shade of Pastel Blue. Check design as illustrated.

Size 54×54ins. Usually each 14/6. *Harrods Sale* 7/3

Size 70×72ins. Usually each 23/6. *Harrods Sale* 11/9

Postage 6d. extra.

SERVIETTES to match

No. 5. Size 54×72 and 60×60 ins. Usually each 18/6. *Harrods Sale* 9/3

Size 16×16 ins. Usually per dozen 22/9. *Harrods Sale* 11/6

DRESS MATERIALS

Every yard is Genuinely and generously Reduced

WOOL CRÊPE-DE-CHINE

Wonderfully good value is this Wool Crêpe-de-Chine woven from exceptionally fine silky Wool in a firm Crêpe weave. Excellent for Tailored Frocks and Two-Piece Suits. In shades of Beige, Fawn, Saxe, Powder Blue, Lido, Reseda, Bottle, Red, Wine, Lemon, Brown, Light and Dark Navy, also Black. 54ins. wide. Usually per yard 5/11. *Harrods Sale* 4/11

FANCY WOOL GEORGETTE

The season's smartest fabric for Two-Piece Suits—to be offered during the Six-Day Sale at a reduction of 3/- and 4/- per yard. Two special designs are included in the offer—a neat small check and a small Black and White fleck effect. In shades of Beige, Blue, Green, Brown, Grey, Tan, Navy, also Black and White. 54 ins. wide. Usually per yard 8/11 and 9/11. *Harrods Sale* 5/11

ANGORA JERSEY

Pure Angora Wool Jersey Fabric beautifully soft and smooth. Dyed in Harrods own special shades of Beige, Stone, Rose-Beige, Lemon, Cerise, Almond, Nigger, Sky, Jade, also Black. 38ins. wide. Usually per yard 14/9. *Harrods Sale* 10/9

ZENANA

A most luxurious Dressing Gown fabric, with a fine Silk surface and a cosy fleecy Wool back quilted together. In shades of Sky, Saxe, Shell Pink, Rose, Lemon, Mauve, Purple, Royal, Almond, also Ivory and Black. 40ins. wide. Usually per yard 9/11. *Harrods Sale* 8/11

WRITE OR CALL FOR FREE PATTERNS. *Dress Materials, Ground Floor.*

SEE HARRODS SEVENTY-FIVE WINDOWS, EACH PACKED WITH GENUINE BARGAINS

HARRODS LTD Come to Harrods by Tube to Knightsbridge, or by 'buses 9, 14a, 14d, 19c, 19d, 22, 30, 30a, 33a, 33c, 46, 52, 73a, 74b, 74c, 96a, 173, 290a, 291. SLOane 1234 LONDON SW1

"YOU'D BE SURPRISED, MADAM" says OLD HETHERS

"—how many of my gentlemen take to it in the summer. Some of them, of course, on Doctor's orders—but most of them just take it on my advice. They ask me for something long and something cool and something good—and out comes Robinson's Barley water and lemon . . . . . Well, what's good enough for the kiddies, madam, must be good for grown-ups to my way of thinking. But, madam, whatever you do don't waste time and money making it from pearl barley. My missus makes it from Robinson's "Patent" Barley and it saves hours of stewing and a deal of wasted barley. You see Robinson's "Patent" is ground that fine it mixes like

The List will close on or before Monday, 7th July, 1930.

SOUTH METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY.

(Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 1842.)

CAPITAL:	Authorised.	Issued.
	£	£
Ordinary Stock ..	6,709,895	6,709,895
6% Preference Stock	500,000	500,000
Ordinary or Preference Stock	1,537,500	—
LOAN CAPITAL:		
3% Debenture Stock ..	1,895,445	1,895,445
6½% Redeemable Debenture Stock, 1931	734,000	734,000
5% Redeemable Debenture Stock, 1950/60	1,000,000	Now offered
	£12,376,840	£9,839,340

ISSUE OF £1,000,000
5 per cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock, 1950/60, at £97 : 10s. per cent.

Interest payable 1st February and 1st August. A first payment of £2 per £100 Stock will be made on 1st February, 1931.

Principal will be repaid at par on 1st August, 1960, the Company having the option to redeem the Stock in whole or in part at par on or after the 1st August, 1950, on giving three months' notice.

Applications from Stockholders of the Company, made upon the pink form, will receive special consideration if received before the closing of the List.

MIDLAND BANK LIMITED, Poultry, E.C.2, and BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED, 54, Lombard Street, E.C.3, are authorised as Bankers for the Company to receive applications for the above-mentioned Debenture Stock.

Payable as follows:—

£5	per cent. on application.
£22 : 10s.	per cent. on 10th July, 1930.
£25	per cent. on 3rd September, 1930.
£45	per cent. on 10th October, 1930.
£97 : 10s.	

Payment may be made in full after Allotment, and discount at the rate of £2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed from 10th July, 1930, or from any subsequent date.

Applications must be made in multiples of £50, and the Stock will be transferable, after registration, in multiples of £5.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer, with Coupon for £2 per £100 Stock, payable on 1st of February, 1931, attached, will be issued, if desired, after payment of the amount due on allotment, and such Certificates, when fully paid, will be convertible into Registered Stock upon surrender at Midland Bank Limited, Poultry, E.C.2. If the Scrip Certificates be lodged for registration on or before 31st December, 1930, the Coupon attached must be surrendered; the amount of the Coupon will then be paid by Dividend Warrant.

The new Stock will rank equally as regards Principal and Interest with the existing Debenture Stock as a first charge on the Company's Assets and Revenue.

The Register of the Stock will be kept at the Offices of the Company, 709, Old Kent-road, S.E.15, where also transfers of Stock will be made.

The proceeds of the present issue are required for repayment of loans, extensions, and the general purposes of the Company. Profits available for distribution among the Stockholders for the last five years are shown by the Accounts certified by the Board of Trade to have been as under:—

1925	..	£333,364	7 5
1926	..	£292,624	15 7 (Coal Strike)
1927	..	£414,351	7 1
1928	..	£353,207	19 8
1929	..	£479,313	1 5

The net revenue for the year 1929 was more than three-and-a-half times the amount required to pay the interest on the Debenture Stocks, including the present issue.

The Company's area of supply, which covers more than 50 square miles, comprises the major part of the County of London South of the Thames.

The number of its consumers, now over 420,000, steadily increases, while the sale of gas in the past ten years has increased by 21 per cent.

The Company has a substantial interest in, and furnishes gas in bulk to, the South Suburban Gas Company, whose area of supply consists of 174 square miles.

For more than 40 years the Company's business has been conducted under a system of Copartnership, as a result of which the undertaking has been entirely free during all this period from labour troubles.

By a Contract dated 2nd July, 1930, between the Company and Messrs. R. Nivison and Co. and Messrs. Rowe and Pitman, the whole of the Debenture Stock now offered has been underwritten for a commission of 1½ per cent.

Applications for the Debenture Stock must be made on the prescribed form and forwarded to the Company's Bankers with a deposit of 5 per cent. Where the amount of Debenture Stock allotted is less than that applied for, the balance of the deposit will be appropriated towards the payment due on the 10th July, 1930, and any balance will be returned. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be charged on overdue instalments, and failure to pay any instalment when due will render the amount previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

A Commission of 5s. per £100 Stock will be allowed to Bankers and Stockbrokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

Notice will be given when definitive Certificates are ready in exchange for fully-paid Allotment Letters and Scrip Certificates.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained from Midland Bank Limited, Poultry, E.C.2; Barclays Bank Limited, 54, Lombard-street, E.C.3; or from Messrs. R. Nivison and Co., Bank Buildings, Princes-street, E.C.2; Messrs. Rowe and Pitman, 4, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; and also from the Offices of the Company, 709, Old Kent-road, S.E.15.

President.
CHARLES CARPENTER, D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.
Vice-President.
FRANK H. JONES, M.Inst.C.E.
Directors.
CHARLES CARPENTER, } Managing
FRANK H. JONES, } Directors.
FRANK BUSH.
ARTHUR M. PADDON, M.Inst.C.E.
BENJAMIN R. GREEN.
FREDERICK McLEOD, J.P.
HAROLD GUNDRY.
Dr. E. FRANKLAND ARMSTRONG, F.R.S.
WALTER A. S. THEOBALD.
JOSEPH D. PAYNE.
MARK GODFREY.
709, Old Kent Road, S.E.15.
2nd July, 1930.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED.
No. .....

FORM OF APPLICATION.

SOUTH METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY

ISSUE OF £1,000,000
5 per Cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock, 1950/60, at £97 10s. per cent.

To the Directors of the
SOUTH METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £..... being a deposit of 5 per cent. on application for £..... (see note below) of the above Redeemable Debenture Stock, I/we request you to allot to me/us that amount of Debenture Stock, and I/we agree to accept the same or any less amount that may be allotted to me/us upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus dated 2nd July, 1930, and I/we agree to pay the balance due from me/us in conformity with the terms of the said Prospectus.

Name in full .....
(State whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss, and Title, if any.)

Address in full .....

.....

Description .....
(State whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss, and Title, if any.)

Usual Signature .....

Date ..... July, 1930.

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.

The Bankers of the Company will not acknowledge receipt of the deposits paid upon application, but Letters of Allotment or Regret will be posted in due course.

* No application must be for less than £50 and all applications must be in multiples of £50.

This Form is to be filled in and forwarded to Midland Bank Limited, Poultry, E.C.2; or Barclays Bank Limited, 54, Lombard-street, E.C.3, with a Cheque payable to "Bearer" for the amount of the deposit. Cheques must be crossed, and any alterations from "Order" to "Bearer" must be signed by the drawer.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

MEXICAN EAGLE FINANCE

ANOTHER INVESTMENT ISSUE

The report of the Mexican Eagle Oil Company makes even a better impression than the recent dividend announcement, under which the Participating Preference and Ordinary shares receive this year their first dividends for seven years. Holders of the Participating Preference shares get 8 per cent. and the Ordinary shareholders 6 per cent. The Ordinary dividend requires Mex.$2,899,833, but the amount actually available is Mex.$5,480,373, so that the company could have paid nearly double as much in dividend on the Ordinary shares. The directors have not done so, however, because they have preferred to be guided by the sound, conservative principles of finance which have enabled the company to emerge from a period of great difficulty with its finances unimpaired and its balance-sheet a worthy example for other companies to follow. The results of the Canadian Eagle Company show a similar improvement, for the Ordinary share dividend takes only Can.$1,455,392 out of a total available of Can.$3,112,719. Thus the company earned more than double the amount distributed in dividend on the Ordinary shares. In the case of the Mexican Eagle the recovery was mainly due to the substantial increase in production, which rose from 6,079,807 barrels to 11,954,048 barrels, while in the case of the Canadian Eagle the improvement is to be attributed chiefly to the fact that the company derived a full year's benefit from the V.O.C. contract.

Comparison of Results

In the subjoined table the financial results of the two companies are compared:—

MEXICAN EAGLE OIL COMPANY

—	1929	1928
	Mex. Pesos	Mex. Pesos
Gross profit (including interest) after charging exploration outlays	17,259,875	8,378,801
Forward from previous year ..	237,899	556,298
	17,497,774	8,935,099
Transfer to depreciation and reserve accounts	10,521,221	8,697,200
	6,976,553	237,899
Distributed in dividends	4,596,043	—
	2,380,510	237,899

CANADIAN EAGLE OIL COMPANY

—	1929	1928
	Canadian Dollars	Canadian Dollars
Gross profit (including interest) after charging exploration outlays	5,436,416	2,453,178
Forward from previous year ..	108,068	Nil
	5,544,484	2,453,178
Transfer to depreciation and other reserve accounts ..	1,000,000	615,000
	4,544,484	1,838,178
Distributed in dividends	2,889,157	1,730,110
	1,655,327	108,068

In 1928 the dividends on the First Preference shares of the Mexican Eagle Company, amounting to Mex.$795,923, were paid under guarantee by the Canadian company.

Strong Balance-sheets

In the following table we give a three-year comparison of the combined results of the two companies, which gives a clearer view of the progress made as a whole:—

COMBINED RESULTS

—	1929 Mex. Pesos (approx.)	1928 Mex. Pesos (approx.)	1927 Mex. Pesos (actual)
Gross profit (including interest) after charging exploration outlays	28,182,707	13,285,157	12,837,423
Forward from previous year	454,035	556,298	520,769
	28,586,742	13,841,455	13,348,192
Transfer to depreciation and other reserve accounts	12,531,221	9,927,200	9,479,172
	16,065,521	3,914,255	3,869,020
Distributed in dividends	10,174,357	3,460,220	3,312,722
	5,891,164	454,035	556,298

One of the striking features is the very large amounts provided in all three years, and particularly last year, for depreciation and other reserves, for it should be noted that the gross profit is struck only after charging all expenditure on exploration. It is due to these sound principles that the Mexican Company's fixed assets in Mexico, which cost Mex.$140,000,325, have been written down and stand in the balance-sheet at only Mex.$41,152,978. Liquid assets amount to Mex.$58,600,293, whereas the current liabilities are only Mex.$8,622,315. Thus seven-tenths of the issued capital is represented by a surplus of liquid assets. Reserves amount to Mex.$20,112,431. The balance-sheet of the Canadian Eagle also makes a good exhibit. Its liquid assets are Can.$5,596,551, while the current liabilities amount to the negligible figure of Can.$752,751. Reserves amount to Can.$1,997,912. The company has just repaid at £6 a share the 400,000 Preference shares of £5 each of the Eagle Oil Transport Company. By this operation the whole of the share capital of the Transport Company becomes the property of the Canadian Eagle Company. This transaction, which represents a remunerative investment for the Canadian Eagle, could not have been carried out without an issue of capital but for the ample cash resources of the company.

A Sound Investment

The South Metropolitan Gas Company is making an issue to-day of £1,000,000 of Five per Cent. Redeemable Debenture stock at the price of 97½ per cent. Five per cent. is payable on application, 22½ per cent. on July 10, 25 per cent. on September 3, and the balance on October 10. A first payment of interest, amounting to £2 per cent., will be made on February 1 next. The principal will be repaid at par not later than August 1, 1960, but the company reserves the right to redeem the stock in whole or in part at par any time in the last 10 years. The company has a first-class record, and its capital structure conforms to the best principles. With the present issue the total issued capital of the company amounts to £10,839,340, of which £7,209,803 is the proprietors' capital and only £3,629,445 loan or debt capital. Thus the Ordinary capital is nearly twice as large as the loan capital. The new stock will rank equally as regards principal and interest with the existing Debenture stocks, as a first charge on the company's assets and revenue. Last year's net revenue was more than three and a half times the amount required to pay the interest on the Debenture stocks, including the present issue. Such is the progressive nature of the business that in the past 10 years the company's sales of gas have increased by 21 per cent. The proceeds of the issue are required to repay loans, to pay for extensions, and for other purposes. The prospectus states that "for more than 40 years the company's business has been conducted under a system of co-partnership, as a result of which the undertaking has been entirely free during that period from labour troubles."

Other New Issues

A gratifying response was made to the offer of £2,300,000 Five per Cent. Consolidated Debenture stock of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Electric Supply Company. The list for this issue was closed yesterday at 10 a.m. for both town and country. This was within an hour of the official opening, though as the prospectus was advertised a day previously opportunity was given to provincial as well as City investors to lodge their applications in good time. Underwriting will take place to-day in connexion with the conversion of the Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Skoda Works Debentures. The total issue will be for £5,000,000 in Six per Cent. Bonds, of which one-half will be issued in France and the other half in London. The subscription of the French portion has been guaranteed at 96 per cent. by a group of banks. The English portion of £2,500,000, which represents the conversion of the outstanding Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Bonds, will be offered at 95 per cent. There are at present on the London market £2,344,700 Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures. The issue should not, therefore, mean a transfer of funds abroad; indeed, as a substantial amount of the sub-underwriting of the London portion has been taken on the Continent, the operation may bring money to this country.

Banking Features of the Half-year

The average Bank rate for the first half of 1930—namely, £3 16s. 8d. per cent.—was the lowest for many years. Opening at 5 per cent., Bank rate by May 1 had fallen to 3 per cent. Normally a rapidly falling Bank rate is accompanied by a lower volume of bank advances and a reduced ratio of advances to deposits. This, however, has not been the case during the past six months, the average ratio for the first five months of the half-year, as revealed by the monthly figures of the London clearing banks, having been about 56 per cent. Therefore, since the banks' industrial advances usually carry a minimum interest rate of 4½ to 5 per cent., the fall in money rates should not have affected the earnings of the banks from their main source of income to so great an extent as usual. That semi-frozen advances may have contributed to this phenomenon is not a welcome reflection, but it should be noted that during the past two months advances have shown marked contraction. This may possibly mean that the increasing number of reorganization schemes is at length rendering banking resources more liquid. In spite, however, of the relatively high level of advances during the half-year, there is no doubt that bank earnings as a whole have been on a lower scale. Their large funds employed in the short-loan market have earned smaller profits owing to the low level of money rates, the profit margin on both short loans and on bills having been appreciably lower than in the first half of 1929. Moreover, there is an ever-increasing tendency for the margin between the banks' advertised London deposit rates and their average deposit rates to widen, and although in a period of cheap money it might be thought that there was less incentive for banks to bid high rates for large deposits in competition, a 1 per cent. deposit rate inevitably prompts even small depositors to endeavour to secure the advantage of the higher deposit rates prevailing in the provinces. While smaller profits were earned it is improbable that the decline will be so large as to necessitate any reduction in the dividends of the large banks.

Industrial Company's Good Report

Satisfactory results are disclosed by the accounts of the British Oxygen Company for the 12 months to March 31. Net profits at £140,378 were the largest since 1923-24, and inasmuch as the directors were able to announce a year ago a settlement of outstanding tax liabilities by the payment of £33,866 the company is now free of a liability the extent of which had been in doubt for some years. Wisely, however, the directors have considered the moment unpropitious for raising the dividend, which for the third year is at the rate of 10 per cent., the "carry-forward" being increased from £81,652 to £144,843. Reasons advanced for the retention in liquid form of a substantial amount of the past year's profits include a shrinkage in the demand for oxygen in the latter part of the year, the absence of indications of any recovery in demand, and the prospect of more active competition during the present financial year. Profits for the past year are equal to over 18 per cent. on the issued Ordinary capital. Floating assets show a satisfactory margin over current liabilities. Including £64,000 in cash and £161,000 in British Government securities, floating assets amount to £550,000, while current liabilities are £272,000. Moreover, the latter include reserves other than the general reserve, these being included with the sums due to sundry creditors.

The Gold Standard in Persia

Yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Bank of Persia was specially interesting on account of the review provided of the important currency and banking reforms that have recently been adopted by the Persian Government. Sir Hugh Barnes, the chairman, showed how the Government had been stirred to action by the heavy fall that occurred last year in the exchange value of the kran. This fall was due to an adverse balance of trade, the large commitments of the Persian Government for railway construction, and, above all, to the steady fall in silver. After adopting remedial measures of a temporary nature the Persian Government on March 9 passed a law providing for the withdrawal of the present silver kran currency and its replacement by a new unit, to be called the ryal, and the coinage of a gold piece called the pahlavi, containing the same amount of gold as a sovereign. As there are to be 20 ryals in the pahlavi, the ryal will nominally be equivalent to a shilling. The date for the introduction of the new coinage has not yet been definitely settled. As part of its scheme the Persian Government decided to take powers to issue its own notes. This involves the relinquishing by the Imperial Bank of Persia of its exclusive rights of note issue, but a friendly settlement has been reached, the terms including the payment to the bank of a sum in cash and the cancellation of its obligation to pay a royalty on its profits.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2⅞-2¼	1½-2
New York	2½	2-1⅞	2½
Paris	2½	1⅞	2
Berlin	4	3½	5-7
Swiss Bank places ..	3	2½	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1¾	2
Brussels	3	2¾	1½

The United States Federal Reserve Board announced yesterday, that the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia has lowered its rediscount rate from 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent., and that the Boston Federal Reserve Bank has lowered its rate from 3½ per cent. to 3 per cent. The new rates will come into force to-day.—*Reuter.*

STOCK EXCHANGE

FALL IN CABLES AND WIRELESS

GILT-EDGED ISSUES FIRM

The outstanding movement in the Stock Exchange yesterday was a severe break in the stocks of Cables and Wireless. While, as indicated by the persistent fall over many months, the market was prepared for a poor report, the actual showing made by Imperial and International Communications, Limited (the operating company) came as a keen disappointment and the payment of no dividend upon the "A" stock met the worst anticipations. There was some "bear" covering in these stocks, but little fresh buying, the general desire being to await the fuller story to be disclosed by the report of Cables and Wireless. Brokers are particularly anxious to examine the figures in the hope that they may throw some light upon the degree of security for the Preference stock, which had been widely advocated as an investment. The gilt-edged market was again strong, although profit taking by recent speculative buyers caused prices to react in the afternoon. South American Railway stocks again improved. There was a small demand for Tea and Rubber shares, but Mining shares were dull.

The gilt-edged market opened strong. Buying orders were reported to have come from America, and this encouraged bidding of a professional nature. Profit taking in the afternoon caused prices to give way from the best, but apart from short-dated bonds the changes were generally upwards. Four per cent. Consols opened at 87⅞ and rose to 88¼, closing ⅛ higher on the day at 87⅞. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan, after touching 78¾, closed at 78½, or 3-16 up on the day. Old Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols rose ⅛ to 53⅛ and there were rises of ¼ in Local Loans (65) and Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion (98⅛). The Five per Cent. War Loan was without net change at 103 5-16, but the price improved at one time to 103⅛, buyers. The Five per Cent. Conversion Loan remained rather heavy at 104⅛. There were further rises in new scrips, among which London County Council and Agricultural Mortgage Bank were quoted at ¼ premium, and Birmingham and Port of London at 2 premium. India stocks were also firmer.

The traffic returns gave no encouragement to the Home Railway market, and prices continued to show a downward tendency, though movements yesterday were few. North Eastern Preferred fell ¼ to 23¼, and Southern Deferred was not better than 27¾. The London lines exceptionally continued a good market, traffics in their case being favourable. Underground Electric shares moved up to 24s. 3d., the Income bonds to 104¼, and Metropolitan to 64¾.

In the FOREIGN market support was forthcoming in the afternoon for the Reparations loan, which recovered to 2 discount bid. Japanese bonds were lower, the new scrip declining to 1¼ premium. One or two Argentine and Brazilian bonds went back to a fractional extent. French Fives and Italian Consortium bonds hardened, but Roumanian Fours were easier at 45½. Argentine Rails as a whole made a further recovery, the chief movement being in Buenos Ayres Western, which was quoted 2½ higher at 69½. Buenos Ayres Great Southern exceptionally fell. Traffic returns, apart from those of the Entre Rios and Argentine North Eastern, continued poor, but a rally occurred in the Argentine exchange.

RUBBER SHARES FIRMER

In the OIL market Trinidad Leaseholds were weak, falling 3-32 to 2¼. V.O.C. and Trinidad Apex fell in sympathy. Anglo-Persian and Burmah, after being offered in the early dealings, showed a firmer tendency. The RUBBER market received a little attention from buyers, being helped by a rise in the commodity and by the continued indications of closer cooperation between English and Dutch producers. Rises occurred in Anglo-Dutch, Rubber Trust, Allied Sumatra, and a number of other leading shares. The TEA share market also showed a rather better tendency.

The outstanding development in the Miscellaneous market was a severe fall in the stocks of Cables and Wireless, on the passing of the dividends on the A and B stocks and the disappointing nature of the Communications Company's first report. Prices at the opening were very wide and substantially below those of Tuesday, the Preference being called 75-80, the "A" stock 25-30, and the "B" stock 10-15. Early dealings in the Preference were on the basis of 76-78, and after a fall to 74-76, the stock closed at 76½, which was 10½ below the previous night's closing. There were early buyers of the "A" at 27½ and the "B" at 10½; it was assumed that this inquiry represented a bear-covering movement. The "A" stock rose to 29-31, closing at 28, or 8½ down on the day, while the "B," after being called for a time 12-14, left off at 12½, or 3½ below Tuesday's close. Internationals were dull, lower prices being quoted for Nickel (25½), Hydro Electric (40), and Brazilian Traction (41). Unilever were firmer. Imperial Chemical fell to 22s. 9d. offered, rallying to 22s. 10½d. Higher prices were established for Coats, Fine Spinners, and British Celanese; Courtaulds were steady. Motor shares were favoured; Leyland was a leader, rising 3s. to 70s. 6d., while Austin (22s.) and Ford (61s. 3d.) were also in demand. Royal Mail rallied further to 22½. P. & O. units were easier at 42s. 6d. Brewery stocks remained firm, rises being shown in Ind Coope, Taylor Walker, and Bass.

The South African market was affected by sales from Paris, arising, it was thought, from the settlement there. Lower values were established for Diamond shares, Consolidated Main Reef (16s. 6d.), West Rand (8s. 1¼d.), and Springs (3½). Gold Fields weakened to 1½, and a further fall to 2 21-32 took place in Sub Nigel. Tin and Copper shares were heavy, though Aramayo were harder at 1½.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, July 2.—The opening was dull and unchanged. Montreal Light and Power subsequently advanced briskly only to lose part of the gain later, but the rest of the list remained practically at a standstill, traders generally showing a disposition to await a clearer outlook of the general situation. The close was quiet but steady.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

—	July 2	J'ne 30	—	July 2	Jn'e 30
Abitibi ..	26	25	Cockshutt ..	15½	15⅝
Alberta Pac. Grain ..	15½	15½	Cons. Mining	198	190
Asbestos ..	½	½	Dom. Bridge	51	51⅝
Do., Pref. ..	3½	3	Dom. Textile	64¼	64¼
B.C. Packers ..	6½	6	Fam. Players	No bid	No bid
Bras. Tract. ..	40¼	40½	Fraser Cos. ..	8	8¼
B.C. Pwr., A ..	37¼	37¼	Hollinger ..	5½	5¾
Do., B ..	No bid	No bid	Int. Nickel ..	24¼	24⅞
Brit. Emp. Steel ..	1¼	1¼	Massey, H. ..	23¼	23⅝
Do., 1st Pref.	23½	23½	Montreal Lt.	56⅛	54⅞
Do., 2nd Pf.	4	3¾	Nat. Brew.	30	29⅞
Brompton ..	27	27	Nat. Steel Car	47½	46½
Calgary ..	155	150	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Can. Car ..	19⅞	19¾	Power Corp.	60½	60½
Do., Pref. ..	24⅞	24⅛	Price Bros. ..	60¼	62
C. Cement ..	15¾	15	Quebec Pwr.	56⅝	56¼
Do., Pref. ..	93½	92¼	Shawinigan ..	67¾	67½
C. Cotton ..	No bid	No bid	S. Canada Power ..	28	29
Indust. Alcohol, A ..	5½	6⅛	Steel Co. of Canada ..	41	41
Do., B ..	4⅛	3¾	W'peg Elec.	41¼	41
C. Power ..	14¼	14⅛	Bk. Montreal	291	290
C. Steamship ..	No bid	No bid	Can. Bk. Com.	240	240
Do., Pref. ..	55	No bid	Royal Bank	290	290

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, July 2.—WHEAT closed firm and 9c. to 7c. dearer. MAIZE was steady and 1c. to 5c. higher. OATS were easy at 5c. loss. LINSEED closed steady and 14c. to 16c. down.

CLOSING PRICES	To-day	Prev. close
BUENOS AIRES:—		
Wheat, August delivery ..	9.89	9.80
,, September delivery ..	9.78	9.71
Maize, July delivery ..	5.72	5.71
,, August delivery ..	5.73	5.68
Oats, August delivery ..	4.15	4.20
Linseed, July delivery ..	18.33	18.47
,, August delivery ..	18.43	18.57
,, September delivery ..	18.53	18.80
ROSARIO:—		
Wheat, No. 2, August delivery ..	9.85	9.80
Maize, August delivery ..	5.70	5.65
Linseed, August delivery ..	18.25	18.50

Prices in Pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso=about 1s. 7½d.)

MONEY MARKET

MORE GOLD FOR FRANCE

NEW YORK EXCHANGE HIGHER

The drain of gold to France became more pronounced yesterday. A sum of £430,000 in bar gold was sold by the Bank of England, and the fact that this is a larger sum than the London refinery is understood to be able to deal with in a day was apparently due to the low rate to which the French exchange has fallen (the rate again touched 123.60f.), which enabled an export of the metal to bear the heavier cost of having gold dealt with at the French refinery. Including yesterday's withdrawal it is reported that about £2,000,000 of gold has been engaged for export to France. The outflow of gold has served to strengthen the view that by the time the money borrowed from the Bank of England has been repaid the short loan market will find loanable funds none too plentiful. Having regard to the present low level of discount rates a drain of gold at this season of the year should cause an appreciable rise in rates. For three months fine bank bills brokers frequently quoted 2¼ per cent., while they were able to work fairly freely in competition at 1-32 under this rate. October Treasury Bills were offered at 2 3-16 per cent., and there was again a tendency to raise quotations for January maturities. Clearing banks continued to be buyers of shorter dated maturities, chiefly of September bills at 2 3-32 per cent. Money continued plentiful, and 1½ per cent. was again the general charge for fresh accommodation for the night and for the renewal of old loans carried at variable rates. A fairly large sum which fell due at the Bank of England was, of course, repaid. A favourable feature of the day was a further slight rise in the New York exchange, which was finally quoted at $4.86 7-64.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (new cash)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
1½—⅝	2	2⅜	2⅜-2⅝	2⅝—2⅝	2⅝-2⅞
Discount (Treasury Bills)			(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 mths. %	3 mths. %	3 months	4 months	6 months	
2⅛—2⅜	2⅜	3—3⅛	3⅛—3⅜	3⅜—4	

REICHSBANK
(000's omitted)

—	June 30	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Reichsmark	Reichsmark
Reichsbank shares not yet issued	177,212	Unchanged
Gold and silver	2,618,874	— 47
Of which deposited abroad ..	140,788	Unchanged
Reserve in foreign currencies	459,045	+ 1,673
Bills of exchange and cheques	1,783,805	+ 435,535
Silver and other coin ..	142,521	— 28,314
Notes of other German banks	4,443	— 16,967
Advances	185,829	— 120,548
Investments	101,622	Unchanged
Other assets	589,270	— 31,230
LIABILITIES		
Reduced capital	122,788	Unchanged
Increase of capital (amount of shares not yet issued) ..	177,212	Unchanged
Reserve	371,139	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	4,885,436	+ 647,454
Other daily maturing obligations	491,624	— 157,008
Other liabilities	213,622	+ 752

—*Reuter.*

BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS

—	July 1	Inc. or Dec.
	Guilders	Guilders
Gold and silver	458,364,000	— 305,000
Bills and advances	396,390,000	— 20,891,000
Notes in circulation	844,047,000	+ 52,935,000
Deposits	31,242,000	— 30,135,000

—*Reuter.*

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £430,076 in BAR GOLD. For the week ended July 2 there has been a net efflux of £668,059, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
June 26	Nil	June 26	Nil
June 27	Nil	June 27— Spain	2,000
June 28	Nil	June 28	Nil
June 30— Bar gold ..	22	June 30— Bar gold ..	8,737
July 1	Nil	July 1— Bar gold ..	227,268
July 2	Nil	July 2— Bar gold ..	430,076
Net efflux ..	668,059		
Total ..	£668,081	Total ..	£668,081

Net influx for 1930 to date, £9,731,597; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market there was no bar gold available and the price was nominally unaltered at 85s. 0½d. per oz.

Silver again declined, the price being fixed at 15⅝d. per oz. for cash and 15 7/16d. for forward delivery, a fall of ⅛d. in each case. China was again a seller of the metal.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

After falling to 123.60f. the Paris rate moved up, and closed at 123.65¼., compared with 123.62½. on Tuesday. The New York rate continued to move in favour of London, and finished at $4.86⅛. With the depreciation in spot dollars forward dollars were in increased demand, the premium being finally 5/32c. one month, and ⅛c. three months. The Montreal rate advanced to $4.86⅜. Italian lire were rather offered, the Milan rate closing at 92.80l., compared with 92.78l. A feature was the further marked recovery in Spanish currency, the movement, which was largely attributed to covering purchases, being accompanied by stabilization rumours. The Madrid rate finished at 41.72½p., against 43p. on Tuesday. Swiss francs appreciated, the Zurich rate being finally 25.07f. There was a further recovery in the Argentine exchange after its recent fall, the Buenos Aires rate rising 9/32d. to 40 5/32d. On the other hand the Brazilian exchange was lower at 5 15/32d. Peruvian currency appreciated.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	July 2	July 1
New York	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.86 15-16—4.87 1-16	4.85 15-16—4.86 1-16
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.86 1-16—4.86 1-8	4.86 4.86 1-16
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.60-66	123.60-75
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.06	34.81 9-16—34 13-16	34.81 1-16—34 13-16
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.76-92.81	92.75-92.80
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.07-02	25.07 1-16-08
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374 3-16—375 1-16	374 3-16—375 1-16
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192 7-16—193 1-16	192 7-16—192 15-16
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	40.95-43.00	42.90-44.10
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108 3-16—108 5-16	108 1-16—108 3-16
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08 3-16—09 1-16	12.08 3-16—09 1-16
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.38 1-16—39 1-16	20.38 1-16—39 1-16
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.56½	34.41-34.45	34.40-34.44
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.78-27.82	27.76-27.80
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	163 7-16—164	163 7-16—164
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.34-43.39	43.34-43.39
Riga	Lats. to £	25.2215	25.17-25.27	25.17-25.27
Bucharest	Lei. to £	813.6	817 1-16—818 1-16	817 1-16—818 1-16
Constntple	Pst. to £	110	1.0252	1.0252
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274 1-16—275	274 1-16—275
Koyno	Lit. to £	48.66	485 1-16—487 1-16	485 1-16—487 1-16
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.050	668-673	668-673
Reval	E. Kr. to £	18.159	18.21-18.27	18.21-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.14 3-16—15 1-16	18.14 3-16—15 1-16
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09 1-16—18.10	18.09 1-16—18.10
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15 3-16—16 1-16	18.16-18.16 1-16
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97 1-16	97 1-16—97 3-16	97 1-16—97 3-16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1 5-32 1-16—1 5-32	1 5-32 1-16—1 5-32
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1 5-32 1-16—1 5-32	1 5-32 1-16—1 5-32
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1 5-32 1-16—1 5-32	1 5-32 1-16—1 5-32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/31 1-32—1/32	Holiday
Kobe	Per yen.	24.58d.	2 0 1-32—2 0 5-32	2 0 1-32—2 0 5-32
Shanghai	Per tael	—	Holiday	Holiday
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/32 1-32—2/32 3-32	2/32 1-32—2/32 3-32
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07 1-16—12.08	12.07

The Mexican Eagle Oil Company,
LIMITED.
(Compañia Mexicana de Petroleo "El Aguila," S.A.)

SHARE CAPITAL.

Total Authorised .. $100,000,000 (Mexican)

DIVIDED INTO

9,000,000 7% Cumulative First Preference Shares of $4 each ..	$36,000,000
850,000 8% Participating Preference Shares of $4 each ..	$3,400,000
15,150,000 Ordinary Shares of $4 each	$60,600,000

Total Issued .. $79,731,044 (Mexican)

DIVIDED INTO

7,000,000 7% Cumulative First Preference Shares of $4 each, fully paid	$28,000,000
850,000 8% Participating Preference Shares of $4 each, fully paid	$3,400,000
12,082,761 Ordinary Shares of $4 each, fully paid	$48,331,044

(2,846,890 7% Cumulative First Preference Shares have been purchased and cancelled.)

DIRECTORS

J. A. ASSHETON, Mexico City.
(President and Managing Director.)
LUIS RIBA, Mexico City. (Vice-President.)
F. M. DAVIES, Mexico City. (Vice-President.)

DR. C. J. K. VAN AALST, Amsterdam.
GENERAL A. D. ANDREWS, New York.
GEORGES BENARD, Paris.
J. B. BODY, Mexico City.
SALVADOR M. CANCINO, Mexico City.
DR. J. T. ERB, The Hague.
A. C. ZUR HAAR, Mexico City.
H. JACKSON, Mexico City.
J. E. F. DE KOK, The Hague.
JONKHEER HUGO LOUDON, The Hague.
A. S. OPPENHEIM, The Hague.
G. J. RENNOW, Mexico City.
J. ROBERTSON, Mexico City.
DR. D. TRUMPY, Mexico City.
R. G. A. VAN DER WOUDE, The Hague.
G. WELTER, Mexico City.

Report of the Directors and Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1929,

to be submitted at the annual General Meeting to be held in Mexico City, 7th July, 1930.

All figures contained in this Report and Balance Sheet are stated in Mexican Gold Pesos, which have a par value of 24½ pence sterling, or 48.75 cents U.S. Gold.

The Directors beg to submit the accompanying Report and Statement of Accounts for the approval of the Shareholders.

	(Mexican Gold)
1. **Trading Results :**—The Profit on Trading for the year to 31st December, 1929, is	$16,868,809.17
Add—	
Dividends, Interest, &c. (net)	391,265.74
	$17,260,074.91
Less—	
Depreciation	10,166,554.88
	$7,093,520.03
Less—	
Transfer to Legal Reserve Account	254,666.00
	$6,738,854.03
To which is added the balance brought forward from last year of	237,899.81
Balance available	$6,976,553.84
Deduct—	
First Preference Share Dividends paid and accrued to 31st December, 1929	1,224,180.37
Balance unappropriated	$5,752,373.47
which it is recommended should be applied as follows :—	(Mexican Gold)
8% dividend on Participating Preference Shares	$ 272,000.00
8% dividend on Ordinary Shares	2,899,862.64
Carry forward to next year	2,580,510.83
	$5,752,373.47

These dividends will be payable on the 14th July, 1930.

The results during 1929 disclose a strong position; future prospects are such as appear to justify the expectation that this position will be maintained but, in making their recommendations for the payment of the dividends as set out above, the Directors have been guided by the advisability of continuing the conservative policy which after many years of great difficulties has placed the Company in its present situation.

The results reflect the benefit obtained from the increased production secured during the year, being practically double the production obtained in each of the two previous years. There has been no material improvement in world prices, nor can any such improvement be expected until world production is brought down to a figure more in line with consumption than is the case at present.

The Reserve of $6,833,314.38 held for some years under the heading of Freights Adjustment and Ships Replacement Reserve, being no longer necessary in consequence of the transfer to the Canadian Eagle Oil Company, Limited, of the obligations and benefits of the contracts with The Eagle Oil Transport Company, Limited, has now been transferred to various Reserves, amongst others, the Reserve against oil stock prices, which latter Reserve has been deducted from the stock values appearing on the Assets side of the Balance Sheet.

2. **Acquisition of Compañia Mexicana Holandesa "La Corona," S.A.**—As previously intimated the Company has acquired, as from 1st December, 1929, the whole of the Share Capital of Compañia Mexicana Holandesa "La Corona," S.A., a subsidiary company of the Royal Dutch-Shell Group operating in Mexico. The consideration therefor was 2,000,000 fully paid Ordinary Shares of 4 pesos each, which Shares were duly authorised to be issued at a General Meeting of the Shareholders held in Mexico City on 4th February, 1930. These Shares rank for dividend as from the 1st January, 1930. This acquisition will increase the present and future potential production of the Company and will enable economies in working to be effected.

3. **Production and Purchases.**—For the last three years the production and purchases of crude oil and the total shipments of the Company (including products sold in the Mexican and Central American markets and oils used in operation) have amounted to :—

	Production.	Purchases.	Shipments.
1927	6,731,853 barrels	7,789,641 barrels	13,960,391 barrels
1928	6,079,807 ,,	7,767,209 ,,	13,460,598 ,,
1929	11,954,048 ,,	6,765,805 ,,	14,854,730 ,,

4. **Refineries.**—The Company's refineries have operated normally throughout the year but with considerably increased economy as a result of the expenditure undertaken to bring the refining installations and equipment up to the most modern and efficient standard. Such minor labour difficulties as have arisen have been satisfactorily settled.

5. **Drilling.** Drilling has proceeded according to programme throughout the year.

In North-East Mexico the Company has retained several selected areas, although no drilling is at present contemplated.

In the **Panuco-Cacalilao fields** the stripping production from the Corona wells is being satisfactorily maintained.

In the **Tampico-Tuxpam area** a policy of conserving the diminishing production has been adopted.

Drilling in the **Aragon area**, to the west of the Main Ridge, is in progress.

In the **area South of the Tuxpam River** the oil possibilities are still to be proved, but the steady pumping production maintained by the discovery well in Mecatepec over the past twelve months together with the encouraging indications met with in drilling farther to the east at Poza Rica justify the additional drilling now in progress in these localities.

On the **Isthmus of Tehuantepec** the capacity of the Tonala field was tested in the last six months of the year and production rose to over 30,000 barrels daily. For the time being the intention is to exploit the field at a rate of about 20,000 barrels daily, in accordance with the requirements of the refineries, and until the field has been extended by further drilling. The Tonala production is being pumped direct to the Minatitlan Refinery. An 8-inch line is delivering the gas from this field to Minatitlan, thus saving the cost of using fuel oil for consumption in the Refinery.

In Filisola drilling in the old field has been completed, production now being above 5,000 barrels daily.

The wildcat drilling programme in other areas is proceeding normally.

In **Tabasco** the Belem-Sarlat areas may be considered as semi-proven, but owing to the remoteness of the locality further drilling has been suspended until areas more accessible to the Refinery have been explored.

6. **Capital Outlays.**—The new cracking and lubricating oil plants at Minatitlan have been completed and put into operation. The results to date have been very satisfactory.

It has been decided to erect at Tampico Refinery a vapour phase cracking plant of the most modern type for the production of high-grade gasoline. It is expected that this plant will be in operation by the end of the present year.

Subject to permission being obtained from the Mexican Government the Company has decided to erect a refinery in Mexico City to which a pipeline will be laid connecting with the existing pipeline from the Furbero field to Tuxpam. This scheme will enable the Company to create new outlets for petroleum products on the Mexico City plateau. The situation regarding deforestation is causing the Mexican Government much anxiety and there is a constantly increasing need for an alternative fuel supply.

The dredging of the Canal at Minatitlan River, between Puerto Mexico and Minatitlan Refinery, has been completed and tankers are now able to load full cargoes at the Refinery. Further extensions to the Refinery will be considered provided the Mexican Government agrees to extend the dredging scheme.

At Nanchital, near the mouth of the River, the Company has completed a terminal for the handling of material and coastwise shipments of crude oil and shipments of casinghead gasoline from the Tonala field.

7. **Conditions in Mexico.**—The future prosperity of the Petroleum Industry in Mexico and the continued development of new areas are still dependent on the extent to which the Government will render assistance in order to re-establish the Industry on a satisfactory basis, free from the disproportionate high taxes and burdens to which the industry is at present subject. There are indications that the Government are alive to the necessity of enabling the Mexican oil industry to compete successfully with other producing countries in the world's markets.

8. The Directors desire to record their high appreciation of the efforts and zeal of the officials and staff of the Company, which are reflected in the improvement shown in the financial results for the year under review.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. ASSHETON,
President and Managing Director.

Avenida Juarez 92/94, Mexico City,
1st July, 1930.

THE MEXICAN EAGLE OIL COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Compañia Mexicana de Petroleo "El Aguila," S.A.)
A COMPANY REGISTERED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES.

Profit and Loss Account for the Year ended 31st December, 1929.

To Depreciation—	(Mexican Gold)	By Profit on trading	(Mexican Gold) $16,868,809.17
Fixed Assets	$7,856,945.07	,, Dividends, Interest, etc. (net)	391,265.74
Loose plant and equipment, etc. ..	2,127,108.10		
Floating craft ..	182,501.71		
	$10,166,554.88		
,, Balance carried to Balance Sheet	7,093,320.03		
	$17,259,874.91		$17,259,874.91

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1929.

To Capital Issued—		By Real Estate, Buildings, Refineries, Fixed Plant and Equipment, &c., at cost	
7,000,000 7% Cumulative First Preference Shares of $4 each, fully paid	$28,000,000.00		$140,000,324.56
Deduct—		*Less* Depreciation and Amortisation Reserve Account	98,847,346.61
2,846,890 7% Cumulative First Preference Shares of $4 each, fully paid, purchased and cancelled ..	11,387,560.00		41,152,977.95
4,153,110	$16,612,440.00	,, Subsoil Rights on Private Lands and Federal and State Concessions, &c., less amounts written off ..	1.00
$50,000 8% Participating Preference Shares of $4 each, fully paid	200,000.00	,, Loose Plant and Equipment, &c. (less Depreciation	3,877,381.17
12,082,761 Ordinary Shares of $4 each, fully paid	48,331,044.00	,, Stocks of Oils, Stores, &c. (less Reserve)	28,660,800.13
	$69,143,484.00	,, Debtors (including Allied Companies) (less Reserve for Doubtful Items) and Payments in Advance	11,300,115.35
,, Reserves—		,, British Treasury Securities and Cash at Bankers and on Hand	18,630,577.99
Legal Reserve required by Commercial Code ..	$13,307,914.67		
Internal Insurance Fund ..	3,789,447.48		
Exploration Reserve	1,000,000.00		
Staff Emergency Fund ..	1,572,432.70		
Reserve for Amortisation of First Preference Shares ..	181,980.84		
Sundry Reserves ..	310,975.81		
	$20,112,451.30		
,, Creditors and Credit Balances	8,622,314.84		
,, Profit & Loss Account—			
Balance from last year	$237,899.81		
Add—			
Balance from Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1929	7,093,320.03		
	$7,331,219.84		
Deduct—			
Legal Reserve Account	$254,666.00		
Dividends paid and accrued to date on First Preference Shares 1,224,180.37	1,478,846.37		5,752,373.47
	$103,630,603.61		$103,630,603.61

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Records of the Company in Mexico City, Tampico, Minatitlan and Puerto Mexico, and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. We are of opinion that the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

DELOITTE, PLENDER, HASKINS & SELLS, Auditors.
Mexico City, 1st July, 1930.

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained on application to the London Financial Agents of the Company, Whitehall Securities Corporation, Limited, 47, Parliament Street, S.W.1.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FIRMER TONE

NEW YORK, July 2.—The feature of the market to-day was the almost complete absence of "bear" activity, the market showing firmness practically throughout on a limited volume of trading. Sales were returned at only 1,227,000 shares.

The opening was steady owing to the absence of selling pressure, which encouraged the resumption of quiet accumulation, notably of industrials. Some "bullish" commentators interpreted yesterday's decline as due as much to a natural reaction following a sharp rally as to pessimistic views of the business future. Trading generally was very quiet, most operators awaiting some new influence making the market very susceptible to any moderate buying or selling movement. The posting of the *Iron Age* review of the steel trade indicating a possible decline in steel mill operations to 50 per cent. of capacity encouraged the resumption of drives against Steel Common, but the market quickly rallied on the appearance of support. Several important authorities claim that the closing down of plants in the steel industry are customary over a convenient holiday period, and point out that the cessation of operations will create an opportunity for demand to catch up with production. Several speculative leaders advanced gradually, and better support appeared for rails, encouraged by the fact that car loadings for the week ended June 21 decreased 5,234 cars, which is only slightly more than the usual seasonal decline.

Conditions remained very quiet during the early afternoon, the market fluctuating listlessly in a narrow range. The absence of liquidation on declines discouraged bears, while, on the other hand, there was little incentive for a sustained buying movement while business aspects continue to show a lack of definite features. The list advanced moderately in the late trading under further covering influenced by persistent buying of Steel Common and indications of a resumption of easy money conditions next week. The close was steady.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	July 2	July 1
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅛	4.85¼
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight ..	£1		4.86 1/16	4.85 25/32
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86 3/32	4.86 3/32
60 days' sight ..	£1	—	4.84 5/16	4.83 31/32
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86	4.85¼
Seven days ..	£1	—	4.85 7/16	4.85⅛
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.93¼	3.93¼
Rome, cables ..	100l.	5.26	5.24	5.23⅞
Amsterdam, short sight ..	100fl.	40.20	40.17	40.15¼
Oslo, cables ..	100kr.	26.80	26.78½	26.78
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.86½	26.86
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76½	26.76
Prague, cheques	100cr.	2.96	2.96¼	2.96¼
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.85	23.83¾
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.96 1/2	13.95½
Berne, cables ..	100f.	19.30	19.39½	19.30¼
Madrid, cables ..	100pa.	19.30	11.44	11.52
Vienna, cables ..	100sch.	14.07	14.12¼	14.11¼
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.50¼	17.50¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅛	1.77⅛
Athens, cables ..	100dr.	1.30	1.29⅝	1.29¼
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	35.77	35.48
Rio, cables ..	1 mil.	32.45	11.17	11.35

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices July 2	July 1		Closing Prices July 2	July 1
Atchison ..	211	209	Int. C. Amer	15⅛	16
Atl. Coast	152¾	152½	Kansas City	58¾	58¾
B. & O. ..	103¼	103	Louisville	133	133
Do. Pref.	81	81	Minn. S.P.	16	16
Brooklyn Manhattan T.	63	60¾	Miss., Pac.	51¼	52½
Can. Pac.	186	188¼	Do. Pref.	121	119
Cent., N.J.	235	235	N.Mex.1 Pf	1	1
Ches. & O.	177	177	Do., 2 Pf.	5/8	¾
Ch. G.W. ..	10	9¾	N.Y. Cent.	159½	159
Do., Pref.	33⅜	32¼	Nkl. & W.	220½	220
Ch. N.W. ..	69¾	68	N. Pacific	72⅜	71⅞
Ch. Mil. St. P.	14	14	Pennsylv'a	74	73¼
Ch. Rock Is.	99½	99	Reading ..	106	106
Del. & Hud.	150	152½	S.L. & S.F.	88	88
Del., Lack.	115½	114½	S.L. & S.W.	60	60½
Erie	39½	39⅛	S. Pacific	113½	112
Do., 1st Pf.	53	54	Southern ..	91	90⅛
G.N., Pref.	79	77	Do., Pref.	90⅛	90
Ill. Cent.	116	116	U. Pacific	208	208
Interboro. ..			Do., Pref.	85½	85½
Rapid Tr.	25	25	Wabash ..	33	33
			Do., Pf. A	70	70

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	124½	125½	Int. Paper	21¼	20¼
Allied Chem.	265	261	Int. Tele.	64½	63¼
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	23½	23¼	Kennecott	38⅝	38½
Am. and F. Pwr. ..	54⅛	53½	Kresge S.S.	28	28
Am. Can. ..	118⅝	118⅝	K'ger, Sy.	27⅞	27⅝
Am. Loco. ..	49	48½	Liggett & M.	92	91
Am. Rolling Mills ..	48¼	52	Loew's Inc.	60¼	60¼
Am. Smelt.	59	58	Mack Trcks	53½	51½
Am. Sug. R.	49	47	Monty'g W.	34½	33⅞
Am. Tel. ..	206	206*	Nash Mtrs.	33	32⅝
Am. Tob. ..	228	227	Nat. Bisct.	83½	82
Am. Wool'n	11⅜	11⅜	Nat. Cash R.	49¼	47½
Anaconda ..	50¼	49½	Nat. Dairy	49¾	49⅜
Armour D. 'A'	27	27	N. Amer...	95½	93
At. Dy'Gds.	36	35½	Packard ..	13⅝	13½
At'tic Ref.	35½	35¼	Pan. A. Pet	57¼	57⅜
Baldwins ..	21¼	20⅝	Pub. Ser. N.J. ..	94½	93½
Barnsdall A	22⅞	22⅝	Pullman ..	65	56
Beth. Steel	60½	57½	RadioCorp.	35⅛	34⅝
C.de Pasco	50¾	49¼	R'm'g'n Rd	25½	25½
Chile Copp.	50	50	Ryl. Dutch	52⅞	52¾
Chrysler ..	27⅜	26⅞	Shell Trans	45	45
Col. Fuel ..	47¾	47	Shell Un...	18½	18¼
Colum. Gas	64	63	Sinc. S. Stl.	25	25
Col. Grapa	17⅛	16⅞	Std. Brands	19¼	19
Cons. Gas	108⅛	105⅞	Std. Oil N.J.	92½	89
Cont. Can.	54½	54½	Std. Oil of Cal. ..	60	59⅝
Cont. Oil	19¼	19¼	Do., N.J.	65⅞	65⅝
Corn Prod.	95½	92½	Do., N.Y.	51¾	51½
Crucible ..	78	76½	Studebaker	27¼	27½
Du Pont ..	126	126¼	Texas Corp.	51⅛	51¼
Drug. Inc.	71¼	71	Tex. G. Sul.	53⅛	52½
Du Pont ..	102¾	102⅝	Tidewater	14⅞	14⅛
EastmanK.	198	193½	Tri-ContCp	12¾	12⅛
Elec. P. & L.	66¼	66¼	Un. Carbide	69¼	68½
Electric Storage ..	63½	64	United Corp.	32¼	31⅞
Fox Films	40⅝	40¼*	Un. Fruit ..	88	87¼
Gen. Elect.	68⅜	67¼	United Gas	35⅞	35¼
Gen. Foods	54⅝	54⅜	U.S. L'ther	9¼	10
Gen. Motors	39¼	39⅜	U.S. Rbr.	21⅝	21½
Gillette ..	68	67½	U.S. Steel	158½	156⅜
Goodrich ..	26	25⅞	Do., Pref.	145½	145½
Goodyear	58	56¾*	W. Un. Tel.	160½	163
Hou. Oil Tx.	75⅛	73½	W'hse Mfg.	136½	135
Hud. Mtrs.	30½	30½	Woolworth	56¾	56
Ind. Rayon	83	78¼	Worth'n Pump	129¼	126½
Int. Harv'r	83½	83½	Youngst'n Sheet	115	112
Int. Match	7²⁄₁₆	7²⁄₁₆			
Int. Nickel	24⅝	24⅜			

CURB EXCHANGE

An.-Am. Oil	—	—	Mid. West Utilities	27⅝	27⅝
Assoc. Gas	34½	33¼	Pennroad	11⅜	11¼
Brit. Amer. Tobacco	26⅛	25½	Silica Gel	18	15⅝
Celanese ..	19	18⅛	Stand. Oil of Indiana	50	49¾
Elec. Bond	78⅛	76⅞	Swift Int.	34	33
Gulf Oil ..	122⅛	122	Vacuum Oil	82	82⅞
HydroElec.	38¼	38¼			
Int. Pet. ..	18⅛	18½			

BONDS

Libty Ln., 3½% ..	100³²⁄₃₂	100³²⁄₃₂	Fin., 6% 1945 ..	93½	93½
Do., 4¼% (4th)	102³²⁄₃₂	102³²⁄₃₂	Fren. 7½% 1941	123	122⅞
Do. (4th), 4¼%	102⁴²⁄₃₂	102²⁸⁄₃₂	Do., 7% 49	117¾	117¾
U.K., 5½% 1937 ..	104¼	104¼	Ger. 7% 49	106	105¾
Do., 4% 1960-90	86¼	86¼	Greek, 7% 1964 ..	100½	100½
Arg., 6% 1959 ..	98¼	98⅜	Hamb'g, 6% 1946	95⅛	95½
Aust., 5% 1957 ..	85½	85	Hungary, 7½% 44	101¾	101¾
Ausw., 7% 1943 ..	104½	104¼	Ital., 7% 1951 ..	98¼	98¼
Belg., 6% 1955 ..	103	103	Jap., 6½% 1954 ..	104¼	104
Do., 7% 1955 ..	113⅛	113⅛	Nord Ry. 6½% '50	105⅜	105⅜
Bordeaux, 6% '34	104½	104½	Norway 6% 1952 ..	102¼	102
Brazil, 7½% 1952 ..	100½	100½	P.L.M., 6% 1958 ..	103½	103½
Bulg., 7% 67	79½	80	Do., 7% 1958 ..	105½	105¼
Canada, 5% 1931 ..	100⅞	100⅞	Poland, 7% 1947 ..	84½	85
Chile, 7% 42	100⅜	100⅛	Do., 8% 1950 ..	95	94
Do., 6% 60	89	88½	Rio de Sul., 8% '46	99¼	99¼
Czech., 8% 1951 ..	110	110	San F., 8% 1942 ..	92½	92½
Denm'k 6% 1942 ..	105	105	Seine, 7% 1942 ..	108¼	107⅛
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	102	101¼	Swed. 5½% 1954	105⅞	104⅝
Do., 5½% 1955 ..	101⅛	101⅛	Tokio City, 5½% '61	90⅛	90⅛

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter :—

—	July 2	July 1
Atchison, Pref	105¼	104½
Lehigh Valley	62	61
Missouri, Kansas and Texas ..	36	36
New York, Ontario and Western ..	9⅛	8¾
Reading, 1st Preftd.	48	48
Texas and Pacific	110‡	100
National Lead	129	131¼

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend. § Asked.

The Money Market was easier, call loans ruling at 2½ per cent. throughout the session. Rates for commercial paper were also easier, prime names being quoted 3½ to 3¾ per cent.

Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 2½ to 2¾ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange advanced ¼c. to 486 11-32c. for cable transfers.

Silver fell ¼c. to 33¼c. for foreign bullion.

The monthly report of the New York Stock Exchange shows that brokers' loans were reduced $1,020,121,000 during June to a total of $3,727,711,000, against $4,747,832,000 in May and $7,071,221,000 in June last year.

Bonds had a quiet but firm market. Sales reached $8,496,000.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

GRAIN CROP ESTIMATES

All United States markets will be closed tomorrow, Independence Day, and all United States grain markets will be closed on Saturday, except Kansas City.

NEW YORK, July 2.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed firm at 1c. to 1¼c. advance. No. 2 red winter, 109¼c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 98½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 106½c. MAIZE firm and ¼c. dearer. No. 2 mixed, 87½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS steady and ¼c. dearer. White clipped 44½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE firm and ¼c. up. No. 2 Western 57½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal. No. 2 malting unquoted.

FLOUR was steady. Spring clears and Kansas straights unchanged at $5 and $4.90 respectively. Minneapolis patents and bakers' clears $5.85 and $5.10. Rye flour quoted $4.20 to $4.50.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (THOUSANDS)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	1,008	1,650	4,227	2,335	4,328
Do., Atlantic ..	307	353	1,163	1,017	853
*Exports, ditto ..	90	310	636	306	489
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	538	1,179	1,873	1,082	2,149
Do., Atlantic ..	22	35	49	32	39
*Exports, ditto ..	—	—	—	—	—
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Westn	139	66	264	255	157
Receipts, Atlantic	59	71	203	141	144
*Exports, ditto ..	17	14	49	39	29
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	137	351	707	317	958
Do., Atlantic ..	23	19	50	43	78
*Exports, ditto ..	—	—	—	—	—

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

LARD was steady without change. Prime Western steam, $10.05; Middle West, spot, $9.00 per 100lb.

COFFEE.—Rio futures opened easy at 1 to 6 points decline and continued easy throughout the session on outsiders selling. The close was easy at declines ranging from 23 to 30 points. Sales were estimated at 41,000 bags. Closing prices :—July, 6.71; Sept., 6.75; Dec., 6.51; Jan., 6.45; March, 6.37; May, 6.27. SANTOS No. 4 futures closed easy at 2 to 20 points loss. Sales, 51,000 bags. Closing prices :—July, 12.20; Sept., 11.09; Dec., 10.01; Jan., 9.94; March, 9.80; May, 9.45. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 8c. to 8¼c.; Santos No. 4, 12¾c. to 13c.

COCOA futures closed steady at 3 to 4 points advance. Sales, 23,000 bags. Closing prices :—July, 8.13; Sept., 8.29; Dec., 8.34; Jan., 8.41; March, 8.57; May, 8.73.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed easy at 3 to 6 points decline. Sales, 47,000 tons. Closing prices :—July, 1.22; Sept., 1.30; Dec., 1.39; Jan., 1.41; March, 1.49; May, 1.58. No. 2 contract duty free ;—July, 3.12; Sept., 3.20; Dec., 3.31.

Cuban centrifugal, 96 degrees, spot, was quoted at 3.32c. per lb., at which price 21,000 bags of Cuba, ex store, were sold.

HOPTON on the spot closed 5 points lower at 13.60c. The futures market opened with losses ranging from 16 to 6 points on continued "bearish" weather and crop news and discouraging textile reports. After a further decline influenced by the favourable weekly weather report prices rallied on "bear" covering and support from local operators, the market closing firm at 5 points decline to 5 points advance. New Orleans spot middling declined 9 points to 12.76c., and the futures market closed 8 points below to 2 points above previous final values. Messrs. Norden and Co. estimate the crop condition at 70.5.

New York Cotton Futures	Closing Range To-day	Prev. day
July	13.52 13.50	13.58 13.53
August	13.40 13.40	13.45 13.45
September	13.30 13.30	13.27 13.27
October	13.30 13.29	13.38 13.37
November	13.46 13.46	13.44 13.44
December	13.54 13.54	13.51 13.51
January	13.56 13.56	13.56 13.56
New Contract		
October	13.13 13.11	13.10 13.09
November	13.20 13.20	13.17 13.17
December	13.29 13.29	13.26 13.24
January	13.37 13.34	13.34 13.32
February	13.42 13.42	13.41 13.41
March	13.54 13.50	13.51 13.51
April	13.61 13.61	13.61 13.61
May	13.72 13.72	13.73 13.71

Receipts at ports ..	To-day 4,000	Week 14,000	Season 8,580,000	Last season 9,350,000
Exports Gt. Brit. ..	1,000	2,000	1,254,000	1,835,000
Exports Cont., &c.	11,000	36,000	5,443,000	6,178,00

COPPER closed easy and 25 points down. Electrolytic domestic, spot, and export, spot and August delivery, were quoted at 11.75c. per lb., asked. National Metal Exchange closing prices were :—Aug., Sept., and Oct., 10.45. TIN firmer. Straits metal, spot, 30½c., and August delivery, 30¼c. National Metal Exchange closing prices were :—July, 30.20 ; Sept., 30.30 ; Oct., 30.55. Sales, 17 lots. SPELTER steady and unchanged. East St. Louis, spot and August delivery, quoted 4.10c. per lb., asked. LEAD, spot, unaltered at 5.25c. per lb. PIG IRON steady. No. 2 foundry again quoted $19 per ton on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet, sellers, were ¼c. lower. Spot and July, 12½c.; July-Aug., 12¾c. per lb. First latex crepe, sellers, were unaltered. Spot and July, 12½c.; July-Aug., 12¾c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were unchanged to 20 points lower. July, 12.00c.; Sept., 12.30c.; Dec., 12.90c.; March, 13.40c.; May, 13.70c. Sales, 58 contracts.

COTTON OIL futures closed steady, 10 points higher to 2 points lower. Closing prices :—Crude, spot, unquoted. Yellow, spot, 8.00c. bid. Futures :—July, 8.10c. ; Sept., 8.50c.; Oct., 8.50c. ; Dec., 8.40c.

TALLOW was steady and unaltered. Extra loose, 5½c. ; extra, in tierces, 5¾c. per lb., f.o.b. New York.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude standard grades were unaltered at $2.15 to $2.20 per barrel.

TURPENTINE was steady at 45c. to 46c.

JACKSONVILLE, July 2.—TURPENTINE was steady and ¼c. dearer at 40c. bid.

SAVANNAH, July 2.—TURPENTINE was firm and ¼c. up at 40c bid. ROSIN.—Grade F, $5.30; grade K, $5.40; grade W.W., $7.05.

DULUTH, July 2.—LINSEED closed steady and 2½c. to 2¼c. higher. Sept., 212c. ; Oct., 209c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 2.—WHEAT closed firm and 1c. to ¼c. dearer. July, 93½c. ; Sept., 96½c.

TOLEDO, July 2.—CLOVERSEED closed firm and 15 to 20 points higher. Cash, 12.75; Oct., 13.55.

WINNIPEG, July 2.—WHEAT opened firm at ⅛c to ¼c. advance on reports of a fair export business overnight, which with "bullish" crop advices from France and Italy led to "bear" covering. The market fell back under professional selling, stimulated by news of further beneficial rains, "bearish" private crop estimates, increasing receipts, and reports that the interior movement in the American South-West was assuming large dimensions. In the latter part of the session, however, professional support led to a sharp advance, which was assisted by firmer advices from Chicago, and the close was firm at an advance of 2½c. to 1⅞c. Closing prices :—July, 97⅞c. ; Oct., 101¼c. ; Dec., 103¾c. OATS closed firm, ¼c. to 1c. higher. July, 42½c. ; Oct., 44½c. ; Dec., 43c. BARLEY.—Futures firm at ¼c. advance. July, 36½c. ; Oct., 40½c.

LINSEED closed steady and 1c. higher. Oct., 173c.; Dec., 172c.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The average of five private estimates indicates a winter wheat crop of 552,000,000 bushels, spring wheat 259,000,000 bushels, maize 2,876,000,000 bushels, and oats 1,325,000,000 bushels. The average of three private estimates of the Canadian wheat crop indicates a yield of 363,000,000 bushels.

WHEAT opened easy at ¼c. decline under the influence of a "bearish" weekly weather report, continued good harvesting weather in the South-West, hedging pressure from that

COMPANY MEETINGS

IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA

A SPECIAL BONUS FOR SHAREHOLDERS

RESERVE EQUALS PAID-UP CAPITAL

SATISFACTORY AGREEMENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT

CURRENCY REFORMS

SIR HUGH BARNES'S ADDRESS

The FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Imperial Bank of Persia was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

SIR HUGH S. BARNES, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O. (chairman of the company), presided.

The MANAGER and SECRETARY (Mr. E. M. Eldrid) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, — I assume that following our usual practice you will be willing to take the report and accounts as read, and, as I shall have a good deal to say later on about our recent negotiations with the Persian Government, I propose on this occasion to begin by dealing with the accounts.

CHANGES IN THE BALANCE-SHEET

You will, no doubt, have noticed the considerable drop of nearly £3,000,000 in the total figure on each side of the balance-sheet. This is partly due to a change in the rate at which our Persian assets and liabilities have been converted into sterling. For many years past we have been in the habit of converting these assets and liabilities at a fixed rate, ignoring, for the sake of convenience, the yearly fluctuations in the value of the kran. As I explained last year, after discussion with the Inland Revenue Department, and at their request, it was agreed to convert the Persian figures into sterling at the rate current on the last day of our financial year. As the kran has recently fallen seriously in value this decision accounts for a reduction this year of some 16 per cent. in the sterling figures.

A further cause has been the withdrawal by the Persian Government of deposits held by us on their account, and required by them, among other purposes, for their railway commitments and for the needs of the National Bank of Persia. This explains the reduction on the assets side of £1,370,269 in the amounts shown under the headings "Cash in Hand" and "Investments" as compared with the figures of last year. Bills discounted, loans and advances are this year £797,971 lower, mainly owing to the decision of the Persian Government to repay to us the equivalent of some 30,000,000 krans of defective coin which for some time we have been collecting in the provinces and holding on their account.

BILLS RECEIVABLE

Bills receivable show a decrease of £428,248. This is attributable to the world-wide fall in the price of commodities and the difference in exchange, coupled with the serious disorganization of trade occasioned by the recent Exchange Law enacted by the Persian Government, to which I shall refer later on. As was inevitable, the strict rationing of exchange, as carried out at first under this law, very seriously incommoded Persian importers and exporting merchants on this side. Indeed, for a time our business was almost at a standstill until we arrived at the understanding with the Persian Government to which I shall shortly allude.

Bank premises, furniture, and stationery now stand in the books at only £14,374, against £32,808 last year. Owing to the substantial amounts which, in the past, have been written off our bank premises account we think it is unnecessary on this occasion to write off more than £10,000. It is anticipated that our new central offices at Teheran should be nearing completion by the end of this year and Mr. Rogers, who has recently returned from a visit to Teheran, informs us that they will be in every way worthy of the bank and constitute one of the finest buildings in the capital.

Turning to the liabilities side, notes in circulation are less by £297,476, but this is more than accounted for by the difference in the adjustment rate of the two years, for the kran amount of the circulation was actually greater than at March 20, 1929.

I have already referred to the withdrawal of large deposits by the Persian Government, which, added to the difference occasioned by this year's adjustment rate, more than accounts for the fall in the kran totals of deposits. The decrease in bills payable and adjustments is accounted for by the lesser drawings of branches, owing to the operation of the Exchange Control Law, to which I have already referred.

ALLOCATION OF PROFIT

Turning to the profit and loss account, the net profit at £124,278, which is arrived at after making ample provision for bad and doubtful debts, is only some £1,677 less than last year, and this calls for no comment. We propose again to add £40,000 to our reserve account, bringing its total up to the amount of our paid-up capital, namely, £650,000. This, as you know, has been our aim for some years, and is a result of which shareholders may, I think, be justly proud. We propose, if you agree, to signalize this landmark in our history by paying, in addition to a final dividend of 7s. per share, free of tax, a special bonus of 2s. per share, also free of tax, making, with the interim dividend of 4s. per share, a total for the year of 13s. per share, free of tax. I do not think, gentlemen, I need anticipate any serious objection to this proposal, especially as we are able to carry forward no less than £44,880 14s. 4d., against £35,601 brought in.

This leaves us in a position which should help us to face any difficulties which may arise during the current year, in which the currency changes recently decided upon by the Persian Government will begin to operate. To set shareholders' minds at rest, I may here state that the board have taken adequate measures to guard against exchange loss on the bank's capital. This brings me to the subject of the negotiations with the Persian Government, of which you were given a brief account in our circular of May 14, 1930.

DEPRECIATION OF THE KRAN

As you are aware, the Persian currency is on a silver basis; consequently the kran, the chief monetary unit, varies in value not only with the balance of trade but with the price of silver. At one time, during the War, owing to the high price of silver and the large sums remitted to Persia, the kran was equivalent in exchange value to the shilling. Since the War, until recently, the exchange value of the kran in relation to sterling has been fairly steady at from 40 to 45 krans to the pound. During the past year the kran has steadily depreciated in value, the chief causes being an adverse balance of trade, the large commitments of the Persian Government for railway construction, and above all the steady fall in the price of silver. In December last the kran fell to 60 to the pound, and in January touched the figure of 70. With silver at its present price, the figure would probably have fallen to 100.

The Persian Government became seriously alarmed, and on February 24, at the instance of His Imperial Majesty the Shah, the Mejlis passed an Act forbidding the export and import of silver and the export of gold, and also forbidding all foreign exchange transactions except under Government control. A Commission, on which the banks were to be represented, was set up to fix the buying and selling rates of exchange and no purchase or sale of foreign exchange was to be allowed without a permit from another Commission called the "Commission of Inspection." Previous to this the Government had for some time been considering the desirability of establishing a gold standard, and at the suggestion of the Government we, with expert advice, prepared two schemes for their consideration.

NEW CURRENCY

In the end the Persian Government adopted a scheme of their own, and, on March 9, the Mejlis passed a law providing for the withdrawal of the present silver kran currency and its replacement by a new unit to be called the ryal, and the coinage of a gold piece called the pahlavi, containing the same amount of gold as a sovereign. As there are to be 20 ryals in the pahlavi, the ryal will nominally be equivalent to a shilling. The date for the introduction of the new coinage is not yet definitely settled.

In the meantime the two Commissions appointed by the Act of February 24 having set to work, the rate of exchange was fixed at krans 60 to the £, and some very stringent regulations were drawn up, among them one which compelled us to hand over 50 per cent. of our purchases of exchange to the National Bank of Persia, as the agent of the Government. These regulations appeared to us to infringe our rights under our Concession, and we therefore decided to send Mr. Sydney Rogers to Teheran to assist our chief manager in his negotiations with the Persian Government. Mr. Rogers, owing to his position on the board and his long experience of Persia, was particularly well fitted for this duty. He left England on March 13, and, travelling from Cairo by aeroplane, reached Teheran on March 21, a very rapid and successful journey.

THE BANK NOTE QUESTION

It soon became apparent that in order effectively to carry out the currency reforms the Persian Government deemed it essential that they should be at liberty to issue their own bank notes, and so great was the importance attached to this point that in Mr. Rogers's view there was little hope of any progress in the negotiations unless the bank were prepared, for a consideration, to relinquish its exclusive right under Article 3 of its Concession.

In the circumstances, from their own point of view, the Persian Government's desire was not an unreasonable one. We had for some time been aware that, owing no doubt to the revival of national feeling since the accession of the present Shah, both the Government and the people have been inclined to regard it as a serious grievance that the only currency notes in the country were those issued by a foreign bank. On our part, it was, of course, of the utmost importance to the bank to retain the good will and confidence of the Persian Government (hear, hear); also, so long as the interests of our shareholders were safeguarded, it was no doubt our duty as a State bank to do our best to cooperate with the Government in carrying out the contemplated reforms. We therefore came to the conclusion that it was wise to meet the wishes of the Government in this respect if we could obtain such a relaxation of the restrictions of exchange as would enable us to carry on our business successfully.

SETTLEMENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT

In the end, after long and difficult, but I am glad to say friendly, discussions, Mr. Rogers was able to recommend to us the settlement which is described in our Circular of May 14 to the shareholders—namely, that, in consideration of the sum of £200,000, payable by the Persian Government to the bank on March 20, 1931, the bank relinquished its right under Article 3 of its Concession—namely, the exclusive right to issue notes payable to bearer, while the Persian Government, on their part, agreed to cancel the obligation of the bank to pay royalty on its profits; also to abolish the Office of Imperial High Commissary created by Article 4 of the Concession, whose salary was paid by the bank. This settlement has been drawn up in the form of an Appendix to our Concession, and accompanying the Appendix is a letter from the Persian Government granting us most of the facilities under the Exchange Act for which we have been contending. The agreement has been ratified by the Mejlis, and has, I am glad to say, been received with much gratification by the Persian public and the Persian Press. For example, the *Iran* newspaper remarked:—"Now that that bank has shown its willingness to help this country, it will enjoy the friendship of the people and of the Government of Persia."

Another newspaper, *Shafagh Sorkh*, writes:—"The Imperial Bank of Persia by its collaboration with the progressive Government of this country has transformed itself into a useful institution which has won popular approval and consolidated its position"—not the only example of our usefulness, I hope. (Laughter.) Other papers have written in very much the same strain.

EFFECT ON THE BANK'S BUSINESS

In view of the terms of our Charter the British Foreign Office, to whom we are indebted for valuable advice and assistance, has been kept regularly informed of the progress of the negotiations, and, I may add, the British Government has raised no objection to the decision we arrived at.

Some of you may be inclined to ask: What will be the effect on our business of the loss of the note concession? Apart from its advertisement value, the chief advantage of the note concession was that the uncovered portion of the note issue—£450,000—represented so much additional kran capital for the conduct of our business in Persia. The loss of these funds, when all our notes are repaid, may, for a time, involve some restriction of our opportunities in Persia, but there are ways of meeting this difficulty, and the payment to us of £200,000, plus the release from payment of royalties, is not an inconsiderable solatium. I think, therefore, shareholders, on the whole, may be satisfied with the settlement achieved.

TRIBUTE TO MR. ROGERS

Such, gentlemen, is a brief account of a very important event in the bank's history, and I cannot conclude my remarks on the subject without paying a tribute to Mr. Rogers's public spirit in undertaking, at his age, the long journey to Teheran on our behalf, and without expressing our high appreciation of the tact, moderation, and ability with which he conducted the negotiations. (Hear, hear.) In this he was ably assisted by our chief manager, Mr. Wilkinson, to whom also our thanks are due. Nor can I refrain from expressing our obligations to the Persian Council of Ministers for the impartial and reasonable attitude they adopted throughout the discussions with our representatives.

You will notice from our report that Mr. Sydney Rogers, while retaining his seat on the board, has resigned his position as our London manager. Mr. Rogers joined the bank 38 years ago. Approximately half his service has been in Persia, and for the past 15 years, to our great satisfaction and content, he has been the manager of the bank in London. I am sure you will join with us in wishing him long life and happiness in his retirement. (Hear, hear.)

I do not think I need trouble you with an account of other events in Persia during the year, as for us they have been largely overshadowed by the matters which I have just described. The Kashgai rebellion, to which I referred last year, was successfully brought to an end by his Majesty the Shah. You will possibly have read in the newspapers that for the time being railway construction has been suspended, but we understand this report is not entirely accurate. The German syndicate are said to be completing the trial section in the north, and in the south fresh plans are under consideration.

SERVICES OF THE STAFF

In conclusion, gentlemen, I would remind you that we have a very efficient and hard-working staff both in London and in Persia, and our thanks are due to them for the excellent service rendered by them during the past 12 months. We propose, with your approval, to grant them the usual annual bonus. (Hear, hear.)

I have now to move:—"That the report presented be adopted, that the accounts to March 20, 1930, as rendered, be accepted, and that a final dividend of 7s. per share and a special bonus of 2s. per share, both payable free of income-tax, be and are hereby confirmed."

Mr. V. A. CAESAR HAWKINS seconded the resolution.

COLONEL WESTROPP'S VIEWS

COLONEL G. R. C. WESTROPP, C.B., said he was sure he would be voicing the wishes of all the shareholders present if he paid a tribute to the able and illuminating exposition the chairman had given of the bank's affairs in Persia during the past year. He confessed that he had awaited the receipt of the annual report with some apprehension and trepidation, for, realising how heavy the fall in the value of silver during the year had been, and, consequently, the fall in the value of the kran, he was perhaps over-anxious that there might be some repetition of the experience they had nearly 40 years ago when the capital had to be reduced and, at a later date, some reduction had to be made in the reserve.

It was, therefore, with added pleasure and satisfaction that he received the report and realised that there had not only been no loss in capital but that the reserves had been considerably further augmented, making them equal to the capital, and, in addition, that the board had been able to recommend a small bonus. For all this the shareholders were very grateful, and in carrying the bank through such very difficult times with such marked success the board were deserving of the greatest credit. (Hear, hear.) For many years the board had pursued a very careful and conservative policy, and he was sure it must be with great pride that they had now been able to bring the reserve up to an amount equal to the capital. It was the ambition of most kindred institutions to arrive at that object, but it was not many who were equally successful.

Under the altered conditions in which the bank would now be working in Persia he hoped it would be possible to maintain the profits of past years, and that there would be a further steady progress. Certainly the development of the latent wealth of oil in Persia would lead one to expect a somewhat larger circulation of money in the country, and he thought they might look to the future with confidence born of the past. (Hear, hear.)

CHAIRMAN'S REPLY

The CHAIRMAN said he was very much obliged to Colonel Westropp for his remarks. It was too early for them to form any estimate of the effect which the Persian Government's enactments would have upon the bank's profits for the current year. Restriction of imports and of freedom to deal in exchange must necessarily lead to some dislocation to trade. When the price of Persia's exports to the world's markets improved, the present adverse trade balance should be adjusted, provided the Persian Government carefully watched all their expenditure abroad.

Mr. J. NISSIM asked in what form the bank would receive the £200,000 next March.

The CHAIRMAN said that it would be received in London in sterling.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then moved the re-election of the retiring directors, Mr. E. A. Chettle and Mr. Sydney Rogers.

Mr. W. A. BUCHANAN seconded the motion, and it was unanimously adopted.

The auditors, Messrs. Kemp, Chatteris, Nichols, Sendell and Co., were reappointed for the current year at a fee of 550 guineas.

VOTE OF THANKS

Mr. NISSIM said that he would like to express the unstinted confidence which the shareholders as a body had in the board. The past year had been one full of troubles; there had been acute depression in London and utter stagnation of trade in all the centres where the bank operated, in Persia, in Bombay, and in Baghdad. They had also had the added difficulties peculiar to Persia in the heavy fall in silver and the dislocation of the value of the kran which had resulted. Moreover, they had had to meet two of the most difficult questions that the Persian Government could raise with regard to the charter of the bank. These questions had been happily solved by the joint efforts of the board and management, and they could congratulate the board on the tact and statesmanship displayed during the negotiations with the Persian Government and Mr. Rogers for so efficiently carrying out his difficult mission. (Hear, hear.) He would also like, on behalf of the shareholders, to express their deep sense of gratitude to Mr. Rogers for his 38 years of devoted service. They welcomed as his successor Mr. Eldrid, whose connexion with the bank was almost as long as that of Mr. Rogers.

With regard to the Persian Government, he felt that they would find greater difficulty than they had probably anticipated in undertaking the whole of the work in connexion with the note issue, keeping up the value of the exchange, and so forth. He was sure that the bank had only one desire, and that was to cooperate fully with the Persian Government in the development of the trade and financial resources of Persia. He wished to associate all the shareholders in his congratulations to the board and to the staff, both in this country and in Persia.

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The CHAIRMAN, acknowledging the compliment, said that the board had had a very anxious time during the past year, but he was glad to say that they had at last arrived at what he thought was a not unsatisfactory agreement with the Persian Government. He was sure that Mr. Rogers would be very gratified by the kindly remarks which had been made with regard to his visit to Persia and his long services as manager of the bank, and he was also sure that the staff would be greatly encouraged by the vote of thanks which had been accorded to them by the shareholders. He agreed with Mr. Nissim that the Persian Government had undertaken no easy task in starting the new currency and maintaining the gold standard, but they had some excellent experts at their disposal and every one hoped that they would have no difficulty in satisfactorily carrying out their reforms. Their bank, of course, would always do its best to cooperate and help. (Cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated.

HOME RAILWAY TRAFFICS

DECREASED RECEIPTS

Company	Passengers	Merchandise	Coal and coke	Total
	£	£	£	£
Gt. Weste. ..	259,000	220,000	102,000	581,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	– 20,000	– 21,000	– 19,000	– 60,000
L.M. & S. ..	606,000	529,300	206,700	1,342,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	– 82,000	– 54,400	– 33,600	– 170,000
L. & N. Eastn.	418,000	371,000	227,000	1,016,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	– 9,000	– 56,000	– 41,000	– 106,000
Southern ..	366,000	85,000	28,000	477,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	– 17,000	– 9,500	– 8,500	– 35,000

RECEIPTS FOR 26 WEEKS TO JUNE 28-29 (000's omitted)

Gt. Western. ..	5,604	5,543	3,192	14,339
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	– 131	– 291	– 110	– 532
L.M. & S. ..	12,502	14,029	6,734	33,265
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	– 511	– 614	– 503	– 1,628
L. & N. Eastn.	8,449	10,294	6,793	25,536
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	– 153	– 470	– 206	– 829
Southern ..	7,601	1,985	772	10,448
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	– 21	– 25	– 90	– 136

OTHER HOME RAILWAYS

Company	Past week	Inc. or dec.	Aggregate from Jan. 1	Inc. or dec.
Belfast and C. Down ..	£4,159	+ 147	– 1,128	
Gt. N. (Ireland) ..	£28,950	– 5,550‡	– 37,050	
Gt. S. (Ireland) ..	£74,319	– 10,114‡	– 45,332	
Mersey ..	£4,081	+ 117	+ 4,009	
Metropolitan ..	£37,900	+ 600	+ 25,000	
Undergrnd. Elec. of London:—				
Comm. Fd. Cos.	£326,500	+ 17,200	+ 527,700	
Ldn. and Sub. Tractn. Group	£47,200	+ 1,900	+ 90,900	

‡ Due to Catholic Emancipation celebrations in 1929.

INDIAN, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate from Jan. 1*	Inc. or Dec.
Alcoy and Gandia (June)	£1,859	– 895	– 3,116 (Jan. 1)	
Antofag. and Bolivia	£20,080‡	– 15,080	– 275,595 (Jan. 1)	
Argen. N. Eastn. ..	£17,600	+ 3,900	+ 15,900	
Argen. Transandine ..	£3,311	+ 628	+ 11,806	
B.A. and Pacific ..	£140,000	– 28,000	– 1,289,000	
B.A. Central ..	£14,191	– 1,383	– 82,071	
B.A. Gt. Southern	£214,000	– 27,000	– 867,000	
B.A. Western ..	£75,000	– 20,000	– 904,000	
Cent. Argentine ..	£195,000	– 55,000	– 2,624,000	
Entre Rios ..	£25,500	+ 2,300	– 133,000	
Gt. West. of Brazil	£10,100	– 1,800	– 67,800 (Jan. 1)	
Leopoldina ..	£34,541	– 17,803	– 94,151 (Jan. 1)	
Do., Terminal ..	Rs.291,000	+ 21,000	+ 353,000	
Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin)	£4,938‖	– 1,215	– 15,292 (Jan. 1)	
United of Havana	£36,188	– 14,150	– 531,600	

* Unless otherwise shown.

‡ Traffic in Bolivia was suspended for a few days but is now resumed.

‖ Exchange calculated at 1,034 P. Piastres to pound (against 1,006 P. Piastres).

TOKYO ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Return for MAY.—Kw. hours sold 280,023,000; gross revenue, Yen 8,535,000; sterling equivalent at par of exchange, £874,126; decrease over corresponding period last year, £6,145.

QUEENSLAND FINANCES

BRISBANE, July 2.—The Treasury returns for Queensland for the month of June are:—Revenue, £1,823,000, as compared with £2,120,000 for the corresponding period last year; expenditure, £2,126,000, as compared with £2,352,000 for the corresponding period last year.

The excess of expenditure over revenue for the past 12 months amounted to £722,000, as compared with £166,000 during the previous 12 months.—*Reuter.*

SPIERS AND POND, LTD.

DIVIDEND OF 15 PER CENT.

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT OF HOTELS

FAVOURABLE RETURNS

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY CONTRACT

MR. DOUGLAS BROAD'S SPEECH

The FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Spiers and Pond, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. J. DOUGLAS BROAD, chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. G. P. Pearson, A.C.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been in your hands for the prescribed time, is it your pleasure to take them as read? (Agreed.)

The accounts before you are drawn up in a form to comply with the provisions of the new Companies Act. Dealing with the balance-sheet items, on the liabilities side of the share capital remains the same. We have altered the form of showing the Debenture stock, and I think in its present form it gives the shareholders a clearer statement of the Debenture position. I may say that of £91,166 cancelled to date £86,100 has been cancelled out of revenue; the difference between the stock cancelled and the redemption account arises from the fact that Debentures are cancelled at December 31, and the reserve is at the date of our accounts—namely, March 31 following. The general reserve with the allocation recommended to-day will stand at £115,000. The suspense account remains at £86,841; we have also the reserve against wine stocks referred to at our last meeting, and with a further reserve for contingencies under sundry creditors our total reserves at the present time are just over £330,000. Sundry creditors show a substantial reduction of £13,600. Actually there is a small increase in trade creditors of about £4,000, an item which has in the past been carried under this heading, being now transferred and written off the property account. Debt due to a subsidiary company is an ordinary trading account balance, but has to be shown separately under the new Act. Interest and dividends represent the unpresented warrants on March 31, and form part of the cash on the other side of the account.

THE PROFIT

The profit and loss balance available is £57,410, and our recommendations as to appropriation are contained in the report attached to the accounts in your hands.

On the assets side, the first item, freehold and leasehold properties, shows a reduction of £13,800. Apart from our amortization charges on the leaseholds, there has also been the reduction of one of our freeholds by the transfer from sundry creditors before referred to, and an increase in the capital value of our freehold property at Scarborough, where we have capitalized part of our expenditure on introducing additional bathrooms and running water in the bedrooms. This expenditure has fully justified itself; our policy of bringing your properties up to date is being continued, and this year we are proposing to take in hand—in fact we have already taken in hand—the South Kensington Hotel, and as this is a leasehold property such part of the expenditure as is not immediately written off will be written off over the period of the lease.

Plant, furniture, and equipment shows an increase of £8,400, which is accounted for by the equipment of a new restaurant which we have taken over, and the purchase of additional motor-vans to replace horse-drawn vehicles. I might say that we have now no horses in our stables, our deliveries being entirely by motor, and from a traffic point of view I am earnestly looking forward to the day when horse-drawn vehicles disappear from the streets of our City. Sentimentally, one sighs for the passing of the horse, but in these days of rapid transport there is no doubt that in congested areas the usefulness of this particularly useful animal has got to give way to the necessity of modern requirements.

STOCK REDUCTION

Wine and spirits, &c., show a reduction of £9,000. It is part of our policy to reduce stocks, and I anticipate being able to report a further reduction during the year. As servants of the public it is our business to supply them with what they want to buy, and there is no profit in carrying heavy stocks in your cellars of wine you want to sell which the public does not want to, or cannot afford to, buy. Sundry debtors show a reduction of £4,000. This, I may say, is due to the fact that Easter fell later this year, and we did not have the benefit of this trade in the accounts under review.

THE GRAND HOTEL (BRIGHTON) INTEREST

The investments show some variation. We have, during the year, realized a portion of our Government securities to finance the purchase of the Ordinary shares in the Grand Hotel, Brighton. There is also a decrease in the sundry investments, part of our holding of our own Debenture stock having been used for the service of the sinking fund. The increase in shares in subsidiary companies represents our interest in the Grand Hotel, Brighton, and the small increase in loans to, and debts due from, subsidiary companies represents the current account with that hotel. The reduction in the cash balance is due to part of the liquid cash being utilized for the same purchase in preference to realizing securities.

I should, perhaps, before leaving the accounts refer to the recommendation to allocate £3,000 out of the profits of the year to the sickness and benevolent fund. The calls on this fund during the past year have been heavier than anticipated, and we are anxious not to encroach upon the capital account which we have established. The administration is in the hands of a joint committee, consisting of representatives of the board, the management, and the staff. It continues to fulfil its most useful purpose of assisting those of our staff who for one cause or another are no longer able to earn their living, and I sincerely hope you will support our recommendation.

Looking at the conditions of trade generally during the past year, I feel we have cause to congratulate you on the results of our efforts; your hotels have continued to show satisfactory returns, and thanks are due to the managers of the different properties for the way in which they have met our (I am afraid rather frequent) demands to economize where possible, but at the same time to maintain our high standard of efficiency and service.

THE COMPANY AND THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY CONTRACT

The one unsatisfactory feature has been with us for some years. I refer to the Southern Railway contract, and, while we were prepared to continue the business on terms and we tendered on the basis of our 44 years' experience, other contractors offered better terms, which the railway company naturally accepted. This contract, I want to assure you, has not been treated lightly. The whole position was reviewed and an independent report submitted to your board six months ago, and with this report before us we submitted our tender at the highest rental figure we felt justified in offering, having regard to the three interests concerned—namely, the public, the railway company, and our shareholders. We cease to operate at Christmas next; the successful tenderers are under obligation to take over our equipment at a valuation as a going concern. They have intimated to us (very wisely, I think) that they will take over our staff. It will mean some reorganization, principally at central office, and we are already making our arrangements to meet the situation. I should like to add that the Southern Railway contract does not include the South-Western Hotel at Southampton, which is held by us under a separate lease, and we shall continue to manage it.

Before closing my remarks I should again like to thank our loyal and efficient staff for the wholehearted support they continue to give us. All continue to work splendidly in your interest, and with their continuing interest and support I see no reason to be pessimistic about the future.

With these remarks, gentlemen, I beg to move:—"That the report and accounts now presented be received and adopted, and that the dividend of 9 per cent. (making 15 per cent. for the year) on the Ordinary shares, less tax, and the other allocations mentioned in the report and recommended, be adopted."

Mr. JAMES DAVENPORT seconded the resolution.

A SHAREHOLDER'S CONGRATULATIONS

Mr. FELIX ROSE said he wished to congratulate the chairman on his very able speech. The most salient point arising out of the speech was, he thought, the contract with the Southern Railway. The breaking of a contract which had existed for 40 years was a serious matter for both sides, but from their point of view, as shareholders, the company was not a benevolent institution. He congratulated the board on their action in putting before the shareholders all the facts and figures. That was a good example to all other companies.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Mr. Harry Browning and Mr. James Davenport, were re-elected.

Mr. CUTLER JONES, in moving the re-election of the auditors, Messrs. Kemp, Chatteris, Nichols, Sandell and Co., congratulated Mr. Harold F. Kemp on his election as president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Mr. FELIX ROSE seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. HARRY KAHN moved a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors for the good report they had been able to present in such bad times. He thought they were to be very highly commended for sending out a circular so promptly with such a full explanation of the position.

Mr. CAHN seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and the chairman having briefly responded the proceedings terminated.

GEO. ADLAM & SONS

SUCCESSFUL TRADING RESULTS

The TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Geo. Adlam and Sons, Limited, was held yesterday at the offices of L. Lumley and Co., 120-121, The Minories, London, E.C.

Mr. E. G. ADLAM, M.I.M.E., M.I.Chem.E. (the chairman), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. H. J. M. Gregory, F.C.A.) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of his remarks, said:—Gentlemen,—I think we may congratulate ourselves that, notwithstanding the very great depression in industry generally in which the engineering trade participated to a greater extent than most trades, this company was not only able to more than hold its own, but was able to make what I trust you will consider satisfactory profits during that period. (Hear, hear.)

THE ACCOUNTS

As I told you last year we have made our accounts for 10 months, up to March 31 last, so as to assist in taxation matters and to give us an opportunity to see the results before the due date of the Preference dividend. The accounts show, after charging all expenses other than directors' and managing director's remuneration, depreciation, income-tax, &c., a gross profit of £23,185 9s. 10d., which, for the period in question—namely, 10 months—compares favourably with profits obtained by this company in its best trading years, i.e., profits made prior to the present trade depression, and, in fact, proportionately is in excess of the average figure shown in the offer for sale made in 1928. Your directors propose to continue a careful and conservative policy, and recommend that a dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum for the accounting period of 10 months be paid less tax on the Ordinary shares of the company, leaving an amount of £8,558 10s. 2d. to be carried forward. I think the company may be congratulated on its trading when it is realized that the output in some of the trades which form the largest proportion of the company's customers, such as brewing, artificial silk trades, &c., has been less during the past year.

ACQUISITION OF LUMLEY AND CO.'S BUSINESS

Your directors continue their policy of endeavouring to obtain their business from a variety of trades in order that this company may not be too heavily affected by depression in any one trade, and, following the general trend of brewing and other companies, have since the accounting period completed the purchase of the well-known business of L. Lumley and Co., Limited, which company has been established in the Minories, E.C., for a period of about 70 years. We took over the greater portion of the stock, lease of premises and goodwill, but not the factory at Letchworth, as we intend to manufacture for the Lumley business at our Bristol works. For this purpose extension of the company's plant and works at Fishponds, Bristol, is well in hand, and will soon, I trust, be completed. An agreement has been made with Mr. Charles Hope Lumley whereby he remains the manager of the Lumley branch in London.

We do not propose at the present time to increase the capital of the company for the purpose of this acquisition, as we have completed the same out of the current funds of the company. Your directors have every hope that the increased turnover of business which is bound to accrue will materially assist this company, not only to maintain profits, but possibly to increase them.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors and to the staff terminated the proceedings.

GERMAN COAL SYNDICATE

COMPULSORY PROLONGATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, JULY 2

Owing to the inability of the members of the late Rhenish Westphalian Coal Syndicate—which expired on March 31 of this year and has been renewed temporarily since then three times in succession for four weeks in each case—to reach a voluntary agreement by June 30 concerning the extension of the syndicate, the German Minister of Economics yesterday decreed under the German Coal Economy laws the compulsory definite extension of the syndicate for ten years by forcing to join the syndicate the outstanding 8 per cent. of collieries who have refused to sign a new agreement.

The chief point on which members of the syndicate failed to effect a settlement and which necessitated the German Minister's compulsory action was not the general levy but the quotas of the different collieries. The new compulsory syndicate is effective as from July 1; however, there is a provision that it will terminate on March 31 next year in the event of no satisfactory new regulation of the question being decided by the end of this year.

S.E. OFFICIAL LIST QUOTATIONS

Applications have been made to the Stock Exchange Committee to allow the following to be quoted in the Official List:—

BARNSLEY CORPORATION.—£1,000,000 Five per Cent. Redeemable Stock, 1950-1960.

CHLORIDE ELECTRICAL STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.—395,550 "A" Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 683,365 to 1,078,914; and 114,159 "B" Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 569,206 to 683,364.

DORMAN, LONG, AND CO., LIMITED.—365,862 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, fully paid. Nos. 518,057 to 883,918.

ENGLISH ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.—943,184 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid, within Nos. 1 to 593,468 and Nos. 593,469 to 1,343,468; and 644,060 Six per Cent. Preference shares of £1 each, fully paid, within Nos. 1 to 1,135,844.

GREAT NORTHERN INVESTMENT TRUST, LIMITED.—£700,000 Five per Cent. Debenture Stock, 1957-1967.

NINETEEN-TWENTY-NINE INVESTMENT TRUST, LIMITED.—£400,000 Ordinary stock; and £600,000 Five per Cent. Cumulative Preference stock.

NORTHERN IRELAND.—£401,820 Guaranteed Four-and-a-Half per Cent. bonds (created under Northern Ireland Land Act, 1925).

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—$441,350 in shares of $50 each.

SOFINA (SOCIETE FINANCIERE DE TRANSPORTS ET D'ENTREPRISES INDUSTRIELLES, S.A.).—102,244 Ordinary shares of 500f. each, fully paid, Nos. 97,757 to 200,000.

SWANSEA CORPORATION.—£1,500,000 Five per Cent. Redeemable Stock, 1945-1955.

UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS COMPANY OF LONDON, LIMITED.—437,148 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 9,483,516 to 9,920,663.

UNILEVER, LIMITED.—550,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 2,500,001 to 2,800,000; and 8,700,001 to 9,150,000.

UNITED KINGDOM.—Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan, 1940-1944.

OILFIELDS NEWS

ANGLO-ECUADORIAN OILFIELDS.—June production, 16,127 tons.

LOBITOS OILFIELDS.—The production for June was 29,431 tons.

PHŒNIX OIL AND TRANSPORT.—Production for June, 57,727 tons.

SERVICE PETROLEUM.—The production from the wells at Gura-Ocnitzei, Ceptura, and Moreni for the week ended June 29 was 3,444 tons (24,108 barrels).

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	July 8	July 22	Aug. 12
Pay-day ..	July 10	July 24	Aug. 14

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	55⅜	55⅝	+⅛
88⅝16 81⅝	Do., 4% ..	87⅝	87⅞	+⅛
103¼ 99⅞16	War Loan, 5% ..	103¼	103⅜	..
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	101⅛	101⅜	..
91⅜ 82½	Victory, 4% ..	90¼	90⅜	..
95⅛ 90	Do., 5% Bds. ..	94¼	94½	..
95⅜ 90	Do., 5% ..	94⅝	94⅝	..
80¼ 72⅞16	Conversion, 3½% ..	78⅝	78⅝	+⅛
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	98¼	99	+⅛
— —	Do., 5% ..	104¼	104½	..
101⅞ 97⅜	Treas., 5% '23-35	102½	102⅝	–⅛
100 96½	Do., 4½% '30-32	100⅜	100⅝	–⅛
98⅜32 94⅞	Do., 4½% '32-34	101⅜	101⅝	..
97½ 93⅞	Do., 4% '31-38	100⅛	100⅜	..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	58	59	..
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	63¼	64⅛	+⅛
65⅝16 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	64⅜	65¼	+⅛
84⅜ 80	Tr'sul, 3% '23-53	81	83	..
266 239	Bank of England	252	254	..
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	82	84	..
71⅜ 60	India, 5½% ..	60⅜	61½	..
63⅛ 50½	Do., 3% ..	54½	52½	..
51½ 44	Do., 2½% ..	43

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—‡, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; A, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 5s. 2d. in the pound; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 3s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Annu., 54 3⅛; 2 4 3⅛;
2½% Cons., 55 3 3⅛ 3 3⅛ 3 3⅛ 3⅛ 3 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

RECOVERY IN TIN

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), July 2.—WHEAT.—The cargo market was firmer on better American closing prices, less favourable weather advices from Canada, and reports of some deterioration in the French crop. Sellers raised their limits by 3d. to 6d. per qr., but news of favourable rains in Australia had a quieting effect. For Pacific white, June to Aug., 35s. was required; 35s. for No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), July-Aug., and 34s. 9d. for No. 2. Rosafe 62½lb. (old), afloat, was held for 34s. 9d. and 62lb. (new) for 34s. 6d., while for Australian, on passage, 37s. to 37s. 6d. was asked. Choice white Karachi, June, was offered, at 35s. 3d. and July at 35s. For Danubian (62½lb.), July-Aug., 32s. 3d. was wanted. Parcels were firm and 3d. per qr. harder to buy, but inquiry was chiefly for Indian qualities. Choice white Karachi, July, sold at 34s. 9d. and Aug. at 34s. 10½d. To Liverpool 35s. was paid for Chinkoa, afloat, and to Manchester, 34s. 9d. for July. Hull also paid 34s. 9d. for July.

The wheat futures market closed 1d. to 3d. under yesterday's levels.

Per Month.	Opening values	1.15 values	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	MANITOBA GRADE				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July ..	34 11	34 11	34 10	34 4	34 7
Aug. ..	35 0	35 0	34 11	34 5	34 8
Nov. ..	35 10	35 10	35 9	35 3	35 6
	LONDON GRADE				
July ..	33 6	33 6	33 5	33 2	33 3
Sept. ..	33 8	33 8	33 7	33 4	33 5

MAIZE.—Cargoes were steadily held for 3d. advance, but demand continued quiet. For La Plata 5,600 tons per Hartington, shipment by July 10, 23s. 3d. (less ½ per cent.) was paid. For this quality July to Sept. 23s. 1½d. was asked, and 24s. for Dan./Gal./Fox, shipping-shipped, and Aug. Parcels were in fair request and closed steady at about 3d. per qr. advance. La Plata, May-June, sold at 24s. and 24s. 1½d.; June-July at 22s. 9d., 22s. 10½d. and 22s. 9d.; July-Aug. at 22s. 4½d.; and Oct.-Nov. and Nov.-Dec. at 22s. 6d. To Liverpool La Plata, per Lawbeath, shipping-shipped, sold at 23s.; with Hull, Pendennis, shipping-shipped, made 23s.; and to Avonmouth, Bessarabian, July, was dealt in at 23s. 3d.

BARLEY was steadily held, but quiet. For Danubian, June-July and July-Aug., 14s. 10½d. was asked; and 14s. 9d. for Russian, Sept., and 15s. for Oct.

OATS were quiet and easier. La Plata, afloat, sold at 10s. 6d. and July at 10s. 9d. For German, July, 16s. to 16s. was paid according to sample.

AT MARK LANE trading in all sections was quiet. English wheat was unchanged at 34s. to 37s. per 504lb. Foreign wheat was occasionally 3d. herder to buy. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic), ex ship, 40s. 3d.; (Vancouver), 40s.; No. 2, 39s.; (Atlantic), 39s. 3d.; No. 3 (Vancouver), 38s. 3d.; No. 4 Manitoba, 37s. 6d.; (Atlantic), 37s. 9d.; No. 5, 35s. 6d.; No. 6, 29s. 6d.; No. 2 mixed durum, 33s. 6d.; No. 2 hard winter, 35s. 6d.; Rosafe, 62lb., 36s. 6d.; Baruso, 62½lb., 36s.; Australian, 39s. 6d.; and choice White Karachi, 39s. 6d. per 496lb. Flour was quiet at late rates. London straight run, 33s. 6d. to 34s. 6d.; and country straight run, 28s. 6d. to 31s. per 280lb. Maize was firm and dearer. La Plata, landed, 29s.; ex ship (new), 26s. 6d.; (old), 25s.; and Bessarabian, 24s. per 480lb. Barley remained quiet. English malting, 29s. to 30s.; English feed, 26s. to 28s.; Californian, landed, 30s. to 35s.; ex ship, 29s. to 30s.; and Canadian, for brewing, ex store, 33s. to 37s. per 448lb. Persian, landed, 15s. 6d.; Russian, 16s. 3d. to 17s. 3d.; and ex ship, 15s. to 15s. 3d. per 400lb. Oats were steadily held. English, 16s. 6d. to 20s.; and Scotch, landed, 21s. per 3cwt. La Plata, landed, 12s. 6d.; ex ship, 12s.; mixed feed, landed, 12s.; Chilean tawny, 14s. 6d.; Chilean white, 18s. 6d.; and German, ex ship, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 3d. per 336lb. Wheatfeed quiet. Middlings, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; fine middlings, 5s. 9d.; and bran, 3s. 3d. to 4s. 3d. per 112lb. Oatmeal dull. Fine middlings, 18s.; Scotch, 22s. 6d.; American, 15s.; and rolled oats, 16s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels met a fair demand at 6d. to 9d. per qr. advance. There were sellers of No. 1 Northern Manitoba (July, 37s. 4½d.; 35s.; No. 3, 35s. 9d.; No. 4 Manitoba, afloat, 35s.; No. 5, 33s. 3d.; No. 6, 27s. 4½d.; mixed durum, July, 31s.; No. 1 hard winter Gulf, July, 34s. 7½d.; Rosafe, 62½lb., afloat, 34s.; Barli, 62½lb., afloat, 33s. 9d.; Baruso, 62½lb., due July, 33s. 10½d.; white western Pacific, July, 35s.; Australian, nearby, 37s. 6d.; distant, 37s. Sales comprised choice white Karachi, afloat, at 35s.; July, 34s. 9d.; No. 2 hard winter Gulf, July, at 34s. 3d. Manchester choice white Karachi, July, realised 34s. 9d. Spot parcels steady with a fair inquiry. Graded wheat futures commenced 1d. to 3d. per central higher, in sympathy with firm closing U.S. markets, but eased on favourable weather reports from Australia, America, and Canada, together with bearish private estimates of the American and Canadian crops. The market closed quiet 1d. to 2d. lower on the day. Sales, 250 loads. Tenders against the current month nil, the total for the month standing at 14,000 original centals.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES	Business done		Official settle-	Closing	Prev. closing
	Opening	Highest	Lowest	ments prices	values	values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July ..	6 0⅞	7 1	6 0⅞	7 0⅞	7 1	6 11¾
Oct. ..	7 3	7 4	7 3	7 3½	7 4	7 2
Dec. ..	7 5	7 5¾	7 3½	7 3½	7 5	7 3

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels were in moderate demand at about steady rates. River Plate loading sold at 22s.; equivalent to load July 7, 23s. 9d.; Dan./Gal.-Fox., July and June-July, 23s. 9d. There were sellers of River Plate, June-July, 22s.; July-Aug., 21s. 9d.; Dan./Gal.-Fox., July, 22s. 9d.; No. 2 white flat African, July-Aug., 23s.; No. 4 flat yellow and No. 6 round yellow African, July-Aug., 22s. 6d. Spot parcels firm and dearer.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were quiet; Chilean tawny, July, 12s. 6d.; La Plata, f.a.q., July, 11s. 6d.; and Aug., 11s. 9d., sellers.

FLOUR was steady and unchanged.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, July 2.—Although rather more inquiry was reported on the spot market for outside growths there was again little demand for American descriptions, buyers being disinclined to pay the higher prices asked. Quotations of American were 7 points; Egyptian 5 points dearer; Peruvian 3 points dearer; Persian fair, 6.92d.; G.F., smooth, 7.95d.; and G.F. Tanguis, 8.17d. Egyptian were irregular at 20 points decline to 10 points advance; F.G.F. Sakel, 13.15d., and F.G.F. Upper, 9.51d. African rose 7 points; Middling Fine, 7.50d., and G.F. East, 8.17d. East Indian advanced 10 points; fine M.G. Broach, 5.35d., and fine No. 1 Oomra, 4.70d.

American futures opened 4 to 6 points higher in response to firmer overnight advices, but there was little disposition to buy in view of the improved weather and generally favourable accounts of crop progress. Reports of light to moderate rains in the Eastern and Central sections of the belt caused scattered selling. At midday values were 3 to 4 points up. The market moved in a very narrow range during the afternoon under limited trading, and the close was quiet at a net rise of 1 point to 3 points. Liverpool closing prices:—July, 7.16; Oct., 6.96; Jan., 6.99; March, 7.07. New York, 11 a.m. prices:—July, 13.36; Oct., 12.96; Jan., 13.16; March, 13.38.

Egyptian futures, Sakellaridis contracts opened 4 points higher, but subsequently gave way on scattered realising and closed barely 4 points up on the general close of 7 points, apart from Aug. and Sept., which were respectively 31 and 42 points lower. Closing prices:—July, 10.99; Aug., 11.15; Sept., 11; Oct., 11.32; Nov., 11.24; Dec. and Jan., 11.35; Feb. and March, 11.47; April, 11.54; May to July, 11.57. Upper contracts closed quiet, with current month 3 points higher and other positions 4 to 7 points lower.

Daily spot prices:—July, 8.90; Aug., 8.70; Sept., 8.81; Oct., 8.44; Nov., 8.45; Dec., 8.45; Jan., 8.52; Feb., 8.57; March, 8.63; April, 8.70; May, 8.74; June and July, 8.80.

Empire futures closed quiet, with current month 19 points higher and other positions 1 point to 4 points up. Closing prices:—July, 7.06; Aug., 6.99; Sept., 6.98; Oct., 6.85; Nov. to Jan., 6.86; Feb., 6.90; March, 6.94; April, 6.91; May, 6.97; June, 6.98; July, 6.99.

Description	Sales		Export		Imports	
	To-day	So far this week	To-day	So far this week	To-day	So far this week
American	1,580	5,880	100	400	3,311	4,974
Brazilian, &c. ..	500	1,500	—	—	—	2,671
Peruvian, &c. ..	400	1,850	—	—	—	1,125
African,&c.	100	400	—	—	253	253
Egyptian, &c. ..	110	1,410	—	—	—	4,736
E. Indies, &c. ..	510	1,010	—	—	358	383
Totals—						
This week	3,000	12,000	100	400	3,922	14,142
Last week	2,000	12,000	100	1,500	5,490	12,974

Auer Futures	To-day			Prev. day		
Delivery	High'st.	L'west	Closing	High'st.	L'west	Closing
July ..	7.18	7.15	7.16	7.15	7.07	7.13
August ..	—	—	7.07	—	—	7.04
September ..	—	—	7.01	—	—	6.99
October ..	7.00	6.95	6.96	6.95	6.89	6.94
November ..	—	—	6.96	—	—	6.94
December ..	7.00	6.96	6.97	6.95	6.92	6.96
January ..	7.05	6.98	6.99	6.99	6.93	6.98
February ..	—	—	7.02	—	—	7.01
March ..	7.10	7.06	7.07	7.06	7.01	7.06
April ..	—	—	7.10	—	—	7.09
May ..	7.18	7.13	7.14	7.13	7.07	7.13
June ..	—	—	7.18	—	—	7.17
July ..	—	—	7.18	—	—	7.17

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fairly good fair fixtures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.) as follows:—

	To-day		
	1st report	Close	Previous close
Ashmouni, August ..	—	16.18	16.26
October..	15.76	15.50	15.57
Sakellaridis, July ..	—	28.00	28.00
,, November	22.17	22.85	23.03
,, January ..	—	23.02	23.19

Receipts to-day, 134 bales, against 114 a year ago.

MANCHESTER, July 2.—The market was again dull. Only a comparatively small cloth inquiry was mentioned and very few orders were placed. The quantities involved were generally small and quick delivery was stipulated. Indian outlets purchased small lots of light bleaching cloths, and inquiries were received for shooting and drill contracts for Madras. Speaking generally, however, India was quiet. Occasional sales of greys and whites were mentioned for Egypt, and the smaller markets of the Near and Far East did a small varied trade. Fancies were sold here and there for West Africa and Morocco, and finishing cloths and specialities were through for the River Plate. Only a quiet trade was reported for the Colonies, but a varied business was arranged for home consumption. One or two moderate sales of Egyptian yarns were reported, but American counts were in very poor request and prices were irregular.

WOOL

LONDON, July 2.—At the Wool Exchange this afternoon over 6,300 bales of Colonial woolled sheepskins were submitted for auction, the catalogues comprising 3,526 bales Australian, 643 New Zealand, 2,132 South American, and 38 bales from the Cape. There was an average attendance of buyers, and the quantity so far offered consisted chiefly of Punta Arenas and Patagonian crossbred skins, which were secured mostly for America and the Continent. Compared with the May sales, prices ruled irregular, full-woolled descriptions showing a decline of ½d. to ¾d., while short-woolled skins were generally unchanged and pelts ½d. to 1d. per lb. dearer. The bulk of the offerings will be submitted to-morrow (Thursday) at 10 a.m.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, July 2.—SUGAR.—Home refined was in fair request at previous prices. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 21s. 6d.; T L granulated, 21s 3d. Home grown granulated, prompt, ex Ely, Ipswich and Cantley, quoted 20s. 6d. (3d. less, ex London); Anglo-Scottish, prompt, quoted 20s. 6d. to 20s. 9d., ex factory; T L, ex refinery, quoted 20s. 4½d.; West Indian crystallised, spot, quoted 20s. 9d. to 22s. 6d.; white Java, July-Sept. and Oct.-Dec., quoted 8s. 3d., c. and f., India. Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 8s.; Nov.-Dec., 8s. 3d., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 8s. 4½d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 7s. 6d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raw sugar was quietly steady; preferential, 96 per cent., June-July, quoted 10s. 5d., value; San Domingo and/or Cuban, 96 per cent., July, quoted 6s. 8d.; Aug., 6s. 6½d.; Oct., 6s. 3½d., sellers, c.i.f. White futures were quiet. Calls:—

	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.		4.15 p.m.	
Month	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July ..	8 3	7 11½	8 2¼	8 0	8 1½	8 0
Aug. ..	8 3	8 0¼	8 3	8 1½	8 3	8 0
Dec. ..	8 9¾	8 7½	8 9	8 7½	8 9	8 6¾

Raw sugar futures were barely steady. Aug. delivery sold from 5s. 10½d. to 5s. 9d.; Dec., at 6s. 2½d. to 6s. 1½d.; March at 7s. 3½d. to 7s. 3d.; May at 7s. 6d. and 7s. 5½d. (combined) to 7s. 5½d. Calls (88 per cent. beet):—

	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.		4.15 p.m.	
Month	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug. ..	5 10½	5 9¾	5 10¼	5 9¼	5 9¾	5 9
Sept. ..	5 11¼	5 9¾	5 11¼	5 9¼	5 10¼	5 9
Oct. ..	6 1½	5 11¾	6 1½	5 10½	6 0¾	5 10½
Dec. ..	6 3	6 2¼	6 2¼	6 1½	6 1½	6 0¾
	NEW CONTRACT, BASIS 96 PER CENT., C.I.F.					
Jan. ..	7 1½	6 11¼	7 0	6 10¾	7 0	6 9¾
March	7 3¾	7 3	7 3	7 2½	7 3	7 1¾
May ..	7 6¾	7 6	7 6¾	7 6	7 5¼	7 4½

COFFEE.—At auction, 4,893 packagers were offered and again met poor demand. The small part sold made about steady rates. Kenya, good greyish and grey-greenish, sold at 62s. to 95s.; medium, 55s. to 72s.; smalls, 46s. to 54s.; Uganda, bold grey-brownish, 54s. to 60s.; Tiro, peaberry, 68s.; East Indian, medium colourey, 56s.; mid triage, 51s. to 54s. 6d. Futures nominal.

COCOA.—Accra quiet. Fair fermented, mid-crop, June-July, quoted 30s. 6d. per cwt., sellers; new crop, Oct.-Dec., 35s., sellers, f.o.b. Futures were quietly steady. Dec. sold at 36s. 3d. Sales, 20 tons. Calls (ACCRA COCOA):—

Month	11 a.m.		4 p.m.		4.50 p.m.	
	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July ..	37 0	35 6	37 0	35 9	37 0	36 0
Aug. ..	35 6	34 6	35 6	34 6	37 0	35 0
Sept. ..	35 9	35 0	36 6	35 6	37 0	35 6
Dec. ..	36 3	35 9	36 6	36 0	37 0	36 0
Jan. ..	36 0	35 3	36 6	35 7½	36 9	35 9
Mar. ..	36 6	35 3	36 6	35 6	36 9	35 9

TEA.—At auction 24,500 packages of Indian were offered. The market was unchanged and prices were well maintained up to 10d., except for rough stalky teas, but over that price there was again a good deal of irregularity and buyers were apathetic. Common to medium Pekoe Souchong sold from 8½d. to 9½d.; common broken from 8½d. to 9½d.; medium broken Pekoe Souchong, 9½d. to 10½d.; medium broken Pekoe, from 10d. to 1s. 2½d.; fine and medium broken Pekoe and broken Orange Pekoe, from 1s. 5d. to 2s. 4d.

RICE was steady. Burma, No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 12s. 6d.; June-July, in singles, to Continent and U.K., 12s.; No. 3, doubles, to Levant, June-July, 11s. 6d.; No. 4, SQ., Aug., doubles, Cuba (main ports), 12s. 1½d., sellers, c.i.f.

RANGOON BRANS were quiet. Hand-picked, white, spot, quoted 12s. 8d. per cwt.; June-July, 10s., c.i.f., U.K.

SAGO FLOUR was steady. July-Aug. quoted 9s. 9d. per cwt., value, c.i.f., U.K.

TAPIOCA was steady. Fine Java, flake, spot, quoted 26s. 6d. per cwt.; July, 24s., sellers, c.i.f. Fair flake Singapore, July-Aug., quoted 23s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f. Haytr. Seed pearl, July-Aug. quoted 12s. 3d., value, c.i.f. Java seed, spot, quoted 24s.; July, 22s., sellers, c.i.f.

DESICCATED COCOANUT was steady. Fine cut, spot quoted 29s. per cwt.; medium, 28s. 6d.; halves, July-Aug., 28s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.

SPICES.—Pepper for shipment was steady at the recent decline. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 10d. per lb.; Lampong, 10d.; Tellicherry, 10½d.; fine white Muntok, 11½d., sellers. To arrive.—Black Singapore, f.a.q., May-July, quoted 8¾d., value; Lampong, May-July, sold at 7¾d. to 8d.; Aug.-Oct. from 7½d. to 7¾d.; white Muntok, May-July, at 9½d. to 10d.; Aug.-Oct. at 9½d. to 9¾d., c.i.f., delivered weight. Cloves steady; Zanzibar, spot, quoted 11½d. to 1s.; May-July, 11½d.; Aug.-Oct., 11½d., value. c.i.f. Pimento steady; spot, quoted 8d.; July-Aug., 6¾. 6d. per cwt., value, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades opened steadier, but closed with a quiet tone after a moderate business. Smoked sheet, spot and July, sold from 6½d. to 6⅝d. and sellers; Aug. from 6⅝d. to 6¾d. and sellers. Sept. at 6¾d. and buyers; Oct.-Dec. from 6¾d. to 6⅞d. to 6⅞d. and sellers; Jan.-March from 6⅞d. to 6¾d. to 6¾d. and sellers; April-June at 6¾d. and sellers. Crepe, spot, from 7d. to 7⅛d. and sellers; crepe, spot, at 1s. and value. Para grades unchanged. Hard fine, spot, quoted 7⅞d. sellers.

GAMBIER was steady. Good marks, July.-Aug., quoted 26s. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet. TN Orange, basis fair, quoted 117s. 6d. per cwt.; AC, 120s.; pure basis fair, quoted 117s. 6d.; fine orange, 120s. to 220s., sellers. Futures quiet: TN, Aug. delivery, quoted 101s., buyers; Oct. delivery, sold at 104s., closing 103s., buyers. Shipment market quiet: TN, in bags, July-Aug., quoted 96s.; Sept.-Oct., 100s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated July 2 gives:—Spot, Rs.43, buyers; July, Rs.45, buyers; Sept., Rs.46, nominal.

HEMP.—Manila grades opened with a firmer tone, but after fair sales closed with an easier tendency under freer offers. Grade J, July-Sept., quoted £23 per ton, sellers; K, £23 value; Aug.-Oct. sold from £23 5s. to £23 10s. to £23 and sellers; L, No. 1, July-Sept., quoted £20 10s., value; No. 2, £21 value; M, No. 1, July-Sept. and Aug.-Oct., sold at £21 10s. and sellers; No. 2, quoted £20 5s., value, c.i.f. African sisal quiet; Tanganyika and Kenya, No. 1, good marks, July-Sept., quoted £25 10s.; f.a.q., £25, sellers, c.i.f.

JUTE eased under Calcutta advices and pressure to sell. There were moderate sales at from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton below last rates. First arrals, June-July and July-Aug. sold from £22 to £21 17s. 6d.; and sellers; new crop, July-Aug., quoted £22 5s., sellers; Aug.-Sept. sold from £22 5s. to £21 2s. 6d.; and sellers; Sept.-Oct. at £22 2s. 6d., and sellers; lightnings, June-July, quoted £20 12s. 6d., sellers; new crop, Aug.-Sept., sold from £20 17s. 6d. to £20 15s., and value; Sept.-Oct. at £21, and closing £20 15s., value; hearts, June-July, quoted £19 5s., sellers, c.i.f., Calcutta cable, dated July 2, gives:—Firsts, spot, quoted Rs.43, sellers; lightnings, Rs.40, sellers.

HESSIANS and TWILLS were firm; 10oz., spot, quoted 22s.; July-Sept., 24s.; 8oz., spot, London, 20s. 6d.; Dundee, 20s. 9d.; July-Sept., 19s. 3d.; Oct.-Dec., 19s. 10½d., sellers. per 100 yards. Liverpool twills, spot, quoted 73s.; July-Sept., 70s.; B., spot, 60s.; July-Sept., 61s. 6d., sellers, per 100 bags, c.i.f.

COPRA was steady. Singapore, f.m.s., July and Aug., quoted £19 per ton, buyers, c.i.f., Rotterdam. Ceylon, July-Aug., quoted £19 15s., value, c.i.f., usual ports. Dutch East Indies, f.m.s., July, quoted £19, buyers, c.i.f., one port. Mixed (ibo Padang), July-Aug., quoted £18 5s., buyers; South Sea, kiln dried, £18 2s. 6d., value, c.i.f., Marseilles.

IVORY.—Messrs. Hale and Son give the arrivals to date, since the last sales, as follows:—East Indian, 2 tons 5cwt.; Egyptian, 4cwt.; Lisbon, 4cwt.; rhino horns, 1cwt.; mammoth tusks, 13 tons 19cwt.; West Coast African, 12cwt., making a total of 17 tons 9cwt. Deliveries for the same period. 16 tons 15cwt.

TALLOW.—The market has continued quiet on the spot throughout the week, and prices to-day are 2s. 6d. lower. With sellers pressing to realise their spot holdings, buyers are showing more interest in the later deliveri, for which there are fewer sellers. At to-day's auction, 1,514 casks were offered, but only 766 sold. Quotations are:—Australian mutton, fine, 31s.; good to fair, 29s. to 26s.; dull to dark, 24s. to 23s.; and hard, 20s.; Australian beef, fine, 25s.; good to fair, 27s. 6d. to 25s.; dull to dark, 23s. to 22s. 6d.; and sweet, 25s. Present shipment from Australia, and New Zealand, good mixed, 29s., and from South America, 29s. 6d. per cwt. The *Market Letter* is lower by 2s. to 1s. per cwt.; Town tallow, 25s. per cwt., rough fat, ½d. per lb., and melted stuff, 16s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.—SUGAR EXCHANGE.—The market opened irregular at ½d. decline to ½d. advance. During the early part of the day slow conditions prevailed, business being confined to December at 7s. 5d. At the 3.5 p.m. call prices were ½d. to 1d. below the opening levels, and with New York advices coming lower values further eased. The market closed easy 1½d. to 2½d. lower on the day.

—	Opening	3.5 Call	Closing
July	6/11½s.-6/10½b.	6/11½s.-6/10½b.	6/10½s.-6/9½b.
Aug.	7/0¼s.-6/11½b.	7/0¼.-6/11b.	6/11½s.-6/10½b.
Oct.	7/3½s.-7/2½b.	7/3½s.-7/2½b.	7/2s.-7/1b.
Dec.	7/6s.-7/5b.	7/5½s.-7/4½b.	7/4½s.-7/3½b.
Jan.	7/7½s.-7/6½b.	7/7s.-7/5½b.	7/5½s.-7/4½b.
Mar.	7/10½s.-7/9½b.	7/9½s.-7/8½b.	7/8½s.-7/7½b.
May	8/1s.-8/0½b.	8/0½s.-7/11½b.	7/11s.-7/10½b.
Aug.	8/4 paid	8/4s.-8/3b.	8/2½s.-8/2b.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), July 2.—LINSEED was quiet. Calcutta, July-Aug. and Aug.-Sept., to London, £17 5s.; bold Bombay, July-Aug., £18, sellers; La Plata, July-Aug., to Hull, £15 12s. 6d.; Aug.-Sept., £15 15s.; Sept.-Oct., £15 16s. 3d., sellers. RAPESEED was quiet. Toria, July-Aug., to Hull/Continent, £14, sellers. COTTONSEED was steady but slow. Egyptian black, July and Aug., to Hull, £6 12s. 6d.; Sept.-£6 13s. 9d.; Sept. (new), £7, sellers; Sakellaridis, July and Aug., £6 2s. 6d.; Nov.-Jan. (new), £6 10s., sellers. CASTORSEED was quiet. Bombay, July-Aug., to Hull, £14 2s. 6d., sellers. GROUNDNUTS were quiet. Coromandel (machined), July-Aug., Rotterdam/Hamburg, £14 17s. 6d.; Aug.-Sept., £15 1s. 3d.; Sept.-Oct. £15 2s. 6d., sellers. PALM KERNELS were slow. To Liverpool/Hamburg, July-Aug., £12 7s. 6d.; Aug.-Sept., £12 15s.; Sept.-Oct., £13 18s. 9d., buyers 2s. 9d. less. LINSEED OIL was steady. Spot, ex mill, £41 10s.; July, £37 10s.; July-Aug., £37; Sept., Dec., £35 5s.; Jan.-April, £32 2s. 6d., naked. RAPE OIL was inactive. Crude extracted, £35; technical refined, £36 10s., naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was steady. Egyptian crude, £27; refined common edible, £32; deodorised, £34, naked, ex mill. TURPENTINE was dull and 3d. to 6d. per cwt. lower. American, spot and Aug., 38s.; Sept.-Dec., 38s. 3d.; Russian, spot, 35s. 7½d.

HULL, July 2.—LINSEED OIL.—Spot, £39 15s.; July, £38 10s.; July-Aug., £38 15s.; Sept.-Dec., £36 2s. 6d. per ton, naked. COTTON OIL.—Egyptian crude, spot, £26 15s.; edible refined, spot, £30; technical, spot, £28 10s.; deodorised, spot, £32 per ton, naked. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crude, 5½ per cent., spot, £28 per ton, naked. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £31; deodorised, spot, £35 per ton. SOYA OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £28 5s.; deodorised, spot, £31 15s. per ton. RAPE OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £32 10s.; refined, spot, £34 10s. per ton. TURPENTINE, CASTOR OIL and COD OIL unchanged.

LUBRICATING AND FUEL OILS

LONDON, July 2.—FUEL OIL, furnace, 950 gravity, £3 7s. 6d.; bunker, 950 gravity, £3 7s. 6d.; Diesel, 910 gravity, £4 2s. 6d. per ton, in tanks, Thameshaven and Purfleet. Gas oil, 4½d. per gallon. LUBRICATING OILS.—American, pale machine, £9 10s. to £14 10s.; heavy red, £11 to £16; and light red, £10 to £13 15s.; cold test filtered cylinder, £23 to £33 10s.; filtered cylinder, £31 10s. to £32 10s.; 600 dark cylinder, Pennsylvania, £20 10s.; and Western, £11 10s.; 650 dark cylinder, £25, all per ton, less 2½ per cent. discount, barrels free. The following foreign quotations are for oil ex installation, in bulk, at the ports named:—New York.—Fuel oil, $1.15; Diesel, $2.00 per barrel. BATON ROUGE.—Fuel oil, $1.00; Diesel $1.80 per barrel. BUENOS AIRES.—Fuel oil, £3 2s. per metric ton. ISTANBUL.—Fuel oil, $12.50 per ton (long).

METALS AND MINERALS

LONDON, July 2.—COPPER.—Sellers of Standard were offering more freely to-day, especially in the forward positions, and the market closed with cash 6s. 3d. and three months 12s. 6d. lower on the day. Sales, 500 tons; cash at £49 12s. 6d., £49 15s., and again £49 12s. 6d.; July, £49 10s. and £49 5s.; Sept., £49; three months, £49 and £48 17s. 6d. Option dealings included at £5 17s. 6d. paid for "F. and C." on the basis of £49. Settlement price £49 15s. Business in the afternoon consisted of cash at £49 10s., and three months at £48 15s. Refined descriptions steady and unaltered.

TIN.—The East advised 275 tons sold at £138 10s., a decline from yesterday of 17s. 6d., and New York also reported a fall in the spot price of Straits from 30.15c. to 30.10c. Here the market opened easy, but under a good covering demand values improved, and at the close yesterday's decline of 20s. had been recovered. Sales 400 tons, covering cash at £136 5s., July £136 12s. 6d. and £136 15s.; three months at £137 10s., up to £137 15s. and £138, back to £137 17s. 6d., up to £138, £138 5s. and £138 10s. and £138 15s., back to £138 10s., and finally £138 5s. Settlement price £136 15s. During the late session three months changed hands at £138 10s. English common tin, ex Liverpool, quoted £138.

LEAD.—Sellers of foreign metal were offering more freely, and both near and forward dates closed 3s. 9d. lower yesterday's closing figures. Sales 500 tons; July at £17 18s. Aug., £17 17s. 6d.; Sept., £17 16s. 3d.; Oct., £18, £17 18s. 9d., and £17 17s. 6d. Settlement price £17 17s. 6d. The second session was idle. English lead closed 5s. cheaper at £19 5s.

SPELTER was also less firmly held, and closed 2s. 6d. lower on the day for both near and forward positions. Sales amounted to 500 tons. Business included July at £15 17s. 6d. and £15 16s. 3d., Sept. at £16 5s., and Oct. at £16 10s. Settlement price £15 15s. In the afternoon July sold at £15 15s.

TINPLATES quiet and quoted at 18s. to 18s. 3d. basis I.C. South Wales. ALUMINIUM steady, with £95 quoted for both ingots and bars for home delivery. ANTIMONY quiet. English regulus £38 to £46 10s.; foreign £26 to £26 5s. per ton, ex warehouse. WOLFRAM dull and offered at 15s. per unit. c.i.f. NICKEL quietly steady at £170 per ton. PLATINUM quoted at £8 10s. to £8 15s. per oz. for refined. QUICKSILVER steady at £22 12s. 6d. per flask, full terms.

OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	To-day			Prev. day		
COPPER—	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Std. cash ..	49	13 9	49	16 3	50	0 0 to 50 2 6
Three mths.	48	17 6	—	49 0 0	49	10 0 — 49 12 6
Electrolytic	54	10 0	—	56 10 0	54	10 0 — 56 10 0
Wire bars ..	56	10 0	—	—	56	10 0 — —
TIN—						
Std. cash ..	136	12 6	—	136 15 0	135	12 6 — 135 15 0
Three mths.	138	12 6	—	138 15 0	137	12 6 — 137 15 0
*LEAD—						
Good soft pig.						
Net ..	17	17 6	—	17 17 6	18	1 3 — 18 1 3
*SPELTER	15	16 3	—	16 8 9	15	18 9 — 16 11 3

* For shipment during the current and third following month.

Unofficial closing prices:—Copper, cash, £49 10s.; three months, £48 15s. Tin, cash, £136 12s. 6d.; three months, £138 10s. Lead, near, £17 17s. 6d.; forward, £17 17s. 6d. Spelter, near, £15 15s.; forward, £16 8s. 9d.

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, July 2.—SMITHFIELD MEAT (official report). Supplies amounted to 1,547 tons, made up of 317 tons of British and Irish produce and 1,230 tons of imported. Imports formed 79.5 per cent.

BEEF (per 8lb.).—National Mark:—Scotch, short sides, select, 7s. to 7s. 2d.; short sides, prime, 6s. 10d. to 7s.; long sides, select, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; long sides, prime, 6s. 2d. to 6s. 4d.; English, long sides, T.K. select, 6s. to 6s. 2d.; long sides, T.K., prime, 5s. 10d. to 6s.; long sides, T.K., good, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d. No general prices (including National Mark).—Scotch, short sides, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 2d.; long sides, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; English, long sides, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 2d.; hindquarters, forerib, and flank (Kosher), 6s. 4d. to 6s. 10d.; Argentine, hindquarters, chilled, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; forequarters, chilled, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d.; Uruguayan, hindquarters, chilled, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; forequarters, chilled, 2s. to 2s. 1d.; Brazilian, hindquarters, chilled, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; forequarters, chilled, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; Australian, hindquarters, frozen, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; crops, frozen, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.

MUTTON (per 8lb.).—Scotch, 7s. 8d. to 8s. 8d.; tegs, 8s. to 8s. 8d.; English (including tegs), 7s. 4d. to 8s. 4d.; ewes, 5s. 8d. to 5s.; New Zealand, wethers, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; ewes, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 4d.; Australian, w

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

SWEDISH NATIONAL EVENING

A Swedish National programme, devised by Mr. Lance Sieveking, will be given this evening from the National station. The contributors to the programme will include Mr. T. Lidell, Mr. Harman Grisewood, Mr. Lionel Millard, Miss Barbara Couper, and Mr. Andrew Churchman. At 8 p.m. listeners to the London Regional programme will hear a concert of chamber music by Mr. Friedrich Wührer (pianoforte) and the London Wind Quintet.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, July 3, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME (1,148kc.) (261.3m.) (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45** :—Books for Summer Reading—1, Old Favourites in Slim Editions, by Miss Anne Spice. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

12 :—Dorothea St. Hill Bourne (mezzo-soprano); Reginald John Holland (bass-baritone); Anthea Bowring (pianoforte). **1** :—Organ Recital. **2-2.30** :—Gramophone Records. **3** :—Evensong from Westminster Abbey. **3.45-5.15** :—Probable running commentary by Captain H. B. T. Wakelam and Colonel R. H. Brand on the All England Lawn Tennis Championship Meeting from the Centre Court, Wimbledon, and if necessary from 5.15-6. **3.45** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **4.15** :—Orchestra, from Grosvenor House.

5.15 :—Children—Humorous Sketches of Colonial Life—1 (written and told by A. Marsh), Saved by his Tail, from Outa Karel (Sanni Metelerkamp); Selections by Genial Jemima. **6** :—Irene Cooper-Willis, reading from Jane Eyre, by Charlotte Brontë. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.35** :—Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40** :—Brahms and Mendelssohn Sonatas, played by Carl Fuchs (violoncello) and Lucy Pierce (pianoforte), from Manchester. **7-7.20** :—Plays and the Theatre, by James Agate. **7.25** :—Some Industries of Great Britain To-day—4, Wool, by Mr. Arnold Shimmin, from Leeds.

7.45 :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Franklyn Kelsey (baritone). **9** :—Weather; News; London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast (1,554.4m. only). **9.25** :—The Way of the World, by Vernon Bartlett. **9.40** :—A Swedish National Programme, devised by Lance Sieveking, with Lord Lidell, Harman Grisewood, Lionel Millard, Katherine Hynes, Cyril Nash, Barbara Couper, Gladys Young, Andrew Churchman, Arna Heni, and Maj Nisser. **10.40-12** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME— (842kc). (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

12 :—Midland Regional programme. **1** :—Midland Regional programme. **1.30** :—Orchestra, from the Kit-Cat Restaurant. **2.30-3** :—Midland Regional programme. **5.15** :—Dance Orchestra. **6.15-6.35** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Midland Regional programme. **8** :—The London Wind Quintet; Friedrich Wuhrer (pianoforte). **9.10** :—News. **9.15** :—Melville Gideon presents the Aero-Optimists in Jolly Old Jail—a Musical Forecast of Prison Life, Fifty Years Hence, as imagined by Austin Melford and Melville Gideon; with Melville Gideon, Betty Chester, William Stephens, Robert Atkins, Florence Bayfield Hugh Dempster and Phyllis Neilson-Terry; Music will be played by Harry S. Pepper and his Picked Band of Accomplices. **10.15-10.30** :—Weather; News.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.— (626kc.) (479.2m.).

12 :—Orchestra. **1** :—George Lomax (tenor); Alexandra Hays (violoncello); Iris Hoddell (contralto). **1.30** :—London Regional Programme. **2.30-3** :—Organ Recital. **5.15** :—Children: The Silver Trail, a Nature Sketch, by Dorothy Cooper; Arthur Lindsay will entertain; Lua of Panwela (guitar and ukulele solos). **6** :—London Regional programme. **6.15-6.35** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Eric Greene (tenor); Cyril Read (violin). **8** :—Dance Music. **9.10** :—News. **9.15** :—London Regional programme. **10.15-10.30** :—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—National programme. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **3** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.35** :—See Glasgow. **6.40** :—National programme. **7.40** :—See Glasgow. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-12** :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **4** :—The Radio Quartet; Norah Stollery (contralto). **5** :—May Sheppard (pianoforte). **5.30** :—Scout's Own Service. **6** :—Talk. **6.15** :—Talk on Bee-Keeping. **6.35** :—National programme. **7.45** :—Gramophone Records. **8** :—A Symphony Concert in connection with the Ulster Summer School of Music: The Symphony Orchestra conducted by Dr. Godfrey Brown; Risiah Goodacre (contralto); Gethyn Wykeham-George (violoncello); David John (oboe); relayed from Queen's University, Belfast. **9.15** :—National programme. **9.25** :—News. **9.40** :—National programme. **9.40** :—Symphony Concert, relayed from Queen's University, Belfast. **10.15** :—The Ulster Amateur Flute Band; Jack Duff (treble). **10.40-12** :—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—National programme. **3-12** :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—National programme. **4.40** :—Orchestra. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See Swansea. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.35** :—Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40** :—National programme. **7.45** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitzki), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; the Cardiff Schools Festival Choir conducted by Bunsford Griffiths, relayed from the Pavilion, Roath Park. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-12** :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Stock Reports, and Gramophone Concert. **6** :—Gramophone Records. **6.15** :—Children. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **7.10** :—News. **7.30** :—Time Signal, Lecture. **7.45** :—Literary Talk. **8** :—Concert, Quartet of Uilleann Pipes, Alfred Deale; Sonata at the piano; the Station Orchestra; Mary Manning (soprano); the Station Male Quartet; the Station Orchestra. **9.15** :—Dance Music. **10.30** :—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—National programme. **11-12** :—See Glasgow. **1** :—See Glasgow. **1.15** :—National programme. **6.35** :—See Glasgow. **6.40** :—National programme. **7.45** :—See Glasgow. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-12** :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—National programme. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **3** :—Orchestra. **3.20** :—Miss Wendy Wood: Some Every Places of Scotland. **3.35** :—Music and Song—Mid-Talk Service, conducted by the Rev. Lyle Rodger. **4** :—Herring Fishing Bulletin. **4.5** :—Vida Vallance (contralto); Frank Brady (baritone). **4.35** :—The Octet. **5.15** :—Children's Hour. **5.47** :—Herring Fishing Bulletin. **5.57** :—Weather for Farmers. **6** :—Special Talk for Bee-Keepers: the Rev. John Beveridge Honey Shows and Judging. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.35** :—Bulletin of Scottish Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40** :—National programme. **7.45** :—Mary Grierson (pianoforte). **8** :—The London Gaelic Choir, conducted by John S. McIntyre; Hilda Campbell (contralto); F. D. Ross (bagpipe selections); L. Calf (soprano); A. Macrae (tenor). **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-12** :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—Kathleen Ferrier (pianoforte); Elizabeth Lehrion (mezzo-soprano); Charles Neeri (violoncello). **2** :—Opening of the Central Library, Burnley. **3.25** :—The Wireless Orchestra; Fred Taylor (bass-baritone); Jessie Bell (pianoforte). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **6.35** :—Market Prices for Northern English Farmers. **6.40** :—National programme. **7.45** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; Sara Buckley (contralto). **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-12** :—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-1** :—National programme. **3** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-12** :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-2.30** :—National programme. **3** :—National programme. **4.45** :—See Cardiff. **6** :—Mr. George Eyre Evans: Scouting in Wales. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.35** :—See Cardiff. **6.40** :—National programme. **7.45** :—See Cardiff. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-12** :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—See Manchester. **3** :—See Manchester. **4** :—National programme. **6.35** :—See Manchester. **6.40** :—National programme. **7.45** :—See Manchester. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-12** :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of Transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 5kw.—7 :—Children. **7.30** :—Trio Music and News. **10** :—Chimes, Weather and Exchange Quotations. **10.5** :—The Station Orchestra. **10.15** :—Song Recital. **10.45** :—Reading. **11** :—News, followed by Dance Music and Gramophone Records. After the Programme Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2.5kw.—7 :—Talk. **7.30** :—National Music. **8** :—Programme (to be announced). **8.30** :—Concert. **9**—Concert and News. **10** :—Time and News. **10.15** :—Quartet Concert.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw.—4 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **5.30** :—Talks. **7.15** :—Weather for Farmers. **6-12.30 a.m. (Friday)** :—See Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—4.5 :—Concert. **5.30** :—Talk for Young People. **6** :—Talk. **6.25** :—Tuesday or to-day—A Literary Revue. **6.50** :—Choral Concert. **7.15** :—Labour Market Report. **7.30** :—Topical Report. **7.55** :—Talk on the following transmission. **8** :—La Traviata—Opera in Three Acts (Verdi) from the Opera House, Unter den Linden. In the interval: Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes. After the Programme, Dance Music.

BERNE (468m.), 1kw.—7.58 :—Time and Weather. **8** :—Talk. **8.20** :—Songs from the Baden District. **8.35** :—Reading. **9** :—South-German Songs. **9.30** :—Gramophone Concert—Martha—Opera (Flotow). **10** :—News and Weather. **10.15** :—Orchestral Concert.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—7.15 :—See Prague.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.), 4-7.5 :—Talk. **7.30** :—Weather for Farmers. **7.33** :—Concert of Operatic Music; Selections from The Merry Wives of Windsor (Nicolai); Anacreon (Cherubini); Il Seraglio (Mozart); The Barber of Seville (Rossini); Rosamunde (Schubert); The Bartered Bride (Smetana); The Two Widows (Smetana). **9** :—Three One-Act Plays: (a) The Lady in the Corridor Train (Wessel), (b) The Cheerful Pipe (Courteline), (c) The Lottery Ticket (Kostlin, after Tchekov). **10.10** :—News. **10.35** :—Light Music and Dance Band.

BRNO (342m.), 2.4kw.—7.15 :—See Prague. **10.55** :—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—7.30 :—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15** :—Trio Concert. **8.30** :—Talk. **8.40** :—Trio Concert. **9.30** :—Topical Talk. **9** :—Concert, relayed from the Cinema Orient. News after the programme.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—7.15 :—English Language Lesson. **7.45** :—Reading. **8.15** :—Military Band Concert. **9.30** :—Recital of Chinese and Japanese Songs. **10.10** :—Orchestral Music, from the Café Baross.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7.5kw.—5.50 :—Weather and News. **7.15** :—Time Signal. **7.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Town Hall Chimes. **8** :—Orchestral Concert, musical farce in two acts (Peter Faber). **9.15** :—Pianoforte Recital, Birds in Music—Le rossignol en amour and Double de rossignol (Couperin); Le rappel des oiseaux and La Poule (Rameau); The Prophet Bird (Schumann); Voglein (Grieg); Selections (Henriques). **9.45** :—News and Report of the Jutland Listeners' Society. **10.5** :—Mandoline Recital. **10.45** :—Dance Music. **12 (midnight)** :—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (313m.), 1kw.—7 :—Miscellaneous Items, News, and Programme Announcements. **7.20** :—Talk. **7.45** :—Agricultural Report and Time Signal from the Observatory. **8** :—Radio Journal. **8.15** :—Concert, Literary Programme, and News from Warsaw. **11** :—Dance Music.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw., and CASSEL (246m.), 7.5 :—French Language Lesson. **7.30** :—See Stuttgart. **8.30** :—Topical Talk. **9.10** :—See Stuttgart. **10.45** :—News, Sports Notes, and Weather.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (216m.), HANOVER (360m.), KIEL (332.2m.).—7.10 :—Talks. **7.50** :—Exchange and Weather. **8** :—Light Concert. **9.30** :—Cabaret Programme. **10.30** :—Talks, News, Weather, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices. **10.50** :—Concert, from the Ostelmann Restaurant.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 6.5kw. After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.).—7.55 a.m. :—Gramophone Records. **9.40** :—Selections by a Ladies' Choir. **10.10** :—Service for Hospitals. **11.10** :—Divine Service. **11.40** :—Police Notes. **11.55** :—News. **12** :—Gramophone Records. **1.40** :—Gramophone Records. **2.25** :—Lesson in Handicraft. **3.40** :—Programme for Hospitals. **4.40** :—Gramophone Records. **5.10** :—Organ Recital. **6.50** :—Gramophone Records. **7.10** :—Talk. **7.40** :—Orchestral Concert—Rakoczy March (Liszt); Good Friday Music from Parsifal (Wagner); Selection from Herodiade (Massenet); Valse triste (Sibelius); Vaniteine, de Thevet; Largo (Handel); Ballet Music from Feramors (Rubinstein); Waltz on Motives from the Tales of Hoffmann (Offenbach); Chinesische Nachtmusik (Ketelbey); Selection from the Geisha (Jones); Marcha Ferraine (Ganne). In the interval at **9.10** :—News. **10.40** :—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—7.40 a.m. :—Time Signal; Gramophone Records. **9.40** :—Daily Service. **10.10** :—Concert by the Haarlem Orchestral Society. **11.40** :—Time Signal. **11.41** :—Quintet Concert. **1.40** :—Gramophone Records. **2.50** :—Talk. **3.10** :—Pianoforte Recital. **3.40** :—Programme for Hospitals. **4.10** :—Concert relayed from the Café Moderne, Amsterdam. **5.10** :—Musical Programme relayed from the Rembrandt Theatre, Amsterdam. **6.30** :—Accordion Trio. **6.55** :—Talk. **7.25** :—Gramophone Records. **7.40** :—Time Signal. **7.41** :—Concert relayed from the Concert Hall, Amsterdam. **8.40** :—Recitations. **9.10** :—Orchestral Concert. **10.40** :—Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,800m.), 40kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.), 7.10 kw.—Pianoforte Recital. **7.35** :—Talk. **8** :—Organ Recital. **9.45** :—News in Finnish and Swedish. **9.15** :—Military Band Music.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 12kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.); COLOGNE (337m.); MUNSTER (227m.).—1 :—Report on Economics, Weather and Sports Notes. **7.5** :—Relay from Düsseldorf: The International Light Athletic Contests. **7.15** :—Spanish Language Lesson. **7.40** :—Talk. **8** :—Concert, followed by News, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices and Concert from a Café.

LEIPZIG (259m.), 1.5kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—7 :—Talk. **7.30** :—Mandoline Concert. **7.55** :—Frau Rica Programme. **8.30** :—See Frankfurt. **9.10** :—Storms in Literature and Music. **10.40** :—Wireless Notes, Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EA.J7 (424m.), 2kw.—8 :—Chimes, Exchange, Market Prices, and Concert by the Municipal Band from the Retiro. In the Interval :—Talk arranged by the Institute of Health and Hygiene; Dance Music after the Concert. **9.25** :—News. **11** :—Chimes, Time, Sextet Selections, and Song Recital, followed by Literary Programme and Mandoline and Guitar Recital. **1 (midnight)** :—Chimes, News, and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 7kw.—7.15 :—Concert. **8** :—Report of the Geographical Society; Announcements and Talk. **8.20** :—Talk. **8.30** :—Time Signal. **8.32** :—Le Comte Ory—Opera (Rossini). In the Intervals: Topical Talk. **11.30** :—News and Music.

MUNICH (535m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (360m.).—7 :—Talk. **7.20** :—Review of Periodicals. **7.35** :—Talk. **8** :—Military Band Concert. **9** :—Readings. **9.35** :—Violin Recital. **10.20** :—News.

OSLO (493m.), 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (368m.), HAMAR (587m.), NOTODDEN (447m.), PORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (447m.).—7.20 :—Programme to be announced. **8** :—Agricultural Programme. **8.30** :—Orchestral Concert. **9.35** :—Weather and News. **9.55** :—Topical Talk. **10.10** :—Violin Recital.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.20 :—Gramophone Concert. In the Intervals at 1 :—Exchange Quotations and News, and at 1.30 :—Exchange Quotations; 2 :—Exchange; Market Prices. **3.15** :—Concert from the American Conservatoire at Fontainebleau—Programme from the Works of Ravel, with the collaboration of the Composer: Sonata for Violin and Piano; Trois Chansons Madecasses; Gaspard de la nuit; Soprano Solos; Quartet in F. **5.30** :—Talk. **6** :—Concert. **7.30** :—Talk. **8** :—Concert, relayed from the Ostelmann Restaurant.

REYKJAVIK (1,298m.), 16kw.—7.30 :—Talk. **8** :—Concert. **9** :—Talk. **9.30** :—Concert. **10** :—Talk. **10.30** :—Concert. **11** :—Talk. **11.30** :—Concert. **12** :—Talk. **12.30** :—Concert. **1** :—Talk. **1.30** :—Concert. **2** :—Talk. **2.30** :—Concert. **3** :—Talk. **3.30** :—Concert. **4** :—Talk. **4.30** :—Concert. **5** :—Talk. **5.30** :—Concert. **6** :—Talk. **6.30** :—Concert. **7** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Concert. **8** :—Talk. **8.30

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ADJOINING PORTMAN-SQUARE. — Exceedingly well decorated and beautifully appointed RESIDENCE, facing South, for SALE; nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, three large reception rooms, marble paved hall; service lift to nursery floor; very light and sunny. Lease about 37 years, ground-rent only £55. Moderate price.—Apply Sole Agents, DEACON and ALLEN, 37, Connaught-street, Hyde Park-corner, W.2.

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£3,000
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Quiet position, near Underground stations and shopping centre, and close to high-class boys' and girls' schools.
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Automatic passenger lifts and every modern convenience.
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SERVICE FLAT
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ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—LEASE for SALE SELF-CONTAINED spacious-roomed FLAT.—Write Box 04091, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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TASTEFULLY FURNISHED MANSION FLAT; double bed room, dressing room, kitchen, bath room, large reception. ONLY TWO GUINEAS WEEKLY. Available for eight months or less.—ALEXANDER KING and GOULD, 57, Conduit-street, W.1.

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TO BE LET UNFURNISHED, bright and sunny FLAT, fourth floor; lift; three bed rooms, two reception, bath, kitchen, &c. Rent £900 per annum inclusive.
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FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

£215 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.—LANCASTER GATE. — Spacious SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; reception, lounge hall, three bed rooms; constant hot water to kitchen and bath room; newly redecorated. —Housekeeper, 40, Queen's-gardens, W.2.

£135 PER ANNUM (inclusive).—CHELSEA. Charming TOP FLOOR MANSION FLAT; two bed rooms, bath, two reception, kitchen; good order; no premium; new lease.—Owner's Agents, ANDREWS and HITCH, 69A, King's-road, S.W.3.

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OXFORD (High-street, about 300 yards Carfax).—Handsome and well-appointed MAISONNETTE; eight fine rooms, bath (hot and cold); convenient offices, &c. £150 per annum Unfurnished. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—BROOKS and SON, House Agents, Oxford.

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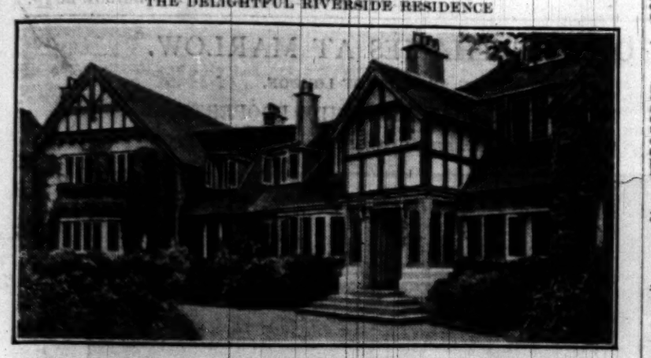

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Lounge, oak and maple panelled dining and drawing rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, ideal domestic apartments. *All public services.* GARAGE.

Very beautiful garden with belt of pine-covered forest land, kitchen garden and orchard.

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Specially erected for owner's occupation.
4000ft. up; quiet situation; long drive.
Beautiful gardens; tennis lawn.

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Tennis lawn, large trees, kitchen garden, orchard, and paddock.

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£250 PER ANNUM.—Attractive Pre-War RESIDENCE, situated in one of the best roads, facing south and containing five-six bed and dressing rooms, tiled bath room, hall, three reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; electric light; central heating; parquet floors; double garage and large garden of about ½ acre. To be LET on lease or would be SOLD.—Full details of the Agents,
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Only 22min. from Paddington, overlooking well-timbered park, this attractive modern RESIDENCE with five bed rooms (fitted basins), bath room, two reception rooms, hall. Central heating, electric light, &c.

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COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (Continued from Page 26)

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ESSEX, two miles main line London, five miles Colchester).—Attractive XVITH CENTURY OAK-BEAMED RESIDENCE; hall, three reception, cloakroom, six bed, bath, (hot and cold); electric light; garage, outbuildings, pretty grounds, tennis court, orchard, ornamental pond, paddock, FIVE ACRES, abutting river.

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In the South Dorset Hunt; under 12 miles from the Coast.

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QUEEN ANNE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, occupying lovely situation, on gravel soil. Hall and three sitting rooms, 12 bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light; central heating; ample stabling, garage; two cottages; meadows and grounds of about 12 ACRES; photos; most reasonable price for Freehold with early Possession.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James'-place, S.W.1. (L.R.6796.)

RADNOR and HEREFORD BORDER.—Charming old little black and white HOUSE in small country town; three reception, seven-eight bed rooms; all modern conveniences; excellent order throughout; lovely garden, about 1¼ Acre; cheap and excellent sporting facilities; trout fishing available if desired; FREEHOLD, £2,250 or offer for quick sale as going to India.—Apply Prichard, The Vine, Presteign, Radnorshire.

SHROPSHIRE HIGHLANDS.—Attractive detached HOUSE; productive garden; charming views; lounge, dining room, three good bed rooms, bath room, &c.; modern conveniences, electric light; £1,175, or Let on Lease to good tenant.—JANE ROBERTS, Ingleton, Church Stretton.

SUNNY SUSSEX.—Picturesque, old-world COUNTRY HOUSES, full old oak, near Rogate, Littlehampton and Arundel. PRICES, FREEHOLD, £675 to £1,250.—GLADDING, SON and WING, 6-11, Pavilion-buildings, Brighton.

SONNING-ON-THAMES.—To be LET newly decorated HOUSE; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room; garage. Vacant possession. Rent £100 per annum.—Apply Secretary, Walmar House, 296, Regent-street, W.1.

NO SERVANT PROBLEM. NO TRAFFIC.

SURREY.—In a quiet position, with beautiful views towards the Hog's Back, well-appointed RESIDENCE built by an architect, for SALE, FREEHOLD; two bedroom reception, six bed, bath, &c.; central heating, electric heating and lighting; splendid garage; nearly ONE ACRE. PRICE £5,500 or offer.—Sole Agents, STUART HEPBURN and Co., 39-41, Brompton-road, S.W.; and WHITEMAN and Co., 56, Brompton-road, S.W. Sloane 0138.

SURREY (near the borders of Sussex and Hampshire, between Cranleigh and Hindhead).—A delightful CHALET, partly FURNISHED; lovely country, high elevation, with magnificent views, overlooking valley, common at foot; good shooting; accommodation, one reception, two bed rooms, kitchen, bath room (hot and cold), central heating, verandah, beamed ceilings, brick floors, tiled lights, sand-faced tiles' roof. PRICE FREEHOLD, with 10 ACRES, £1,195.—H. J. GAINS, 36, Moorfields, E.C.2.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

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Upperton District—close to Railway Station.

"SAN REMO," UPPER-AVENUE, substantially built FAMILY RESIDENCE of nine bed and dressing, bath, three reception, billiards room, two conservatories, ground floor offices; attractive and secluded garden; VACANT POSSESSION. For SALE by AUCTION Monday, July 7th, 1930.
EDGAR HORN, Auctioneer, Eastbourne.

SUSSEX HOUSES.

ROSS and DENNIS, UCKFIELD and EASTBOURNE.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—High up and commanding splendid views.—Well-built HOUSE of great charm; three living, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms; every modern convenience; garage for three and chauffeur's cottage of five rooms; well-appointed garden of nearly an acre. Inspected and recommended by J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

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WYLDECROFT, WOKINGHAM.

In lovely country, with good sporting facilities.

A substantially built RESIDENCE, excellently appointed: eight bed rooms, three reception rooms, two baths; capital domestic offices; garage.

Pretty garden and three paddocks, about 14 acres.

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In a setting equally delightful and absolutely unique. Perfectly rural, away from all noise and traffic, virtually in the heart of the country, yet only

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Beautiful trees. Tennis and other lawns. Dutch garden, orchard, and kitchen garden.

2½ ACRES.

Owner unexpectedly called abroad. Immediate sale desired.

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£5,300 FREEHOLD WITH 80 ACRES (£4,300 with 56 Acres).—Delightfully situated COUNTRY RESIDENCE in first-rate order. Hall, three sitting rooms, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light; central heating; garage and stabling; cottage (rented); beautiful grounds, including two tennis courts, and park pastureland. Moderate rent.—STRONG and LUCEY, 104, Mount-street, London, W.1. (L.R.9661.)

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WENDOVER, BUCKS, within easy reach of Town.—To be LET, UNFURNISHED, a fine old GEORGIAN RESIDENCE; seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; stabling and garage; nice gardens with tennis court. Rent £80 per annum.—Sole Agents, KING and CHASEMORE, Horsham.

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On foothills of Chilterns; through train to City.

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£1,750 will secure an old GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, under one hour of Town, with 2½ ACRES of old-world grounds; seven bed (five fitted basins, hot and cold), three reception; garage; stabling; electric light; companies' water, main drainage. Must be sold at once. Apply
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FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

WEST MALLING, KENT.—OLD-WORLD COUNTRY HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED for July; two reception, five bed rooms; large garden.—Apply PHILIP CHAMPION and SONS, Land Agents, 5, Market-buildings, Maidstone. 'Phone 2370.

EAST MALLING, KENT.—Beautiful COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Park, 30 miles from Maidstone; three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms; gardener's cottage; delightful garden, three tennis courts; gardener and chauffeur might remain; electric light and all conveniences; in first-class condition; to be LET FURNISHED for one year from September, or unfurnished for two years. Longer term might be arranged.—Apply PHILIP CHAMPION and SONS, Land Agents, as above.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.

Centrally situated on sea front.

Comfortably FURNISHED RESIDENCE to be LET, part July, August or September; eight-nine bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; all modern conveniences; golf, bathing, &c.; moderate rent according to period.—Inspected and recommended by the Agents, WARING and GILLOW, Ltd., 164-182, Oxford-street, London, W.1. (9788.)

HERTFORDSHIRE (30 minutes by express train of St. Pancras).

A Gentleman's COUNTRY RESIDENCE of CHARACTER, occupying a delightful secluded position, amidst fine, well-wooded country, within two miles of St. Albans; four spacious reception rooms, 9-10 bed rooms, two bath rooms; garage for two cars; electric light; hard tennis court; charming grounds of six acres. To be LET, FURNISHED, from 8th August until the end of September. Rent 14gns. per week.—Agents, MANDLEY and SPARROW, St. Albans. Tele. 1004.

FOR THREE MONTHS OR LONGER.

ATTRACTIVE well FURNISHED COTTAGE, HAMPSHIRE; three bed rooms, hot and cold, two sitting rooms, bath; all modern conveniences; good garden and garage; gardener supplied; £4 4s.—Write Box K.1212, The Times, E.C.4.

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Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.
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BOURNEMOUTH WEST.—Well FURNISHED, detached RESIDENCE, in convenient situation; three reception, five bed rooms, bath room); rent £7 7s. per week.—REBBECK BROS., County Gates, Bournemouth West.

CHARMING COUNTRY COTTAGE overlooking village green; two reception, bath room, three bed rooms; electric light; nice garden; garage. Rent 3gns. week.—RICHARDS, Cookham. 'Phone, 22 Bourne End.

CLIFTONVILLE.—Comfortably FURNISHED HOUSE; four bed, two sitting, kitchen, bath, &c.; July, Aug. &c.; moderate.—Samuels, 5, Lalcham-road.

CONVENIENT COUNTRY HOUSE in own grounds, easily run, only 12 miles from London; two reception, five bed (three fitted hot and cold), bath, &c.; large garden, tennis court, fruit; garage-shed; farm produce available; August or, September, 6gns. or near offer.—Vellacott, Lenthorpe, Rainham, Essex.

CORNWALL.—SEASIDE HOUSE, near Newquay, vacant now till mid-August; three reception, four bed rooms; garden; garage.—Church, Tregurrian, S. Mawgan.

COUNTRY HOUSE to be LET, FURNISHED, August 1 and part September; five miles Tunbridge Wells; main water and drainage; flower and vegetable garden; tennis court, garage; no gas or electric; 8 guineas a week; Ford car and chauffeur by arrangement if desired.—Write Box K.1215, The Times, E.C.4.

TANKERTON, KENT.

DETACHED HOUSE, close sea, shops, August and part September; five bed rooms, three sitting, bath, gas cooker, electric light; garden; bathing hut; 7gns. Allard, The Lodge.

EAST DEVON.—To be LET FURNISHED, for August, charming HOUSE in country, glorious situation, 450ft. above sea level; three sitting, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room; hot and cold, independent boiler, Aga range; gas; garden three acres; extensive views; first-class tennis lawn; Lyme Regis (bathing and golf) 4½ miles, Axminster two miles; 15 guineas weekly.—Coates, Wykeheigh, Axminster.

EASTBOURNE.—To be LET for five weeks from July 30, large roomy VICARAGE, seven minutes from sea and station; two-storeyed house with small shady garden; three reception, five bed rooms (four double) and dressing room; gas cooker, perpetual hot water, telephone and wireless; culinary gas; garden three acres; extensive views; first-class tennis lawn; Lyme Regis (bathing and golf) 4½ miles, Axminster two miles; 15 guineas weekly.—Coates, Wykeheigh, Axminster.

EASTBOURNE.—To be LET for five weeks from July 30, large roomy VICARAGE, seven minutes from sea and station; two-storeyed house with small shady garden; three reception, five bed rooms (four double) and dressing room; gas cooker, perpetual hot water, telephone and wireless; culinary gas; garden three acres; extensive views; first-class tennis lawn. Lyme Regis (bathing and golf) 4½ miles, Axminster two miles; 15 guineas weekly.—Mrs. Price Harris.

HOVE.—Lady would EXCHANGE HOUSE, residential neighbourhood, five bed rooms, garden, for one neighbourhood Oxford or Guildford, three weeks from end July.—X., 16, Wilbury-avenue, Hove.

IDEAL HOLIDAY HOUSE; garage; all modern conveniences; accommodate seven; overlooking beach, links; available August.—Canney, Freshwater Bay, I.W.

KENT.—"MAYCOTTS," MATFIELD GREEN (six miles Tunbridge Wells).—This delightful OLD PLACE (six bed, bath, three reception, electric light, tennis lawn, gardens and garage) is to be LET Furnished for three 250gns., including rates, or shorter period.—Photo and details of LAMBERT and SYMES, Paddock Wood.

NEAR GOODWOOD, on the SOUTH DOWNS.—A charming, old-fashioned well FURNISHED RESIDENCE, situate within a few miles of the coast; lounge hall, three reception, eight-nine bed, two bath (hot and cold), &c.; garage; electric light; telephone; attractive grounds with tennis lawn, &c. To be LET UNFURNISHED from about August 9th.—Apply WYATT and SON, Estate Agents, Chichester.

ON THE THAMES. Agents for all available HOUSES on the river between Staines and Oxford: GIDDYS, Maidenhead and Windsor.

ON the hills between Henley and Wargrave, in delightful, unspoilt, wooded country, high up, yet close to the Thames.—To be LET FURNISHED, for the summer, a charming creeper-clad COUNTRY HOUSE, with three reception, bath, and nine bed rooms (6 and other basins), electric light, 'phone; garage and beautiful gardens (tennis and park pasturelands). Moderate rent.—Strongly recommended by GIDDYS, Maidenhead. (Tele. 54.)

OXFORD.—FURNISHED, to be LET for few weeks; good garden; large rooms; three sitting, five bed rooms.—Mrs. Stanton, 4, South Parks-road, Oxford.

RHOS-on-SEA, NORTH WALES.—Well FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET on promenade; five or seven bed rooms, three reception rooms, servants' quarters; October 1 to March; reasonable.—Broomfield, Rhos-on-Sea.

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SHERINGHAM, few yards beach, handy golf, tennis.—To be LET, FURNISHED, detached, medium-sized, up-to-date private RESIDENCE.—TIMMERS' HOUSE AGENCY, Sheringham. (Tele. 26).

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TO be LET, comfortably FURNISHED HOUSE, on two floors, 600ft. up, Surrey Hills, 27 miles from London; 10 bed rooms, including servants'; four reception rooms, two baths; electric light, telephone; garage for two; tennis court and croquet lawn, shady garden of two acres, farm of 75 acres. Rent 20 to 25 gns. per week, according to period, including gardeners and produce.—Write Box B.782, The Times, E.C.4.

GOODWOOD, WEST SUSSEX.

TO be LET FURNISHED for Race Week or longer, large well-appointed HOUSE, 25 bed rooms including servants', five bath rooms, suite five capital reception rooms; stabling, garage; charming grounds with river affording fishing; half-hour to sea, bathing beach. Rent 200 guineas.—JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1. (30407).

TO be LET, Aug. and Sept., beautiful HOUSE; grounds, garage, near sea; two bath, three reception, nine bed rooms.—Miss Page, Felpham, Bognor.

TO be LET, a Gentleman's FARMHOUSE-RESIDENCE, 25 miles London, midst beautiful Kentish scenery; every convenience; to two months 47 7s. per week.—Write Box N.1460, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET, FURNISHED, CLATER PARK, small COUNTRY HOUSE, well situated, standing in well-timbered park with distant views, two miles Bromyard, 12 miles Worcester; shooting let if desired; dinner with or without shooting over 800 ACRES; four reception rooms, eight principal bed rooms, good servants' quarters; electric light; all modern conveniences.—Apply W. T. BARNEBY, Saltmarshe Castle, Bromyard, Hereford.

TO be LET, FURNISHED, STANFORD RECTORY, WORCESTERSHIRE, very beautifully situated overlooking Teme Valley; three sitting, nine or 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms; garage; tennis, fishing; large garden; dairy; 12 guineas.—Apply Rector,

TO be LET, FURNISHED, OLD MANOR HOUSE, near CANTERBURY, well away from main road; three reception, eight bed, dressing, three bath; electric light; garage; lawns; reasonable rent.—TRUSCOTTS, Canterbury.

TO be LET, NORFOLK BROADS.—Delightful VICARAGE, from two to three months; seven bed rooms, three reception, bath (hot and cold); indoor sanitation; good garden with produce; tennis; telephone; garage.—Vicar, Hoveton, Wroxham.

TO be LET, DONCASTER, ST. LEGER WEEK, Detached VILLA, containing four bed rooms (three double, one single beds), dining, drawing, and breakfast rooms, kitchen; large garage; electric light and every convenience; near Race Course.—Apply Mrs. Swaby, Broxholme, Town Moor-avenue, Doncaster.

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WALBERSWICK.—FURNISHED HOUSE; usual price 10gns., take 6gns.; near sea; children no objection.—V. O., Millcroft, Walberswick, Suffolk.

WINCHELSEA BEACH.—£3 weekly; COTTAGE vacant July 19th to August 2nd; also from August 23rd; another bungalow July 5th to August 9th; both sleep five.—Hoar, Gregcroft, Glenesk-road, Eltham.

6GNS., normally 8gns., seven weeks, July 29th; nine bed rooms, three reception, school room; garage; tennis; fruit, vegetables; plate, linen; bracing air. Surrey Hills.—Tuckey, Lakeham, Godalming 589.

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Close to the beautiful Commons of Hayes and Keston, 11½ miles from Station, London in 20 minutes.

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Containing a wealth of oak beams and fitted throughout with all modern conveniences. Oak panelled hall with cloak room.

Handsome dining room. Charming drawing room with oak floor.

Compact labour-saving offices. Seven bed rooms, two dressing rooms.

Two bath rooms. Electric light and power.

Gas, constant hot water. Central heating.

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PRETTY WOODLAND GARDEN OF ABOUT HALF AN ACRE.

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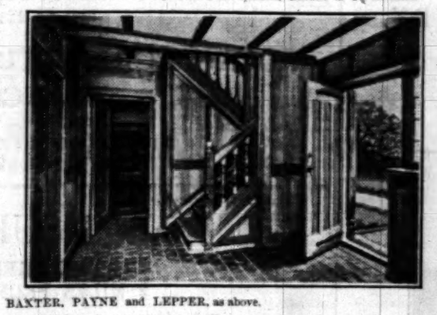

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Only five minutes from Station, 20 minutes from London.

ON HIGH GROUND BETWEEN

BROMLEY & BECKENHAM.

A well-placed RESIDENCE containing ten bed rooms, three reception rooms, billiard room, bath room, two dressing rooms; ground floor offices; space for garage.
Beautiful garden of about ONE ACRE.
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Within 10 minutes walk of Station, shops and Common.

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In a quiet residential road with beautiful outlook over timbered garden to the country beyond.

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Three reception, eight bed, two bath, servant's sitting room; usual offices; garage and stabling; tennis.
CHARMING OLD WORLD GARDEN, 2½ ACRES.
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A PERFECT HOME AT A LOW FIGURE.

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Very attractive pre-War detached HOUSE; sunny aspect, five minutes from station and bus; well planned, easily worked; central heating, electric light; hall and cloak-room and lavatory, three or four reception rooms, seven bed rooms, dressing room, bath, ground floor offices; large garage; pretty garden.
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AT SPECULATORS PRICE.

BECKENHAM (four minutes from New Beckenham Station).—Attractive detached RESIDENCE (practically on two floors), situated in a favourite residential neighbourhood; hall, three reception rooms, cloak room, seven bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, ground floor offices; electric light and power; ¼ acre garden, with tennis lawn; garage for three cars, with living rooms over.
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BETWEEN

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In one of the prettiest parts of Kent, 26 miles from London, convenient to Meopham Station.

A CHARMING MODERN HOUSE.
Well placed in beautifully kept grounds of FIVE ACRES.
Fine panelled hall (28ft. by 21ft.), loggia, three large reception rooms, billiard room, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, good domestic offices; cottage; garage, stabling; electric light, main water; well-stocked orchard in full bearing.
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750ft. up, overlooking beautiful unspoilt country, only 20 miles from London, between KNOCKHOLT AND WESTERHAM.
A MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE, most conveniently planned in two floors only; hall, two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath, &c., compact domestic offices; radiators in hall and dining room.
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In lovely country, with good sporting facilities.

A substantially built RESIDENCE, excellently appointed; eight bed rooms, three reception rooms, two baths; capital domestic offices; garage.
Pretty garden and three paddocks, about 14 acres.
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On High Ground. Very Healthy.
To be SOLD an exceptionally well-built pre-War HOUSE; three reception, seven bed, bath room, and excellent ground-floor offices; all large rooms and in good decorative condition; large garden, orchard, and garage.
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For Quick Sale.
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21 MILES FROM MARBLE ARCH. THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PART OF SURREY.
THREE FIRST-CLASS GOLF COURSES, COUNTRY CLUB AND DORMY HOUSE.
Easy reach of Sunningdale, Ascot, and Windsor.

ARTISTIC AND DISTINCTIVE HOUSES.

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Three to Six Bed Rooms. Garages. Well-designed Gardens.

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ALSO A FEW CHOICE BUILDING SITES ADJOINING THE GOLF COURSE.
FINANCE CAN BE ARRANGED. FROM ½ ACRE TO REQUIREMENTS.
INSPECTION ANY TIME INCLUDING WEEK-ENDS INVITED AND RECOMMENDED.
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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

A FREEHOLD, within 30 miles of London. Sussex preferred, WANTED, with following essentials:—Five-eight bed rooms, electric light, company's water, within three miles main line station, secluded garden, two to five acres; state lowest price; photographs will be returned.—Write Box B.800, The Times, E.C.4.

FREEHOLD COTTAGE with 20-30 ACRES ROUGH SHOOTING, within 30-40 miles West End; high altitude.—Write Box 04086, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FREEHOLD MAIN-ROAD COTTAGE of five rooms, with an acre of ground, wanted within 20 to 40 miles of London.—Full details to R. S., care of JOHN D. MEADOCK and Co., 9, Pelham-street, adjoining South Kensington Station. Kensington 5682 and 8275.

HOUSE WANTED to PURCHASE, WEST END, Freehold or Long Leasehold.—Write price, address, and full details 56, Campden Hill Court, W.8.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD, HAMPSTEAD, or REGENT'S PARK.—Wanted, well FURNISHED HOUSE, or FLAT for one year; four or five bed rooms, two or three reception rooms. Rent 10 to 12 gns. per week.—Please send details to BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, N.W.8.

NO COMMISSION REQUIRED.

WANTED to PURCHASE within three miles of BOX-MOOR, BERKHAMSTED, or TRING STATIONS, a PERIOD or attractive MODERN HOUSE with eight bed rooms, three reception rooms (large rooms essential); modern conveniences; good gardens and really secluded position. UP TO £6,000.—Properties inspected personally by purchaser's Agents, Messrs. GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY, 104, Mount-street, London, W.1. Telephone, Gros. 1671.

WANTED to RENT on Lease, an unfurnished detached MODERN HOUSE on two floors with not less than one acre of garden; double garage; six bed rooms and two bath rooms; must be in Hampstead, St. John's Wood, Kensington, or Bayswater or Richmond and Wimbledon, or any S.W. or S.W. district. Good rent will be paid for satisfactory house.—Write Box Z.939, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

WANTED, August and possibly first half September, comfortable well FURNISHED COTTAGE with servants', on South Coast, preferably Dorset, Devon or Cornwall; quiet but not remote district; tennis court and nice garden; careful tenants; elderly couple and two grown-up daughters for part.—Write to "Cottage," c/o Abbotts, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3.

WANTED to PURCHASE, West Essex or Herts Borders, within 30 miles London, COUNTRY HOUSE, Georgian or Queen Anne period preferred; three-four reception, 10-12 bed, two-three bath; garages, stabling; grounds 2-6 ACRES, paddocks. Up to £5,000.—Write, care of COBBE and WINCER, Ipswich.

WANTED, by retired officer, Unfurnished House to Rent from mid-September, possibly for some years; must be within easy reach Town; four-five bed rooms, garage, garden; facilities golf, tennis.—Address R. K., Colne Mead, Mill End, Rickmansworth.

WANTED, FURNISHED HOUSE, Ealing or South Harrow; four bed rooms, two reception, garage; from 1st September for one year.—Write Box J.419, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, SMALL HOUSE in MAYFAIR; four-five bed, &c.; garage if possible. Rent or purchase.—Particulars to H., care of GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

BUSINESS PREMISES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

PENTONVILLE-ROAD, N.1.—Splendid CORNER BUILDING, of ground, basement, and three upper floors, and measuring 42 by 12ft. to be LET as a whole, or in separate floors, or for SALE FREEHOLD. Concrete floors, two staircases, electric lift. Total floor space 17,200 sq. ft. Perfect light. Immediate occupation.—Agents, WAITE and WAITE, 15, Gt. Castle-street, Orford-circus, W.

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FOR Sale the Valuable Long LEASEHOLD RIVERSIDE WHARF PROPERTY known as Skinner Dock, situate in one of the best positions in the district close to London Bridge, together with hoists, cranes, lifts, fixtures and fittings. Area nearly 40,000 sq. ft.: either as a whole or divided. With vacant possession.—For further particulars and plans apply to Messrs. VENTOM COOPER and Co., 35, Old Jewry, E.C.

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Two miles from Trowbridge, three miles from Westbury, and 24 miles from Bristol.

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FORMERLY ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTY SEATS OF WILTSHIRE.

380 ACRES.

THE STONE-BUILT MANSION
IS IN THE DOMESTIC GOTHIC STYLE AND OVERLOOKS A HEAVILY-TIMBERED PARK.
It contains six fine reception rooms, surrounding a lofty central hall, also 19 principal bed and dressing rooms, 24 other bed rooms, seven bath rooms, and well-appointed offices.

Electric Light. Central Heating throughout. Ample water supply. Drainage on modern lines. Telephone installed. Fire appliances throughout.

Detached Stabling and Garage Block.

UNDULATING PLEASURE GROUNDS, CRICKET GROUND OF OVER FIVE ACRES WITH PAVILION, LAKE OF SEVEN ACRES.

THE HOME FARM,
ONE OF THE BEST-KNOWN DAIRY AND CHEESE-MAKING FARMS IN THE DISTRICT.
THREE LODGES and FIVE OTHER COTTAGES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or in LOTS, in conjunction with Messrs. SIMMONS and SONS, at the GEORGE HOTEL, TROWBRIDGE, early in August (unless previously sold privately).

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AS SEPARATE ESTATES, OR IN LOTS.

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THE MANORIAL, RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATES OF

HACKFORD HALL,

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GIMINGHAM ESTATE

of 414 ACRES,

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and provide first-rate shooting.

Solicitors:—Messrs. RYLAND, MARTINEAU and Co., 41, Church-street, Birmingham.
Land Agent:—C. A. S. COLLYER, Esq., Estate Office, Toddington, Cheltenham.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF MRS. A. B. THORP.

KENT & SUSSEX BORDERS.

Two and a half miles from Etchingham Station by road. Twelve miles from Tunbridge Wells. Fourteen miles from Hastings.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

SWIFTSDEN,

HURST GREEN.

THE PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE
is in the Queen Anne style and stands on high ground facing South, commanding magnificent views over the undulating wooded country towards the coast. The accommodation includes lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, 10 bed rooms, four bath rooms, and complete offices.

Company's Water, Electric Light. Central Heating. Modern Drainage. Telephone.

Stabling and Garage Premises.
Four Cottages. Home Farm.

CHARMING PLEASURE GROUNDS,
falling in a series of terraces to the South; tennis lawn, rose garden, wild garden, and well-stocked fruit and vegetable gardens and orchard.
Parklike pasture and woodland, intersected by a stream.

In all about

44 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM on Thursday, 24th July, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors:—Messrs. THORP, SAUNDERS and THORP, 79, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

SURREY.

AN ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

CARVERS, HASLEMERE.

THE RESIDENCE IS A REPLICA OF AN OLD SUSSEX MANOR HOUSE, THE MATERIALS USED DATING BACK TO 1585.

It is approached by a carriage drive, stands high, and commands magnificent views over the Sussex Weald.

Four reception rooms, 13 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, and offices.

Central Heating. Companies' Electric Light, Gas and Water.

Modern Drainage.
Garage for Four Cars.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS are a feature of the property and include grass terraces, ornamental lily pond, rockery, tennis lawn, Kitchen garden, orchard, well-timbered woodland, and the whole extending to

15 ACRES.

More land up to 35 Acres can be had adjoining.

Two Golf Courses within easy reach.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in conjunction with Messrs. C. BRIDGER & SONS, during the Season (if not sold privately).

Solicitors:—Messrs. WILKINSON and MARSHALL, 1, Mosely-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. C. BRIDGER and SONS, F.A.I., Haslemere and Hindhead; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

IN THE HEART OF THE

BLACKMORE VALE HUNT,

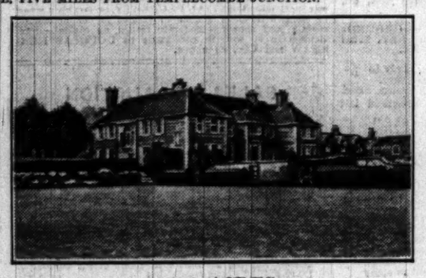
AND CLOSE TO THE SPURLES POLD GROUND.

TWO MILES FROM MILBORNE, FIVE MILES FROM TEMPLECOMBE JUNCTION.

TO BE SOLD.

THIS PICTURESQUE

FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,



commanding delightful views. Lounge hall, three reception rooms, 17 bed rooms, four bath rooms, and complete domestic offices.

Central heating. Private water supply. Modern drainage.

Garage. Stabling for five.
Lodge. Stud groom's House.
Three Cottages.

THE WELL-MAINTAINED PLEASURE GROUNDS have been skilfully laid out, and include bowling green, tennis courts, rose garden, completely walled kitchen garden, three hothouses.

Arable and meadow land. Range of useful Home Farm buildings. Extensive quarry.

THE WHOLE EXTENDING TO ABOUT 50 ACRES.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (27624.)

PRICE £2,500.

WILTSHIRE.

Four miles from Chippenham.

GASTARD HOUSE, CORSHAM.

AN ATTRACTIVE

FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

350 feet above sea level in this favourite district.

THE OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY HOUSE is lighted by electricity and contains hall, three reception rooms, 17 bed and dressing rooms, bath room and offices.

Stabling and garage with chauffeur's flat.

FINELY TIMBERED GROUNDS
with tennis lawn and walled garden, paddock, in all about

5 ACRES.

Hunting. Golf.

NOTE.—Additional land with cottages and farm buildings may be acquired.

THE PRICE FOR THE RESIDENCE AND 65 ACRES BEING £5,000.

Agents:—Messrs. TUCKETT WEBSTER and Co., 6, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.4.
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (10439.)

CHILTERN HILLS.

FIVE MINUTES FROM STATION.
30 MILES FROM LONDON.

TO BE SOLD,

XIITH CENTURY HOUSE,

CONTAINING ALL THE FEATURES OF ITS PERIOD, YET POSSESSING MODERN CONVENIENCES AND COMFORTS. IT HAS BEEN ALTERED WITH THE GREATEST SKILL, AND IS NOW IN PERFECT ORDER.

Lounge hall, four reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms, adequate domestic offices.

Company's electric light, gas, and water. Central heating.

Cottage. Garage for two.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS,

through which runs a stream. There are herbaceous borders, rose garden, tennis court, and productive kitchen garden, the whole extending to about

2¼ ACRES.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (27903.)

ASHDOWN FOREST DISTRICT.

FIVE MILES FROM THE FAMOUS GOLF LINKS.
TO BE SOLD, ONE OF THE BEST RESIDENTIAL ESTATES IN THE HOME COUNTIES, EXTENDING TO ABOUT 426 ACRES.

THE HALF-TIMBERED AND GABLED MODERN MANSION in Elizabethan style stands 500ft. above sea level and enjoys some of the finest views in Sussex. Large panelled lounge, panelled morning room, library and two other fine reception rooms, beautiful loggia, some 18 bed and dressing rooms, six bath rooms, excellent light offices. *Every Conceivable Modern Improvement.*

Range of stabling and ample garage accommodation. Four Cottages and Lodge.

THE EXCEPTIONALLY BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS AND GARDENS extend to about 22 ACRES, and are a special feature of the property. There are good grass tennis courts and en-tout-cas court, rock and water garden, swimming pool, extensive matured kitchen and fruit garden, ornamental woodlands, rhododendrons, shrubs, alpine house. Home Farm in hand and other lands let off.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (23420.)

8TH TO 12TH JULY, 1930.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, MANCHESTER.

MESSRS. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY'S PAVILION AT THE SHOW WILL BE No. 205.

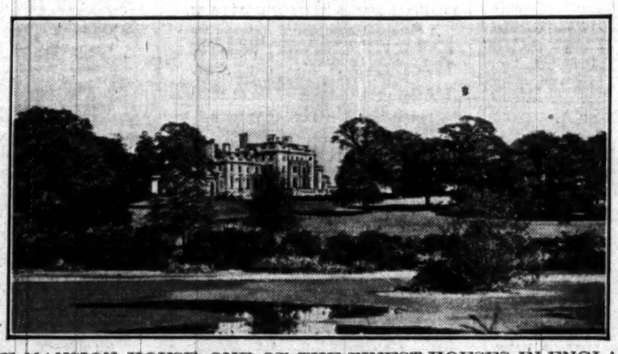
Preliminary Announcement.

SURREY.

BETWEEN CHERTSEY AND WOKING.
3 MILES FROM WOKING STATION.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE.

OTTERSHAW PARK.



THE MANSION HOUSE, ONE OF THE FINEST HOUSES IN ENGLAND,
was built in the Italian Style in 1910 and is replete with every possible convenience and comfort. It stands in a well-timbered Park with extensive views. Two halls, six reception rooms, winter garden, 44 bed and dressing rooms, 10 bath rooms, and complete offices.

INDOOR SWIMMING BATH.

Ample Stabling and Garage Accommodation.

BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GARDENS AND GROUNDS
with Rose, Flower, and Italian Gardens, walled kitchen garden; chain of lakes and finely timbered Parkland, woodlands and pastureland.

FIVE FARMS AND NUMEROUS COTTAGES.
The Estate extends in all to about

953 ACRES

AND POSSESSES LONG AND VALUABLE FRONTAGES TO TWO MAIN ROADS.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or in BLOCKS or LOTS in the Hanover-square Estate Room at a date to be announced shortly (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors:—Messrs KENNETH BROWN, BAKER, BAKER, Essex House, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.2.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

FURNITURE, PICTURES, TRADE PLANT, &c.

MONDAY, 14th JULY, AND FOUR FOLLOWING DAYS. ON THE PREMISES.
FOLLOWING THE SALE OF THE FREEHOLD TO SHELL-MEX LIMITED.

HOTEL CECIL, STRAND.

THE ELABORATE

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS,

TRADE PLANT, MACHINERY, FIXTURES, &c.

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS,
silver, oxidized, brass and ormolu wall brackets, electroliers, alabaster bowls.

EIGHT PAINTED PLASTER FOUNTAINS WITH CRYSTAL SPRAYS,

Two over-door recesses each fitted with four silver bowl units on stands, lay-lights, large French ormolu lantern with bevelled glass panels, massive brass electrolier with crystal bowl and lustre chains, brass and corona pendants, large and small crystal-bowl ditto.

TEN MASSIVE BRASS ELECTROLIERS WITH LUSTRE CHAIN BOWLS,

12 ditto with crystal bowls each fitted with eight torchlights, four painted and gilt electric lanterns each fitted with centre light and four drop pendants, enamelled glass panels; main fuse switchboards, and installation of luminous bell system; 50ft. fire hose complete with hydrants, branches, buckets, pistol extinguishers, hand pumps, and systems throughout the building.

SIX WAYGOOD-OTIS HYDRAULIC PASSENGER LIFTS

with mahogany cars, two ditto luggage elevators, seven ditto service lifts, a "Medway" electric luggage trolley on rails, 163 feet long, complete with equipment and motor, rope and handle control hand lifts, and an electric service lift by R. A. Evans; two carton-pierre shop fronts with plate-glass windows and tambour shutters, a mahogany and white enamelled enclosure with glass panels, a mahogany bow-front counter with opalite top to American Bar, and the stage with domed top, mirror backs and marble shelf with cupboard under; the equipment of the Hairdressing and Manicure Saloons, Cloak Rooms, Post Office, Soda Fountains, and Cocktail Bars; Telephone by Stirling, complete with throat transmitter and relay.

THE PLANT AND MACHINERY,

comprising Electric Refrigerators, by LEO SUNDERLAND AND MANNESMAN; plate burnishers, plate washing machines, generating sets, turbine sets, circuit breakers, control panels, boilers, steam and electric pumps, hand guillotine, hydraulic accumulators, central heating plant, well compressors, ventilating motors, vacuum cleaning plant, electric mincing machine, printing machine, an electric "Rope-Way" coal conveyor by the British Ropeway Co., 250 feet long, a dough mixer, by Hobart with motor attached, by Asea, an ice-crushing machine, by W. M. Still and Sons, and four coal chamber doors with special lock fittings by H. J. West and Co.

About 500 white glazed-ware lavatory basins with nickel-plated fittings, opalite splash backs each fitted plate-glass shelves and nickel-plated fittings, slop hoppers and sinks, white glazed w.c. pedestal latrines, &c., white glazed base body baths rough-edged tapers and shower baths, nickel-plated bath-room fittings, frameless mirrors, plate-glass shelves, brass and nickel-plated hot-water towel rails; roller blinds, brass and other cornice poles, portière rods, curtain lathes, &c.; about 900 Radiators of various sizes by the Central Heating Co., and LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT, consisting of cascade washers, hydros, calenders, shirt and collar machine, drying plant, &c.

SALE by AUCTION, on the Premises, as above, on MONDAY, 14th JULY, 1930, and Four Following Days, at 11 a.m. until 1 p.m. and from 2 p.m. onwards each day. ON VIEW (by catalogue only, price 1s. each), Wednesday prior and three following days from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day.

CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS AT THEIR OFFICES.

TO-DAY (THURSDAY), 3rd JULY, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASS, AND LINEN.

REMOVED FROM A WEST-END MANSION AND FROM OTHER SOURCES: Chairs, settees, mirrors, bookcases, clocks, carpets, carved walnut, mahogany, ash, and other bed-room furniture in wardrobes, dressing chests, toilet mirrors, and washstands, writing tables, pictures, engravings, fish and dinner services, glass, and miscellanea.

FRIDAY, 4th JULY, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

OLD ENGLISH AND FRENCH FURNITURE, PICTURES, PORCELAIN.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN, REMOVED FROM BICKENHALL MANSIONS, W.1, and from OTHER SOURCES. Chippendale mahogany bureau bookcase, Adam carved mahogany wardrobe, Queen Anne walnut tallboy, Chippendale mahogany kneehole chest with serpentine front, a set of 10 Sheraton mahogany dining chairs, Welsh antique oak dresser, a French Empire mahogany bedstead mounted with ormolu, an Italian ebony and tortoiseshell cabinet, a Queen Anne walnut bureau bookcase, Old English longcase clock, inscribed John Arnold Child, Okeford, another by P. McKenna, Dundalk, in Chippendale mahogany case, six Hepplewhite painted elbow chairs, English and French chairs, settees, cabinets, and occasional tables, mahogany and walnut sideboards, writing tables, bookcases, Upright Pianofortes by Collard and Collard and others, Cromwellian brass lantern clocks, Copenhagen dinner service of 82 pieces, Chinese, Continental and English porcelain, cut glass, bronzes, Persian carpets and rugs, mahogany, walnut, and oak bed-room suites, and miscellanea.

ON VIEW TO-DAY.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, 10th and 11th JULY, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

DECORATIVE FURNITURE, PICTURES, PORCELAIN, BRONZES, &c.

BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF A LADY OF TITLE DECEASED; also THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN, and from OTHER SOURCES: English and French chairs, settees, mirrors, cabinets, Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and Sheraton chairs, writing tables, bookcases, cabinets, screens; upright and grand pianofortes, wireless sets, gramophones; bracket, mantel, and longcase clocks; PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, and ENGRAVINGS by and after F. Sandys, Aiken Junr., F. Skill, J. M. Maggs, F. Diddy, D. Law, T. B. Hardy, Hy. Martin, R. Dighton, Hy. Wallis, Stuart Lloyd, J. Scott and Geo. Armfield. General Sets of Sporting Prints after Aiken, set of 3 Aquatints, "Royal Mail Coach," &c., by Havell after Pollard, sets of colour prints by Stock after Shayer, set of Engravings in colour, Forse's Coaching Recollections by Harris after Henderson; Chinese, Continental, and English porcelain in figures and groups; Bronzes; Carvings in Ivory; A Violin by NICOLAI AMATI, 1732; cut glass; mahogany, oak, and walnut bed-room suites in wardrobes, dressing chests, washstands, toilet mirrors, and miscellanea.

ON VIEW TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY PRIOR.

WEDNESDAY, 16th JULY, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES.
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE ADELE LADY MEYER.

19, HYDE PARK GATE, S.W.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FURNITURE, &c.

A PAIR OF GEORGIAN MAHOGANY PEDESTALS; a Louis XV. carved and gilt settee in Aubusson floral tapestry; a LOUIS XVI. mahogany upright secretaire; an ITALIAN CARVED WALNUT CASSONE; a JAPANESE LACQUER CABINET on stand; GOLD ENGLISH TABLES and CONVEX MIRRORS; French painted and gilt chairs, settees, stools, marqueterie writing and occasional tables; gilt wood wall mirrors, easy chairs, settees, screens, &c.; Mantel and bracket clocks; English, Continental, and Oriental porcelain; china and glass; Bronzes; Persian, Wilton, and Axminster carpets and rugs; silk brocade curtains; the Bed-room Furnishings, and miscellanea.

Solicitors: Messrs. TROWER, STILL and KEELING, 5, New-square, W.C.2.

ON VIEW MONDAY AND TUESDAY, 14th AND 15th JULY, from 10 to 5 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 18th JULY, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FURNITURE, PICTURES, BRONZES, PORCELAIN, &c.

BY DIRECTION OF EXECUTORS AND FROM OTHER SOURCES.—An old Dutch wall clock, an Old English oak Cabinet dated 1653, a pair of old Dutch signal cannons inscribed and dated 1740, a Louis XVI. pattern painted settee and a pair of easy chairs en suite, a French inlaid satinwood cabinet, a pair of walnut bookcases with marble tops, 12 Louis XV. Pattern dining, card, and occasional tables, wine coolers, bracket and longcase clocks, upright and grand pianofortes, gramophones and wireless sets, English and Oriental pottery and porcelain in figures and groups, sculptured marble figures, Copenhagen dessert and dinner services, Dresden and Coalport dinner and tea services, suites of cut glass, a collection of modern Belgian tapestry panels, Paintings, Drawings, and Engravings, Persian, Turkey, Wilton, and Axminster carpets and rugs, Bed-room suites in mahogany and other woods, and miscellanea.

ON VIEW TWO DAYS PRIOR.
CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

ON THE THAMES AT MARLOW.

WITHIN AN HOUR OF LONDON.

AN EXCEPTIONAL RIVERSIDE PROPERTY,

WITH GROUNDS AND PASTURES HAVING FRONTAGE TO BOTH BANKS.

THE RESIDENCE
stands in charming Gardens on the Berkshire bank of the River and contains Lounge Hall, Billiard Room, Sun Room, five Reception rooms (including Dining room with finely carved French Renaissance panelling), 16 Bed and Dressing rooms, five bath rooms, and complete offices.

There is a very fine old Georgian staircase and the principal Bed rooms have fitted basins.

MANY THOUSANDS OF POUNDS HAVE RECENTLY BEEN SPENT UPON THE PROPERTY, WHICH IS NOW IN EXCELLENT ORDER THROUGHOUT.

Main Electric Light, Water and Gas. Central Heating. Telephone.

Ample Garage and Stabling accommodation. Entrance Lodge. Chauffeur's Flat. Laundry with Maid's Rooms.

RIVERSIDE PLEASURE GROUNDS shaded by many specimen Trees. Two Hard Tennis Courts. Rose Garden. Croquet Lawn. Kitchen Garden, Orchard and Glasshouses. Valuable Water Meadows.

The property has long frontage to the River, with Boat House, Wet Dock, and Store. In all about

38 ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY. (F.7641.)

Sole Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

THREE MILES FROM CHELTENHAM.
Close to the Race Course and Polo Ground.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

CLEEVE GRANGE,

BISHOP'S CLEEVE.

THE PICTURESQUE
STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE
is approached by a long Drive with Entrance Lodge and commands magnificent views to the Cotswold and Malvern Hills. It contains: Lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, 11 bed rooms, day and night nurseries, three bath rooms, and complete offices.

Central Heating. Electric Light. Company's Water. Modern drainage.

Stabling and garage. Home Farm. Five Cottages.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS
include lawns, two full-size tennis courts, rose and rock gardens, and productive walled kitchen garden.

THE LAND is principally rich, level pasture, and the property extends in all to about

98 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with Messrs. YOUNG and GILLING, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 17th July, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors:—Messrs. GAMLEN, BOWERMAN and FORWARD, 3 and 4, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. YOUNG and GILLING, Promenade, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF MRS. SIMPSON.

SURREY.

300 feet above sea level. 1 mile from Godalming.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

TUESLEY COURT,

NEAR GODALMING.

THE PICTURESQUE JACOBEAN STYLE RESIDENCE
is of stone with tiled roof, and was designed by an eminent London architect. It faces south, and enjoys magnificent views, extending for many miles. The accommodation comprises:—Vestibule, entrance hall, billiard room, three reception rooms, study, 14 bed and dressing rooms, day and night nurseries, three bath rooms, and complete offices.

Main electric light and water. Modern drainage. Central heating.

Stabling and garage. Chauffeur's flat. Entrance lodge. Farm Buildings.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS
are well matured and delightfully planned; they include tennis lawns, rose garden, shrubbery garden, and old-fashioned fruit and flower garden, a large orchard and valuable paddocks. In all about

36 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with Mr. H. B. BAVERSTOCK, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 24th July, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors:—Messrs. MELLERSH and LOVELACE, Godalming, Surrey.
Auctioneers:—Mr. H. B. BAVERSTOCK, Godalming, Surrey; Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

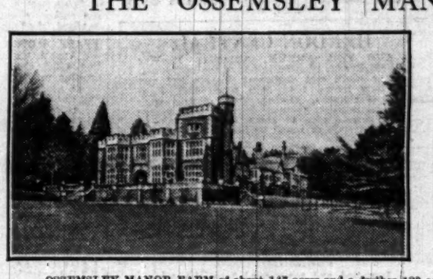
BY DIRECTION OF LADY GATTY.

EDGE OF THE NEW FOREST.

TWO MILES FROM HINTON ADMIRAL AND FROM NEW MILTON, FIVE MILES FROM CHRISTCHURCH, 10 MILES FROM BOURNEMOUTH.

TO BE SOLD,

THE OSSEMSLEY MANOR ESTATE



THE MODERN RESIDENCE COMMANDS BEAUTIFUL VIEWS,
It is approached by three drives, each with entrance lodge, and contains main hall, 60ft. by 15ft. 6in., oak panelled billiard room, morning room, and drawing room, 51ft. by 34ft., each opening to the loggia, dining room, and library; about 14 principal bed and dressing rooms, seven bath rooms, and 10 servants' bed rooms and bath room.

Electric Light. Central Heating. Abundant Water Supply.

Racquet court; garage for four; ample stabling; buildings; electrician's and chauffeur's houses; 12 cottages.

THE GROUNDS
are intersected by a stream; cricket ground and pavilion; grass and en-tout-cas tennis courts; walled kitchen garden.

COARSE AND TROUT FISHING.
GOOD MIXED SHOOTING.

OSSEMSLEY MANOR FARM of about 147 acres and a further 129 acres are let, leaving about 333 acres of woodland in hand. In all the estate extends to about

704 ACRES.

Sole Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (27965.)

HORSHAM DISTRICT.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

WITH 10, OR 129 ACRES.

A MODERN RESIDENCE

approached by a long avenue drive.

It faces full South, and contains:—Vestibule and lounge 33ft. by 16ft. 6in., three other recention rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and excellent offices.

Electric light. Central heating, and unfailing water supply.

INEXPENSIVE AND WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS AND GARDENS,
with Tennis Court and Ornamental Pond.

Stabling for eight or more.

Garage for two.

Model labour-saving home farm (let off), with modern equipment for a pedigree herd.

Farmhouse, Lodge, Three Cottages. Rich Pastureland bounded by the River Arun. HUNTING with four packs. GOLF.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (23855.)

BY DIRECTION OF CAPTAIN DAMPIER PALMER.

KENT, TENTERDEN.

On the Western edge of the Town, with fine views and in completely private and rural surroundings.

THE FREEHOOD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

HERONDEN HALL,

A well-known County Seat, comprising
A GABLED AND TURRETED RESIDENCE, equipped with modern conveniences and containing galleried hall, lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, 12 principal bed and dressing rooms, boudoir, two bath rooms, ample servants' quarters and offices.

The halls and reception rooms are oak panelled and enriched by a wealth of decorative carving.

CHARMING OLD GARDENS AND GROUNDS surrounded by MAGNIFICENTLY TIMBERED PARK LANDS.

Garages, outbuildings, farmery, two cottages and gate house,
together with
THE HOME FARM,
with an interesting 17th Century Farm House.
Excellent buildings and sound pasture, in all about

128 ACRES.

POSSESSION AT MICHAELMAS.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or in TWO LOTS at THE ELWICK AUCTION ROOMS, ASHFORD, on Tuesday, 29th July, 1930, at 3 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors:—Messrs. W. G. MACE and SONS, Tenterden, Kent.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and Ashford, Kent.

BY DIRECTION OF COLONEL H. E. HAMBRO, C.B.E.

KENT.

ADJOINING HAYES COMMON.
Ten minutes' walk from Station.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

HAYES GROVE, HAYES.

THE FINE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE
stands about 250 feet above sea level, facing south-east, and contains entrance and lounge halls, three reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and complete offices.

Main Water, Gas and Electricity. Modern Drainage. Central Heating. Telephone.

Two Garages. Stabling. Cottage.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS
are shaded by fine old trees; fruit and flower garden, formal garden, lawn and Hard Tennis Court.

Valuable Accommodation Land.

WITH ROAD FRONTAGE OF APPROXIMATELY

1,000 FEET.

The property extends in all to about

8 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors:—Messrs. HAWES and UDALL, 7, Great Winchester-street, E.C.2.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and Ashford, Kent.

IN THE GUILDFORD DISTRICT, SOME 30 MILES FROM LONDON.

BEAUTIFUL JACOBEAN MANOR HOUSE

ONCE THE SEAT OF CAREW RALEIGH, SON OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

THE HOUSE IS OF MELLOWED RED BRICK AND TILE,
in the restful, dignified style of the period, the South Entrance Front being covered with magnolia and creepers, and the approach is by a long carriage drive. The accommodation comprises:—Magnificent entrance hall 42ft. by 24ft., with deep recessed fireplace, seven reception rooms, 16 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, and offices.

Central Heating. Abundant Water. Electric Light. Garage. Stabling. Four Cottages. Lodge.

The grounds have been laid out very skilfully and form a perfect setting to the Manor House. They include a formal garden, grass walks, and tennis courts, completely walled kitchen garden and orchard, the remainder of the estate comprising mostly parklike meadow land. The whole embraces an area of

140 ACRES.

TO BE SOLD AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (24730.)

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